



**CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
ABSTRACTS
VOL. 6, 1969
SUPPLEMENT**

**NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE
FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION**

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS

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Crime and Delinquency Abstracts was formerly entitled International Bibliography on Crime and Delinquency, and Volume 4 of the Abstracts continues the serial publication numbering begun with the International Bibliography. Volume 3 of the International Bibliography was the first to contain abstracts.

Subscription Information

Beginning with Volume 7, No. 1, dated January 1971, Crime and Delinquency Abstracts will be available on a subscription basis only. It will be published bimonthly--6 issues and a cumulative index.

Subscription price: \$4.50 for the United States, Canada, and Mexico
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CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ABSTRACTS AND CURRENT PROJECTS--

AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Vol. 6, 1969: Supplement

	<u>Page</u>
ABSTRACTS	1
AUTHOR INDEX	A-1
SUBJECT INDEX	S-1
HOW TO REQUEST COMPUTER SEARCHES	S-24

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service
Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute of Mental Health
5454 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

1960

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ABSTRACTS

16041

AUTHCRS: SANTA CLARA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT; SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE, CENTER FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES.
TITLE: WORK-FURLOUGH STUDY.
SOURCEID: SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, 1968. VARIOUS PAGINGS.

IN FEBRUARY OF 1957, THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY (CALIFORNIA) SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT INITIATED A WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM, PATTERNED AFTER THE HUBER PLAN OF 1914, WHICH IS IN EFFECT IN WISCONSIN. INMATE ELIGIBILITY FOR PARTICIPATION IS DETERMINED BY: THE NATURE OF THE PRESENT OFFENSE; PAST ARREST RECORD; TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT; AND DEGREE OF NEED OF THE OFFENDER'S DEPENDENTS. A ROOM AND BOARD AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE IS LEVIED AGAINST EACH MAN'S EARNINGS, AND HIS REMAINING FUNDS USED AS HE INDICATES. IF COURT ORDERS EXIST PERTAINING TO ANY NON-SUPPORT CHARGES, RESTITUTION, OR OTHER OBLIGATIONS, AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO SATISFY ALL CLAIMS, COMMENSURATE WITH THE PARTICIPANT'S INCOME. INMATE VIOLATIONS HAVE RANGED FROM ESCAPES TO SUCH MINOR VIOLATIONS AS UNAUTHORIZED PHONE CALLS. THE MOST FREQUENT VIOLATION IS THE USE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES; A POLICY OF STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS IS MAINTAINED. SINCE ITS INCEPTION, THE PROGRAM'S SUCCESS RATE AVERAGES 85 PERCENT. HOWEVER, SINCE PARTICIPANTS ARE REMOVED FOR ANY VIOLATION, AND SOMETIMES EVEN WHERE THERE IS SUSPICION OF INFRACTION, THE 85 PERCENT SUCCESS GROUP BECOMES INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT. THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN FRUITFUL ECONOMICALLY, BUT ITS EFFECT ON RECIDIVISM IS STILL LARGELY UNKNOWN. RESEARCH IS PLANNED, DIRECTED AT FINDING WHAT EFFECT THE PROGRAM MIGHT HAVE IN THIS REGARD.

16043

AUTHCRS: GAGNON, JOHN H.; SIMON, WILLIAM.
TITLE: SEXUAL DEVIANCE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: '376(MARCH):106-122, 1968.

SEXUAL DEVIANCE WAS TRADITIONALLY SEEN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF A SOCIETY'S DEFINITION OF MORALITY AND SIN; TODAY IT IS BEING VIEWED FROM THE VANTAGE POINT OF THE SOCIETY'S DEFINITION OF MENTAL HEALTH AND EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE. A TYPOLOGY OF CATEGORIES OF SEX DEVIANCE IS SUGGESTED, USING THREE VARIABLES: INCIDENCE OR FREQUENCY; THE LEVEL OF INVOKED SANCTIONS; AND THE EXISTENCE OF A SPECIALIZED SOCIAL STRUCTURE THAT MAY ARISE OUT OF THE DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OR MAY BE NECESSARY TO SUPPORT IT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE DEVIANT SUBCULTURES DO NOT ATTAIN THEIR NEW ADHERENTS BY RECRUITMENT, BUT RATHER BY ENLISTMENT. SEVERAL SHIFTS IN THE PATTERNS OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR ARE NOTED.

16044

AUTHCRS: ESSELSTYN, T. C.
TITLE: PROSTITUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.
SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
SOURCEID: 376(MARCH):123-135, 1968.

THE DEMAND FOR SUPPRESSING PROSTITUTION IN THE UNITED STATES IS FAR LESS INSISTENT TODAY THAN IN THE PAST. SOME CITIES HAVE EXPERIENCED AN APPARENT REVIVAL IN PROSTITUTION, BUT THIS APPEARANCE IS DUE CHIEFLY TO THE VISIBILITY OF THE YOUNG, AGGRESSIVE, ATTRACTIVE STREETWALKER. THE PROSTITUTE NOW MOVES FREELY THROUGH ALL LAYERS AND AREAS OF THE COMMUNITY. WHILE THERE IS NO CENSUS OF PROSTITUTES IN THE UNITED STATES, IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEIR NUMBERS HAVE NOT CHANGED RECENTLY. ABOUT THE SAME PROPORTION OF MEN PATRONIZE PROSTITUTES AS THREE DECADES AGO, BUT THEIR CONTACTS ARE LESS FREQUENT. THE SLACK IS TAKEN UP BY NON-PROSTITUTES, IN KEEPING WITH THE GREATER SEXUAL ACCESSIBILITY OF WOMEN OF ALL CLASSES. WOMEN BECOME PROSTITUTES FOR A COMPLEX OF REASONS, MOST OF THEM QUITE RATIONAL. MEN SEEK OUT PROSTITUTES FROM A VARIETY OF LONG-RECOGNIZED MOTIVES. THE MALE PROSTITUTE IS A YOUTH WHO HAS SEX RELATIONS WITH MEN. MUCH LESS IS

KNOWN ABOUT HIM, BUT HE HAS BEEN SUFFICIENTLY STUDIED TO PERMIT A ROUGH PROFILE. CURRENTLY, HE IS A POTENT SOURCE OF VENEREAL INFECTION. FUTURE PUBLIC POLICY TOWARD THE FEMALE PROSTITUTE MIGHT INCLUDE HER UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY. POLICY TOWARD THE MALE PROSTITUTE SHOULD START WITH EDUCATIONAL MEASURES AND HEIGHTENED CONCERN FOR YOUTH GENERALLY.

16045
 AUTHORS: SCHUR, EDWIN M.
 TITLE: ABORTION.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEIC: 376(MARCH):136-147, 1968.

AS PART OF THE INCREASINGLY OPEN DISCUSSION OF SEXUAL MATTERS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, NEW ATTENTION HAS BEEN FOCUSED ON THE ABORTION "PROBLEM." IN AMERICA, INDUCED ABORTION, WHICH MEDICALLY CAN BE A SIMPLE PROCEDURE, HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO LEGAL PROSCRIPTION AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL. THE CURRENT NARROW LEGAL EXCEPTION FOR "THERAPEUTIC ABORTION" DOES NOT ACCORD WITH ACCEPTED STANDARDS OF GOOD MEDICAL PRACTICE, AND IS NOW BEING CHALLENGED BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND ORGANIZATIONS. INSTEAD OF CURBING ABORTION, THE CRIMINAL LAW BAN SIMPLY DIVERTS THE DEMAND FOR SUCH SERVICES TO ILLICIT SOURCES. THE RESULTS ARE A THRIVING ILLEGAL BUSINESS; SUBJECTION OF ABORTION-SEEKERS TO THE DANGERS OF CRIMINAL ABORTION; A PROCESS OF "CRIMINALIZATION"; AND--FOR WOMEN IN THE LOWER SOCIOECONOMIC STRATA--DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT, ACCORDING TO THEIR FINANCIAL AND INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES. AN IMPORTANT TREND TOWARD LIBERALIZATION OF ABORTION LAWS IS RELATED TO BROADER CURRENTS OF SOCIAL CHANGE IN SOCIETY, INVOLVING NORMS GOVERNING PRIVATE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, FERTILITY CONTROL, AND THE SOCIAL ROLES OF WOMEN. THE KEYNOTE OF SUCH CHANGE IS THE EXTENSION OF AREAS OF FREE CHOICE TO WOMEN WHICH WERE HITHERTO NOT ACCORDED THEM. HOW FAR THIS TREND WILL BE CARRIED WITH RESPECT TO FREEDOM OF ABORTION REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

16046
 AUTHORS: MACNAMARA, DONAL E. J.
 TITLE: SEX OFFENSES AND SEX OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
 SOURCEIC: 376(MARCH):148-155, 1968.

SEX AND SEX-RELATED CONDUCT IS RIGIDLY CIRCUMSCRIBED BY LAW IN THE UNITED STATES, AND RIGOROUS PENALTIES ARE PROVIDED FOR DEVIATIONS FROM THE LIMITED FORMS OF SEXUAL EXPRESSION OR CHOICE OF SEXUAL PARTNERS PERMITTED. THESE LAWS REFLECT A PURITANICAL SOCIO-SEXUAL CULTURE, STRANGLING IN TABOOS, BUT DO NOT ACCURATELY DEPICT EITHER THE INCIDENCE OR MODES OF SEXUAL CONDUCT. THEY DO, HOWEVER, CREATE A BODY OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS, PERHAPS EXAGGERATED AS TO NUMBERS AND CERTAINLY EXAGGERATED AS TO DEGREE OF SOCIAL DANGER, WHO ARE DIFFERENTIALLY SUBJECTED TO HYSTERICAL, ALMOST SADISTICALLY PUNITIVE SANCTIONS BY PUBLIC, POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS AUTHORITIES. LITTLE RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION IS SUPPORTED IN THIS FIELD, AND LESS TREATMENT IS PROVIDED IN THE NATION'S PENAL INSTITUTIONS. WHILE SEX ACTS COMMITTED BY FORCE OR THREAT, AND SEXUAL ADVANCES TO VERY YOUNG CHILDREN MUST BE RESTRAINED BY PENAL SANCTIONS--AT LEAST IN THE ABSENCE OF EFFECTIVE THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES, MANY OF THE SEX STATUTES PUNISHING CONSENSUAL OR AUTOEROTIC CONDUCT, OR NUISANCE MANIFESTATIONS OF MINOR SEXUAL PATHOLOGY, MIGHT WELL BE REPEALED. THIS WOULD PERMIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LEGAL CODE MORE CONSISTENT WITH THE CHANGING SOCIO-SEXUAL MORES AND FOLKWAYS OF THE AMERICAN CULTURE.

16047
 AUTHORS: WILLS, W. DAVID.
 TITLE: THE HAWKSPUR EXPERIMENT.
 SOURCEIC: 2ND ED. LONDON, GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, 1967. 193 P. \$5.50.

THIS BOOK WAS WRITTEN 30 YEARS AGO, IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISPUTE THE

POPULAR ASSUMPTION THAT A "BIT OF DISCIPLINE" IS WHAT IS NEEDED FOR THE CORRECTION OF YOUNG MEN WHO SHOW DELINQUENT TENDENCIES. BASICALLY AN ACCOUNT OF THE KIND OF VOLUNTARY BORSTAL OF WHICH THE AUTHOR WAS HEAD FROM 1936 TO 1940. ITS PRESENT INTEREST LIES IN THE FACT THAT IT CONTAINS THE GERMINAL IDEAS OF MOST OF TODAY'S NEWEST METHODS IN PENAL TREATMENT. HERE IS THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY IN EMBRYO; AND THE BEGINNINGS OF GROUP THERAPY, INMATE PARTICIPATION IN TREATMENT, AND THERAPY THROUGH RELATIONSHIPS. HOWEVER, NONE ARE MENTIONED BY NAME, AS THESE NAMES HAD NOT YET BEEN DEvised. THE BOOK ALSO GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF AN EXPERIENCE, APART FROM ANY SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE. A PARTICULARLY INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE NEW EDITION IS THE ACCOUNT OF THE SUBSEQUENT LIVES OF MANY OF THE BOYS WHO WERE AT FAWKSPUR.

16048

AUTHORS: CHICAGO-JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.
TITLE: PROPOSAL 1968.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, 1968. 30 P.

THE MAIN FOCUS OF THIS PROGRAM, THE JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE PROGRAM FOR CHICAGO, IS ON THE MOBILIZATION AND COORDINATION OF ALL CHICAGO AGENCIES DEALING WITH THE MAJORITY OF THE CITY'S DELINQUENT YOUTH. THE PARTICIPATING AGENCIES INCLUDE THE YOUTH DIVISION OF THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT; THE COOPERATIVE SERVICE CENTER OF THE CHICAGO COMMISSION ON YOUTH WELFARE; THE JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY; THE ILLINOIS YOUTH COMMISSION; AND THE METHODIST YOUTH SERVICES. THESE AGENCIES, WHICH PREVIOUSLY FUNCTIONED OUT OF CENTRALIZED OFFICES, ARE NOW DECENTRALIZED AND COORDINATED AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL. THIS WAS BASED ON A BELIEF THAT NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CAN BEST BE SERVED: (1) IF THERE IS ACCESS TO COMMUNITY OFFICES; (2) IF YOUTH IS IN COMMUNICATION WITH SIGNIFICANT OTHERS; (3) IF WORKERS ARE AVAILABLE WHEN YOUTH IS MOST LIKELY TO GET INTO TROUBLE; AND (4) IF SPECIALIZED SUPPORTS ARE DEVELOPED AND MADE AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDED. THE PARTICIPATING AGENCIES PROVIDE SERVICES INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING: GENERAL SUPERVISION, PROBATION, PAROLE, COUNSELING, AND EMPLOYMENT.

16049

AUTHORS: PHILADELPHIA. POLICE ADVISORY BOARD.
TITLE: NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1967.
SOURCEID: PHILADELPHIA, 1968. 16 P.

STATISTICAL DATA CONCERNING 72 CITIZEN COMPLAINTS OF POLICE MALPRACTICE IN PHILADELPHIA DURING 1967 ARE CITED. DATA ON THE BOARD'S DISPOSITION OF 101 CASES CLOSED DURING THIS PERIOD ARE INCLUDED. A BREAKDOWN OF REPORTED INCIDENTS PROVIDES INFORMATION ON THE TYPES OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED, AND OF REPORTED COMPLAINTS BY POLICE PRECINCT.

16050

AUTHORS: COATES, JOSEPH F.
TITLE: SAFE POLICE WEAPONS.
SOURCE: SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.
SOURCEID: NO. MAY:52-59, 1968.

THE PRESENT TREND TOWARD THE USE OF NONLETHAL WEAPONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT STEMS FROM AN INCREASING AVERSION TO USING DEADLY FORCE, AND FROM THE DEMONSTRATED INADEQUACY OF THE BILLY CLUB AND THE PISTOL. NEITHER OF THESE LIMITED-RESPONSE WEAPONS PROVIDES THE OPTIONS REQUIRED BY THE VARIETY OF DAY-TO-DAY POLICE SITUATIONS. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS STILL NOT CLEAR WHAT WEAPONS ARE MOST APPROPRIATE FOR GIVEN SITUATIONS. THE LACK OF POLICE DATA ON THIS SUBJECT WILL HAVE TO BE CORRECTED BY AN UNBIASED EVALUATION OF POLICE REQUIREMENTS, WHICH CAN ONLY BE PROVIDED BY 20TH-CENTURY TECHNOLOGY.

16051

AUTHORS: CLINARD, MARSHALL B.
TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.
SOURCEID: 3RD ED. NEW YORK, HOLT, 1968. 845 P. \$8.95.

REVISED AND UPDATED, THIS UNDERGRADUATE TEXT DEALS WITH DEVIATIONS FROM SOCIAL NORMS IN TERMS OF THE THEORIES AND CONCEPTS OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. IT ALSO PRESENTS A CRITICAL EVALUATION OF NON-SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND THEORIES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST IN THIS EDITION ARE THREE NEW CHAPTERS. "THE SLUM AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR" FOCUSES ON THE NATURE OF THE SLUM, ITS FUNCTION AND RELATION TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. "POVERTY, ANOMIE, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR" CONCERNS THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF POVERTY AND EXPLAINS AND DISCUSSES ANOMIE THEORY. "DEVIANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR" INCLUDES LENGTHY DISCUSSIONS OF HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR AS WELL AS PROSTITUTION. IN ADDITION, THE BOOK CONTAINS A MORE DETAILED TREATMENT OF SOCIETAL REACTION AND THE EFFECTS OF LABELING; INCREASED EMPHASIS ON THE PREVENTION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR; AND MORE QUANTITATIVE MATERIAL ON THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF DEVIATION. THERE IS NEW MATERIAL ON URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE STIMULATION OF SELF-HELP IN SLUM AREAS TO DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. THE TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DELINQUENT AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR HAS BEEN REVISED, AND THE CHAPTER ON DRUG ADDICTION INCORPORATES RECENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENTS.

16052

AUTHORS: ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE STUDY OF COMMITMENT PROCEDURES AND THE LAW RELATING TO INCOMPETENTS.

TITLE: MENTAL ILLNESS, DUE PROCESS AND THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT. A SECOND REPORT AND ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

SOURCEID: NEW YORK, FORDHAM UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 261 P. \$5.95.

THIS REPORT IS AN OUTGROWTH OF THE EARLIER WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE STUDY OF COMMITMENT PROCEDURES AND THE LAW RELATING TO INCOMPETENTS. THE INITIAL STUDY LED TO THE FULL-SCALE 1965 REVISION OF NEW YORK'S LAWS GOVERNING HOSPITALIZATION OF THE MENTALLY ILL IN CIVIL INSTITUTIONS. THE COMMITTEE IS NOW DEALING WITH HOSPITALIZATION OF PATIENTS AT MATTEAWAN AND DANMORA STATE HOSPITALS, THE TWO MENTAL INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY THE NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE. THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF LAWYERS, JUDGES, AND PSYCHIATRISTS IS REVIEWING THE LAWS WHICH HAVE GOVERNED MENTALLY ILL DEFENDANTS, PERSONS ACQUITTED BY REASON OF INSANITY, CONVICTED PRISONERS, AND THE DANGEROUSLY MENTALLY ILL CIVIL PATIENTS OVER A PERIOD OF 150 YEARS. WHILE THE NUMBER OF SUCH PATIENTS HAS BEEN RELATIVELY SMALL--NEVER AS MANY AS 3,500 IN ANY YEAR--THEIR FATES ARE DETERMINED BY AN INCREDIBLE PATCHWORK OF LAWS, REplete WITH INCONSISTENT, INCONGRUOUS, INEQUITABLE, AND ARCHAIC PROVISIONS WHICH OFTEN SEEM TO DEFEAT THEIR VERY PURPOSE. IT IS FOUND, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT A LAW DESIGNED TO PROTECT A MENTALLY INCOMPETENT DEFENDANT AGAINST THE RISK OF WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT ON A CHARGE HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND CAN RESULT IN THAT DEFENDANT, UNTRIED, UNCONVICTED, AND PRESUMED INNOCENT, SPENDING THE REST OF HIS LIFE IN A MAXIMUM-SECURITY INSTITUTION. THIS REPORT MAKES SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF THESE LAWS. THEY WOULD EXTEND TO ALL THESE PATIENTS THE SAME MINIMUM PROTECTIONS AGAINST UNNECESSARY AND POSSIBLY HARMFUL CONFINEMENT IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS OR AMONG THE DANGEROUSLY MENTALLY ILL AS ARE AVAILABLE TO ALL CITIZENS. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE PROBLEMS RAISED BY POSTPONING CRIMINAL ACTIONS AGAINST MENTALLY ILL DEFENDANTS. THE HOSPITALIZATION OF ALL PATIENTS, IN APPROPRIATE CIVIL INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, IS URGED, WITH THE SINGLE EXCEPTION OF PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE. THE COMMITTEE REJECTS "THE NOTION THAT THE MERE FACT OF A CRIMINAL CHARGE OR CONVICTION IS A PROPER BASIS UPON WHICH TO BUILD A HOST OF OTHER UNNECESSARY, UNPROFITABLE, AND ESSENTIALLY UNFAIR DISTINCTIONS AMONG THE MENTALLY ILL."

16053

AUTHORS: GIFFEN, P. J.; LAMBERT, S.; OKI, G.; SIDLOFSKY, S.

TITLE: THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 6: THE JAIL. (PROJECT 52, UNPUBLISHED)

SOURCEID: TORONTO, ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION, NO DATE. 110 P.

THIS REPORT, WHICH IS A CHAPTER OF AN EXTENSIVE STUDY IN ONTARIO ON THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER, EXAMINED THE EXPERIENCE OF CHRONIC OFFENDERS IN JAIL. THE SAMPLE WAS COMPRISED OF 238 CHRONIC OFFENDERS--DEFINED AS MEN WITH THREE OR MORE CONVICTIONS FOR PUBLIC INTOXICATION WITHIN 12 MONTHS--WHO SERVED TERMS IN THE TORONTO JAIL DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1960 TO OCTOBER 1961. THIS SAMPLE WAS GIVEN MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, A BATTERY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, AND LENGTHY INTERVIEWS; AND THEIR EXPERIENCES AND ATTITUDES TOWARD VARIOUS ASPECTS OF JAIL LIFE WERE RECORDED. ON THE BASIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY, IT WAS POSTULATED THAT: (1) ONLY A MINORITY OF THE MEN (MOST OF WHOM WERE WELL ADVANCED IN TERMS OF RECIDIVISM, AGE, OR YEARS OF INVOLVEMENT) WOULD ADMIT WITHOUT QUALIFICATION THAT THEY LIKED BEING IN JAIL; (2) GOING TO JAIL CONTRIBUTES TO A VICIOUS CIRCLE OF CUMULATIVE ALIENATION: A FIRST OFFENDER WHO IS SENT TO JAIL BECAUSE HE IS UNABLE TO PAY A FINE MAY, AS A RESULT, LOSE A JOB OR A ROOM, AND THIS MAY CONTRIBUTE TO HIS ESTRANGEMENT FROM FAMILY AND FRIENDS, SO THAT HE EMERGES WITH MORE PROBLEMS THAN HE HAD WHEN HE ENTERED; (3) THE JAIL DOES NOTHING TO PROMOTE THE OFFENDER'S SOCIAL REPAIR; AND (4) A CRITICAL JUNCTURE IS REACHED WHEN THE ONLY PLACE THE OFFENDER CAN GO WHEN RELEASED IS TO SKID ROW, AND WHEN A DRINK BECOMES EASIER TO OBTAIN THAN THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE. AT THIS POINT, WITH THE HELP OF THE JAIL, HE IS TRAPPED IN THE REVOLVING DOOR.

16054

AUTHORS: TYNDEL, MILO.

TITLE: THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 15: PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT. (PROJECT 52, UNPUBLISHED)

SOURCEID: TORONTO, ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION, NO DATE. 54 P.

A TOTAL OF 237 SUBJECTS DEFINED AS CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDERS (MEN HAVING THREE OR MORE CONVICTIONS FOR PUBLIC INTOXICATION DURING THE PRECEDING 12 MONTHS) WERE EACH GIVEN A PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW IN THE TORONTO JAIL, OVER THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1, 1960 TO OCTOBER 31, 1961. FOLLOWING EACH PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW, AND AFTER CONSULTING THE REPORTS OF THE SOCIAL INTERVIEWER, PSYCHOLOGIST, MEDICAL EXAMINER, AND THE RECORDS OF THE POLICE, INDIVIDUAL PSYCHIATRIC REPORTS WERE WRITTEN. THESE INCLUDED: A SUMMARY OF THE INTERVIEW; PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS; A DISCUSSION OF THE LATTER WITH AN ATTEMPT AT EXPLORING THE PSYCHODYNAMICS INVOLVED; DIAGNOSES EXPLAINING THE PSYCHIATRIC FORM OF THE ALCOHOLISM AND ITS PHYSICAL ASPECTS; PROGNOSIS; AND SUGGESTIONS REGARDING REHABILITATION. THE PROGNOSIS FOR THE SAMPLE, 6.3 PERCENT, WAS UNFAVORABLE, DUE TO THE SUBJECTS' AGES, SOCIAL AND MENTAL DETERIORATION, LONG DURATION OF THEIR CONDITION, AND COMBINATIONS OF THESE FACTORS. IN GENERAL, THE SUBJECTS' ATTITUDES DID NOT REVEAL ANY STRONG MOTIVATION FOR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION.

16055

AUTHORS: TEPPERMAN, LORNE J.; GIFFEN, P. J.; OKI, GUS; SCHLOSS, BARBARA.

TITLE: THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 17: FIRST OFFENDERS: A COMPARISON.

SOURCEID: TORONTO, ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION, NO DATE. 122 P

TO GAIN THE MOST COMPLETE PICTURE POSSIBLE OF THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER (C.D.O.) RECRUITMENT PROCESS, THE FIRST OFFENDER WAS STUDIED. AS THE FIRST OFFENDER GROUP IS THE POOL OF POTENTIAL RECRUITS FROM WHICH ALL CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDERS ARE DRAWN, IT WAS CONSIDERED MORE RELEVANT TO FIND A MEANS FOR PREDICTING RECRUITMENT THAN TO SPECIFY THE PROCESS BY WHICH GRADUAL RECRUITMENT TAKES PLACE. THE SAMPLE WAS COMPRISED OF 50 OFFENDERS, CHOSEN ON RANDOMLY SELECTED DAYS FROM JANUARY 15, TO MAY 31, 1962. USING A SHORT-TERM MODEL OF THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER'S CHARACTERISTICS, ABOUT 15 OF THE 50 FIRST OFFENDERS WERE FOUND TO HAVE A HIGH DEGREE OF ELIGIBILITY FOR EARLY RECRUITMENT INTO THE RANKS OF C.D.O.'S. HEAVY DRINKING IS NOT A PRECONDITION FOR

BEGINNING A CAREER OF CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS SINCE IT IS NOT A NECESSARY PRECONDITION FOR BEING ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS. ONLY BY VIEWING ADDICTION AND CRIMINOLOGY THROUGH AN INTEGRATION OF SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES WILL A COMPREHENSIVE PICTURE OF CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS RECRUITMENT EMERGE.

16056

AUTHORS: HEFNER, FUGH M.
TITLE: THE LEGAL ENFORCEMENT OF MORALITY.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 40(2):199-221, 1968.

PRIVATE SEX BEHAVIOR BETWEEN CONSENTING ADULTS SHOULD NOT BE A MATTER FOR LEGISLATION. CURRENTLY, IN THE UNITED STATES, STATUTES REGULATING PERSONAL SEX BEHAVIOR ARE BASED NOT UPON A CONCERN FOR THE HEALTH, HAPPINESS, AND WELFARE OF THE INDIVIDUAL, BUT UPON VARIOUS CONCEPTS OF RELIGIOUS MORALITY. CONCERN OVER IRRATIONAL SEX LAWS WAS REFLECTED IN THE DRAFTING OF THE MODEL PENAL CODE BY THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE. THE LOGIC UNDERLYING THE RECOMMENDED OMISSION OF CONSENSUAL CONDUCT FROM THE CRIMINAL LAW WAS THAT NO HARM TO THE SECULAR INTERESTS OF THE COMMUNITY IS INVOLVED IN ATYPICAL SEX PRACTICE IN PRIVATE BETWEEN CONSENTING ADULT PARTNERS. ALTHOUGH THE SECTION OF THE MODEL PENAL CODE GOVERNING SEXUAL BEHAVIOR WAS DRAFTED OVER A DECADE AGO, NO STATE HAS YET RESHAPED ITS LAWS WHOLLY ALONG THE LINES RECOMMENDED BY THE A.L.I. THE PRESENT LAWS ARE AT ODDS WITH THE SEX PRACTICES OF A SIZEABLE PORTION OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION. NON-MARITAL INTERCOURSE, FORBIDDEN BY BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL LAW, IS PRIVATELY PRACTICED BY A CONSIDERABLE MAJORITY OF THE ADULT POPULATION. LOGIC HAS VERY LITTLE TO DO WITH SEX LAWS AND, IN GENERAL, THE PENALTIES FOR COHABITATION ARE MORE SEVERE THAN FOR RANDOM FORNICATION. ALSO, SEX LAWS TEND TO BE ENFORCED IN AN ARBITRARY MANNER. MOST SEX BEHAVIOR LEGISLATED AGAINST AS UNNATURAL IS HELD BY PSYCHIATRISTS TO BE NORMAL OR NATURAL, AND WAS FOUND BY KINSEY TO TAKE PLACE MORE FREQUENTLY THAN WAS PREVIOUSLY ASSUMED.

16057

AUTHORS: SLCVENKO, RALPH.
TITLE: SEXUAL DEVIATION: RESPONSE TO AN ADAPTATIONAL CRISIS.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 40(2):222-241, 1968.

SEXUAL DEVIATION BASICALLY REPRESENTS AN ATTEMPT AT PROBLEM-SOLVING. IT IS A MEANS OF ADAPTATION, A WAY TO OVERCOME AN IMBALANCE IN A LIFE. THE HOMOSEXUAL AND OTHER SEX DEVIATES ARE ANGRY BECAUSE THEY FEEL THAT THEY HAVE BEEN CHEATED; THEY ARE UNCERTAIN ABOUT THEIR PERSONAL IDENTITIES; AND THEY DO NOT FEEL ANY SENSE OF CONFIDENCE. WHILE THE SEX DEVIATE MAY BE TRIED FOR A SEXUAL OFFENSE, THE CONDEMNATION MAY REALLY BE FOR OTHER REASONS, NAMELY, FOR THREATENING THE SENSE OF IDENTITY OF THE NORMAL PUBLIC, AND FOR HIS HATE. IT IS AN ILLUSION TO SAY THAT A HOMOSEXUAL OR OTHER SEX DEVIATE DIFFERS ONLY WITH RESPECT TO HIS SEXUALITY. SEXUAL CONFUSION OR HOMOSEXUALITY CAN EASILY RESULT IN VIOLENT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AGAINST SOCIETY. THE SEX PERVERT IS DANGEROUS BECAUSE HE HAS LITTLE REGARD OR CONSIDERATION FOR OTHERS. HATE IS THE PRIME MOTIVATION FOR DEVIANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR; THE CURRENT FOCUS ON SEX IS AN INACCURATE WAY OF DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM. LAWS AGAINST SEXUAL DEVIATION ARE ARCHAIC FOR THE MOST PART. ILLINOIS AND NEW YORK ARE PERHAPS THE ONLY STATES IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH HAVE CHANGED THE LAW TO REMOVE VARIOUS FORMS OF CONSENTING SEX EXPRESSION FROM THE STATUS OF CRIME, IF THE BEHAVIOR IS CONDUCTED IN PRIVATE AND WITHOUT DURESS.

16058

AUTHORS: FISHER, ROBERT G.
TITLE: THE LEGACY OF FREUD - A DILEMMA FOR HANDLING OFFENDERS IN GENERAL AND SEX OFFENDERS IN PARTICULAR.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 40(2):242-267, 1968.

PRESENT METHODS OF CORRECTION AND PSYCHOTHERAPY ARE UNABLE TO

SOLVE SOCIETY'S PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE CRIMINAL OFFENDER IN GENERAL, AND THE SEX OFFENDER IN PARTICULAR. WITH RESPECT TO THE SEX OFFENDER, NO EFFORT AT SOCIAL ENGINEERING IS LIKELY TO PREVENT THE UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR. THEREFORE, SOCIETY MUST EITHER ACCEPT THE PROBLEM PRESENTED BY SEX OFFENDERS OR DEVELOP NEW METHODS OF CORRECTION TO DEAL WITH IT. THE DISPOSITION OF SEX OFFENDERS PRESENTS AN ESPECIALLY RIFE AREA FOR CORRECTIONAL PIONEERING, BECAUSE THE PUBLIC IS MORE READY TO TREAT SEX OFFENDERS AS SICK, AND THEREFORE IN NEED OF SPECIALIZED TREATMENT, THAN IT IS OTHER TYPES OF OFFENDERS. A SMALL INSTITUTION FOR SEX OFFENDERS OPERATED BY A UNIVERSITY, ALONG THE LINES OF THE MODEL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION RECOMMENDED BY THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, COULD WELL SERVE AS A PILCT PROJECT FOR A BROADER REVISION OF THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM.

16059

AUTHORS: STIMMEL, DON P.
TITLE: CRIMINALITY OF VOLUNTARY SEXUAL ACTS IN COLORADO.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 40(2):268-281, 1968.

SEX LAWS IN COLORADO ARE ARCHAIC IN LANGUAGE, AND REVISIONS OF THE LAWS HAVE BEEN FEW AND FAR BETWEEN. IN MANY INSTANCES THE LAWS ARE OLDER THAN THE STATE OF COLORADO ITSELF. COLORADO'S RECENTLY LIBERALIZED ABORTION STATUTE PLAINLY INDICATES THAT THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF SOCIETY AND OF ITS LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES HAVE EVOLVED SUBSTANTIALLY FROM THOSE THAT MADE UP THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH THESE LAWS WERE ORIGINALLY PASSED. THE INCIDENCE OF AT LEAST TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS THAT GO EITHER UNDETECTED OR UNPUNISHED IS FAR GREATER THAN THAT ATTENDING MOST STATUTES; HENCE, IT IS CLEARLY TIME FOR A REEVALUATION. THE RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING SEX LAWS CONTAINED IN THE MODEL PENAL CODE OF THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE MERIT CAREFUL CONSIDERATION. THE INITIAL CONCERN, HOWEVER, MUST BE WITH THE UNDERLYING PHILOSOPHY UPON WHICH LAWS REGULATING VOLUNTARY SEXUAL CONDUCT ARE TO REST. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ASK IF ANYONE IS HARMED OR IF ANYONE'S RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED BY MANY OF THE FORMS OF VOLUNTARY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR CURRENTLY DEEMED CRIMINAL.

16060

AUTHORS: SANDERS, ROBERT I.; STOIBER, CARLTON R.
TITLE: COLORADO'S NEW ABORTION LAW.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 40(2):297-314, 1968.

ON THE WHOLE, COLORADO'S NEW ABORTION LAW IS A FORWARD-LOOKING PIECE OF LEGISLATION WHICH REPRESENTS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARD REMOVING AN ESSENTIALLY MEDICAL PROBLEM FROM THE REALM OF CRIMINAL LAW. IT ADOPTS AN APPROACH WHICH LEGALIZES JUSTIFIED MEDICAL TERMINATIONS OF PREGNANCY, AND, IN A SEPARATE SECTION, MAKES ANY TERMINATION OTHER THAN JUSTIFIED MEDICAL TERMINATION OR LIVE BIRTH A CRIMINAL ABORTION. THIS FORCES THE PROSECUTION IN A CRIMINAL ABORTION CASE TO PROVE THAT THE TERMINATION AT ISSUE WAS NOT A JUSTIFIED MEDICAL ONE OR A LIVE BIRTH. THE NEW COLORADO LAW, HOWEVER, DOES CONSIDERABLY BROADEN THE POSSIBLE GROUNDS FOR TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY. IN MOST CASES, COLORADO'S NEW PROCEDURE FOR JUSTIFIED MEDICAL TERMINATION IS STRICTER THAN THE ONE SUGGESTED BY THE AMERICAN LAW INSTITUTE'S MODEL PENAL CODE. COLORADO'S NEW ABORTION LAW IS BY NO MEANS A PERFECT SOLUTION TO THE COMPLEX AND DIFFICULT PROBLEM OF ABORTION.

16061

AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
TITLE: BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCD.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968.
6 P.

YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS WERE RECOMMENDED BY THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION TO FILL THE GAP IN SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WHO NEED HELP BUT WHO ARE NOT YET A SERIOUS THREAT TO PUBLIC SAFETY. THE ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU ARE NOTED IN THIS BRIEF OUTLINE.

16062

AUTHORS: WALKER, NIGEL.
TITLE: CRIME AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND. VOLUME ONE: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.
SOURCEIC: EDINBURGH, UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. 302 P. \$8.95. VOL. 1.

THIS IS THE FIRST OF TWO VOLUMES INTENDED TO GIVE A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN ENGLISH APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF THE MENTALLY-DISORDERED OFFENDER. THIS SECTION DEALS WITH TRADITIONAL LEGAL PROBLEMS: THE CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFENDER; HIS FITNESS FOR TRIAL; THE NEED FOR PREROGATIVE OF MERCY. THE BOOK COVERS THE PERIOD FROM PRE-NORMAN ENGLAND TO THE TIME OF THE MENTAL HEALTH ACT, AND IT TREATS INSANITY AS A DEFENSE. THE SCOTTISH ORIGINS AND THE ENGLISH IMPORTATION OF THE DEFENSE OF DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY ARE EXAMINED. AUTOMATISM, DRUNKENNESS, INFANTICIDE, THE USE OF THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE OF MERCY, AND INSANITY AS AN OBSTACLE TO TRIAL ARE ALSO CONSIDERED IN DEPTH.

16063

AUTHORS: U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE; SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY, CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CORRECTIONS
TITLE: INTERIM REPORT: DEVELOPMENTAL LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING.
SOURCEIC: CARBONDALE, SOUTHERN ILL. UNIV., 1967. 64 P., APP.

THE MAJOR GOAL OF THE NINE-WEEK TRAINING DEVELOPMENTAL LABORATORY AT SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY WAS TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES AND PRACTICE IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD. PROSPECTIVE CORRECTIONAL TRAINING OFFICERS FROM SELECTED MIDWESTERN STATES WERE EXPOSED TO A WIDE VARIETY OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES NOT COMMONLY USED IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS. THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS STRATEGY WERE TO: (1) PROVIDE A SUBSTANTIVE FRAMEWORK OF KNOWLEDGE FROM WHICH TO ASSESS CURRENT TRENDS IN CORRECTIONS; (2) OFFER INTENSIVE TRAINING IN LEARNING PRINCIPLES, HUMAN BEHAVIOR, COMMUNICATION PROCEDURES, AND TEACHING TECHNIQUES AND TECHNOLOGY; (3) GIVE PRACTICE IN TEACHING UNDER SUPERVISION, USING THE KNOWLEDGE AND TOOLS GAINED; AND (4) DEMONSTRATE HOW EFFECTIVELY EXECUTED TRAINING CAN BECOME A TOOL FOR MANAGEMENT IN CHANGING CORRECTIONAL PRACTICE. THE CREATIVE APPLICATION OF THE AUDIOTAPE TECHNIQUE TO THE TEACHING SITUATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERPERSONAL SKILLS WAS A HIGHLIGHT OF THE PROGRAM'S FIRST-YEAR EXPERIENCE. IN EVALUATING THE PROGRAM'S EFFECTIVENESS, TWO TYPES OF TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO THE PARTICIPANTS. AN ACHIEVEMENT TEST WAS DESIGNED AND ADMINISTERED BY STAFF TO DETERMINE WHETHER ACADEMIC CONTENT WAS ACTUALLY LEARNED; AND SEVERAL PSYCHOMETRIC TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED WHICH MEASURED PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND VARIABLES, DEGREES OF INTERACTION IN SMALL GROUPS, AND ATTITUDINAL CHANGES. GENERALLY POSITIVE RESULTS WERE INDICATED BY THESE TESTS. AS A CRUCIAL PART OF THE EVALUATION PROCEDURE, A FIELD FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION IS CURRENTLY BEING CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE THE PROGRAM'S IMPACT ON THE PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS' TRAINING PROGRAMS. ALTHOUGH THIS FOLLOW-UP HAS NOT YET BEEN COMPLETED, AVAILABLE DATA INDICATE THAT THE PROGRAM HAS HAD AN IMPACT ON TRAINING THROUGH FURTHERING THE USE OF A VARIETY OF TEACHING TECHNIQUES, AND OF AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS TO SUPPLEMENT CONTENT; AND THROUGH AN INCREASED EMPHASIS ON THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.

16064

AUTHORS: WEST VIRGINIA, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967.
SOURCEIC: CHARLESTON, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1967. 59 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WEST VIRGINIA COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS CITES THE ACTIVITIES AND PRESENTS RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE FACILITIES OF THE DIVISION OF HOSPITALS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND THE DIVISION OF CORRECTION. THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOCUS PRIMARILY ON THE NEED FOR A POLICY CONSISTENT WITH THE DEMANDS OF COMPETITIVE ECONOMICS IN RECRUITING PERSONNEL; AND ON THE IMPORTANCE OF A MAXIMUM UTILIZATION AND UPGRADING OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES.

16065

AUTHORS: GITTINS, JOHN.
TITLE: APPROVED SCHOOLS AND THE FUTURE.
SOURCE: APPROVED SCHOOLS GAZETTE.
SOURCEID: 62(2):69-77, 1968.

THE CAUSES FOR THE SOCIAL ISOLATION IN WHICH GREAT BRITAIN'S APPROVED SCHOOLS OPERATE ARE PRESENTED. THERE IS A NEED FOR REALISTIC ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY MAKING IN THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT YOUTH. PUBLIC EDUCATION CONCERNING THE ROLES OF THE APPROVED SCHOOLS SHOULD EMPHASIZE SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CREATION OF THE PROBLEMS WITH WHICH THE APPROVED SCHOOLS ATTEMPT TO DEAL.

16066

AUTHORS: NORMAN, SHERWOOD.
TITLE: BASIC APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. (ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH, CHICAGO, MAY 1968)
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968. 37 P.

THREE BROAD APPROACHES TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE DISCUSSED. THE FIRST, AIMED AT REMOVING DELINQUENCY-BREEDING CONDITIONS, IS TO BRING AN END TO CITY GHETTOS AND RURAL SLUMS AND TO ACHIEVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EDUCATION, HOUSING, AND EMPLOYMENT FOR THE POOR AND THOSE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST. THE SECOND APPROACH IS THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE, INSTEAD OF TOKEN, SOCIAL SERVICES. THE THIRD IS TO PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TO REVISE THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICES APPLIED IN THE COMMUNITY. ALL THREE APPROACHES: REQUIRE GREATER FUNDING ON FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS; CALL FOR A LOOK AT THE PROBLEM FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE GHETTO AND THE RURAL SLUM; AND REQUIRE NOT ONLY CITIZEN ACTION BUT THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE THEMSELVES.

16067

AUTHORS: NORMAN, SHERWOOD.
TITLE: THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU BUILD OR ENLARGE A DETENTION CENTER.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968. 16 P.

THIS PAMPHLET OFFERS ADVICE ON THE USE AND MISUSE OF DETENTION AND ON ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION. BEFORE BUILDING ANY DETENTION FACILITY THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY SHOULD: STUDY THE REAL NEED FOR DETENTION; SEND MORE CHILDREN HOME TO AWAIT COURT HEARINGS; SEND CHILDREN TO GROUP HOMES AND DAY-CARE CENTERS; ESTABLISH A STATE AGENCY FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES; PROVIDE TWO OR MORE STATE REGIONAL DETENTION CENTERS; PROVIDE SECURE, WELL-SUPERVISED OVERNIGHT HOLDOVER FACILITIES TO AVOID JAIL USE; AND ENACT LEGISLATION PROHIBITING THE USE OF JAILS AND POLICE LOCKUPS FOR CHILDREN.

16068

AUTHORS: BOCHES, RALPH E; GOLDFARB, JOEL; BULL, E. MYRON, JR.; HECHT, KENNETH.
TITLE: CALIFORNIA JUVENILE COURT PRACTICE. (CALIFORNIA CONTINUING EDUCATION OF THE BAR: PRACTICE BOOK NO. 3)
SOURCEID: 7, REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, 1968. 264 P.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE BAR COMMITTEE ON CONTINUING EDUCATION PRESENTED A SPECIAL PROGRAM ON "HOW TO HANDLE A CASE IN JUVENILE COURT" IN KEY CALIFORNIA LOCALITIES IN JANUARY 1968. THIS BOOK WAS PREPARED TO ACCOMPANY THAT PROGRAM, WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO GIVE ATTORNEYS A FULLER UNDERSTANDING OF HOW TO REPRESENT JUVENILES MORE EFFECTIVELY. THE BOOK DISCUSSES THE ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY AND THE THEORY OF JUVENILE COURT LAW, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO CALIFORNIA; THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS; JURISDICTION, VENUE, AND TRANSFER; TEMPORARY CUSTODY BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; CUSTODY BY PROBATION OFFICERS; THE DETENTION HEARING; REPRESENTATION BY COUNSEL; ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION; PROCEEDINGS AFTER DISPOSITION; AND DEPENDENCY CASES.

16069

AUTHORS: ADAMS, STUART.
 TITLE: THE SAN GUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT: FINAL REPORT,
 PHASE 1.
 SOURCEID: BERKELEY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, 1968. 79 P.

PHASE ONE OF THE SAN GUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT WAS INAUGURATED IN APRIL 1966, WITH THE PURPOSE OF DEVELOPING AN IMPORTANT DEPARTMENT IN CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION: THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ACCREDITED FOUR-YEAR COLLEGE PROGRAM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS DISTRIBUTED WITHIN THE PRISON AND RETURNED BY 1,093 INMATES; INTEREST IN THE PROJECT WAS EXPRESSED BY 629 INMATES, APPROXIMATELY ONE-SIXTH OF THE INMATE POPULATION. INMATES WERE ADMITTED TO THE PROGRAM IF THEY HAD A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA AND IF THEY MADE AN ACCEPTABLE IMPRESSION IN A PRE-ENROLLMENT INTERVIEW; REGISTRATION WAS OFFERED IN EIGHT COURSES OR PROGRAMS, INCLUDING CRIMINOLOGY; 114 STUDENTS WERE ENROLLED AND FOUR CLASSES WERE FORMED. THE PROGRAM SUCCESSFULLY PROCEEDED THROUGH FIVE TERMS, AND IN EARLY 1968 PLANS WERE DEVELOPED FOR AN ASSOCIATE OF ARTS DEGREE PROGRAM AT SAN GUENTIN, LEADING TO A DEGREE IN FIVE SEMESTERS. THE SAN GUENTIN COLLEGE PROJECT HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT A MEANINGFUL PROGRAM IN HIGHER EDUCATION CAN BE CARRIED ON IN A MAJOR PRISON. ANALYSIS OF THE STUDENT BODY SUGGESTED THAT UP TO 25 PERCENT OF THE INMATES COULD EVENTUALLY BE INVOLVED IN A COMPREHENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM. THE PROJECT HAS ALSO DEMONSTRATED THAT INMATES WITHOUT PRIOR COLLEGE INSTRUCTION PERFORM AS WELL AS OR BETTER THAN STUDENTS WHO ENROLL IN THE SAME COURSES IN THE OUTSIDE COMMUNITY. PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM LED TO CONSPICUOUS CHANGES IN THE ATTITUDES, BEHAVIOR, AND CAREER PLANS OF SOME PARTICIPANTS; INTEREST IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE WAS HEIGHTENED AND IDENTIFICATION WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR WEAKENED. ON THE BASIS OF THE EXPERIENCE WITH THE PROJECT, SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS HAVING GENERAL APPLICATION WERE FORMULATED, INCLUDING: (1) THE EDUCATIONAL MODEL OF CORRECTIONS IS PERHAPS MOST EFFECTIVE; (2) COLLEGE PROGRAMS IN PRISON SHOULD BE ORGANIZED PRIMARILY AROUND THE CONCEPT OF THE TWO-YEAR DEGREE BUT THERE SHOULD BE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDIES AT HIGHER LEVELS; (3) COLLEGE PROGRAMS SHOULD BE REGARDED AS INSTRUMENTS FOR EFFECTING CHANGE NOT ONLY IN PARTICIPANTS BUT IN OTHER INMATES AND STAFF AS WELL; (4) THE COLLEGE CAREER OF THE INMATE SHOULD BE MADE FLEXIBLE AND SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF ONE SEGMENT OF EDUCATION IN PRISON AND ANOTHER IN THE OUTSIDE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY; (5) THERE SHOULD BE EXPERIMENTATION WITH THE "SENTENCE TO COLLEGE" CONCEPT, BY WHICH SELECTED CLASSES OF OFFENDERS WOULD BE PLACED IN "HALF-WAY-IN" CENTERS, UNDER SUPERVISION, WITH ATTENDANCE IN CLASSES BEING A PRIMARY OBLIGATION.

16070

AUTHORS: METROPOLITAN YOUTH COMMISSION OF ST. LOUIS AND ST. LOUIS COUNTY.
 TITLE: POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROJECT: RESEARCH EVALUATION 1967.
 SOURCEID: ST. LOUIS, METROP. YOUTH COMMISSION, 1968. 17 P., APP.

THE POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROJECT, A COORDINATED EFFORT IN ST. LOUIS BETWEEN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE YMCA, AND THE METROPOLITAN YOUTH COMMISSION, WAS OPERATED FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE SUMMER OF 1967. IT INVOLVED THE HIRING OF 36 BOYS, AGED 14 AND 15, SELECTED FROM POVERTY AREAS, TO WORK WITH THE POLICE. THE BOYS WORKED IN GROUPS OF NINE FOR ONE-HALF DAY A WEEK. THEY WERE PLACED IN FOUR

POLICE DISTRICTS, AND SUPERVISED BY ONE STAFF MEMBER OF THE YMCA PER GROUP AND BY THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICER OF THE POLICE FORCE IN EACH DISTRICT. THE WORK INCLUDED A VARIETY OF NON-DANGEROUS QUASI-POLICE TASKS AND SOME NON-POLICE TASKS. THE PURPOSES OF THE PROGRAM WERE: (1) TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR INNER-CITY BOYS INELIGIBLE FOR OTHER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS; (2) TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND OTHER DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN THE INNER CITY; (3) TO DEVELOP POSITIVE FEELINGS BETWEEN THE POLICE, THE BOYS, THE PARENTS OF THE BOYS, AND THEIR PEERS; (4) TO AID IN REDUCING COMMUNITY TENSION IN AN EXPECTED "HOT SUMMER"; (5) TO DEVELOP A NEW RECRUITMENT SOURCE FOR FUTURE POLICE EMPLOYMENT. FORMAL EVALUATION WAS CONFINED TO AN INVESTIGATION OF PURPOSES (2), (3), AND (5). IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THERE WOULD BE A SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN BEHAVIORIAL AND ATTITUDINAL PATTERNS BETWEEN THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (POLICE JUNIOR AIDES) AND A MATCHED CONTROL GROUP, AFTER THE PROGRAM. A RECORD SEARCH AND ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRES, ADMINISTERED BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROJECT, WERE USED IN MEASUREMENT. THE MAJOR CONCLUSIONS WERE: (1) THE POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROGRAM DID REHABILITATE DELINQUENTS. THE PARTICIPATING GROUP OF DELINQUENT BOYS GOT INTO LESS TROUBLE AFTER THEIR TWO-MONTH EXPERIENCE WITH THE PROGRAM. (2) THE PROGRAM DID NOT CHANGE THE PARTICIPANTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD THE POLICE.

16071

AUTHORS: CAIN, ARTHUR H.
 TITLE: YOUNG PEOPLE AND CRIME.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, JOHN DAY, 1968. 154 P. \$3.95.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IS THE COMMON RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUTH AND PARENTS. YOUTH'S POTENTIALLY CONSTRUCTIVE REBELLIOUS IMPULSES SHOULD BE CHanneled, TO PREVENT THEIR BECOMING EXPRESSED IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. ABSOLUTE PARENTAL AUTHORITARIANISM SUPPRESSES YOUTH'S FULL EMOTIONAL AND MORAL GROWTH. THIS BOOK IS ADDRESSED PRIMARILY TO YOUTH.

16072

AUTHORS: TROUSSE, PAUL-EMILE; VANHALEWIJN, JACQUES.
 TITLE: /XE CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE DROIT PENAL. QUESTION 4:
 LES PROBLEMES ACTUELS DE L'EXTRADITION./
 TRITITLE: 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PENAL LAW. QUESTION 4:
 CURRENT EXTRADITION PROBLEMS.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(5):509-527, 1968.

IN BELGIUM, THE REGULATIONS CONCERNING EXTRADITION ARE BASED UPON A NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL BILATERAL TREATIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAW OF 1874, ON THE ONE HAND, AND UPON THE SPECIAL 1967 AGREEMENT BETWEEN BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, AND LUXEMBOURG, ON THE OTHER. EXTRADITION IS GOVERNED BY THE PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY, WHICH IMPLIES THAT THE OFFENSE IN QUESTION MUST BE PUNISHABLE IN BOTH COUNTRIES CONCERNED. IN CONFORMITY WITH THE INADMISSIBILITY OF DOUBLE JEOPARDY, HOWEVER, AN OFFENDER PUNISHED FOR AN OFFENSE IN ONE COUNTRY MUST NOT BE PUNISHED FOR IT IN THE OTHER. MILITARY AND FISCAL OFFENSES ARE EXCLUDED; AND POLITICAL ONES ARE ALSO EXEMPTED, UNLESS LINKED WITH COMMON OFFENSES. DEPORTATION OF FOREIGNERS MAY CONSTITUTE DISGUISED EXTRADITION. THE RECENT TREATIES, HAVING MOVED THE LEGISLATION ON EXTRADITION FROM A PERIOD OF STAGNATION, OPENED THE WAY FOR EFFICIENT LEGAL COOPERATION BETWEEN BELGIUM AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

16073

AUTHORS: DESMAREZ, J.J.; LAMBERT, C.
 TITLE: /REPRESSION DES INFRACTIONS DE RCULAGE./
 TRITITLE: SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(5):528-540, 1968.

THE POPULATION OF 103 TRAFFIC OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT IN BELGIUM HAVE BEEN ANALYZED, IN REGARD TO THE

EFFECTIVENESS OF THEIR SENTENCES. RECIDIVISM IS LESS AFTER SENTENCES OF MEDIUM AND LONG DURATION THAN AFTER THOSE OF SHORT DURATION. YET, RECIDIVISM IS STILL CONSIDERABLE, IN PARTICULAR AMONG THOSE TRAFFIC OFFENDERS WHO ALSO COMMITTED OTHER TYPES OF OFFENSES, AND AMONG THOSE WHO WERE FOUND GUILTY OF DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED WITH MORE THAN 1.5 PERCENT OF ALCOHOL IN THEIR BLOOD. THE LATTER TYPE OF RECIDIVISM MAY BE A RESULT OF MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE CHARACTERISTIC OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM.

16074

AUTHORS: LANDREVILLE, PIERRE.
TITLE: /TAUX DE SUCCES DE CERTAINS GROUPES DE DETENUS SELON LEUR MODE DE LIBERATION./
TRITITLE: SUCCESS SCALE OF OFFENDER GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF RELEASE.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (OTTAWA).
SOURCEID: 10(2):302-310, 1968.

OF THE 1,677 OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM FOUR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN QUEBEC, A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 839 WAS TAKEN. THE EX-PRISONERS WERE FOLLOWED-UP FOR FIVE YEARS. THE SUCCESS RATE OF PAROLEES IS GENERALLY HIGHER THAN THAT FOR AN ENTIRE SAMPLE OF OFFENDERS, WHICH INCLUDES THOSE PRISONERS WHO ARE NOT RELEASED UNTIL THE TERMINATION OF THEIR SENTENCES. THE SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO HOMOGENEOUS CLASSES, A TO L, ACCORDING TO ASSOCIATION ANALYSIS, WHICH PERMITS ACTUARIAL PREDICTION WITH A MINIMUM OF INFORMATION. INMATES WERE THUS GROUPED ON THE BASIS OF DATA INCLUDING: NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS; AGE AT LAST ADMISSION; AGE AT FIRST ENTRANCE TO A PENITENTIARY; AND WHETHER CRIME COMMITTED WAS AGAINST PROPERTY. THE HIGHEST SUCCESS RATE WAS FOUND IN CLASS F, THE LOWEST IN CLASS J.

16075

AUTHORS: LIGONCE, PAUL TRE.
TITLE: /LE CONCEPT DE TRAITEMENTS DANS LES INSTITUTIONS CORRECTIONNELLES./
TRITITLE: THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (OTTAWA).
SOURCEID: 10(2):392-404, 1968.

THE POPULATION OF 1,000 YOUNG ADULT INMATES OF A MEDIUM-SECURITY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN QUEBEC WAS ANALYZED IN REGARD TO THE BASE EXPECTANCY OF SUCCESS IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING. THE TESTS INVESTIGATED INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL APTITUDE; PREFERENCES AND ASPIRATIONS; AND PERSONALITY. THE SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO SPECIALIZED AND SEMI-SPECIALIZED ON THE ONE HAND, AND NON-SPECIALIZED AND WHITE-COLLAR, ON THE OTHER, ON THE BASIS OF THE FINDINGS. VOCATIONAL TRAINING, IF PROVIDED AS A PART OF TREATMENT, AND SET UP ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE CATEGORIES, WOULD BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE INSTRUMENT OF RESOCIALIZATION.

16076

AUTHORS: REGIMBAL, JEAN-PAUL.
TITLE: /VALEURS RELIGIEUSES ET MORALES DANS LA REEDUCATION./
TRITITLE: RELIGIOUS AND MORAL VALUES IN REEDUCATION.
SOURCE: CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS (OTTAWA).
SOURCEID: 10(2):414-425, 1968.

THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF REEDUCATION HAVE SO FAR BEEN INSUFFICIENTLY ANALYZED. CONVERSION IS THE PRECONDITION OF REEDUCATION, AND CONVERSION IS NOT POSSIBLE WITHOUT A RECOGNITION OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS VALUES. CONVERSION ITSELF HAS A HIGH THERAPEUTIC VALUE. THE THERAPIST SHOULD INTEGRATE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION WITH TREATMENT OF THE SUBJECT'S FAMILY AND PERSONALITY PROBLEMS, AND WITH HELPING HIM WITH INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS. SUCH AN EDUCATION IS NOT THE DUTY OF THE PRIEST ALONE. HE MUST COOPERATE WITH WORKERS IN OTHER DISCIPLINES AND WITH INSTITUTIONS CONCERNED WITH THE REEDUCATION OF OFFENDERS. FREQUENT AND REGULAR PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS ARE IMPERATIVE.

16077

AUTHORS: WAHLE, EBERHARD.
TITLE: /DIE SOGENANNTEN "HANDLUNGSEINHEIT DURCH KLAMMERWIRKUNG."
TRITITLE: UNITY OF ACTION DETERMINED BY OUTSIDE CONNECTION.
SOURCE: GOLTCAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT (HAMBURG).
SOURCEID: NO. (4):97-112, 1962.

UNITY OF ACTION, DETERMINED BY AN OUTSIDE CONNECTION BETWEEN SEVERAL OFFENSES, IS CHARGED IF TWO INDEPENDENT CRIMINAL ACTS ARE CONNECTED WITH A THIRD ACT. IN THIS MATTER, CURRENT LEGAL PRACTICE IN WEST GERMANY IS USUALLY BASED UPON THE DECISION OF THE REICH SUPREME COURT OF 1911, WHICH INTERPRETED SUCH A SET OF OFFENSES AS A SINGLE ONE. WHILE THE ISSUE OF UNITY OR MULTIPLICITY REMAINS CONTROVERSIAL, IT IS MORE LOGICAL TO INTERPRET SUCH SITUATIONS AS MULTIPLE OFFENSES. THE NEWLY PREPARED REFORM OF THE CRIMINAL LAW SHOULD CLARIFY THIS MATTER.

16078

AUTHORS: MOHREBOTTER, KURT.
TITLE: /ZUR MITBESTRAFTEN VORTAT BEI RAUB UND ERPRESSUNG./
TRITITLE: CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PRELIMINARY ACT INVOLVING ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.
SOURCE: GOLTCAMMER'S ARCHIV FUR STRAFRECHT (HAMBURG).
SOURCEID: NO. (4):112-120, 1962.

THE CRIMINAL CODE OF WEST GERMANY DISTINGUISHES CRIMINAL EXTORTION AND ROBBERY AS TWO SEPARATE OFFENSES. YET, IF THE EXTORTION REPRESENTED A PRELIMINARY ACTION WHICH WAS ONLY FULFILLED IN THE ROBBERY, IT IS NOT IN ITSELF PUNISHABLE. IT REPRESENTS, RATHER, AN ACT SUBSIDIARY TO THE ROBBERY, AND THE WHOLE ACTION QUALIFIES AS ONE ACT. THE RECENT DECISION OF THE FEDERAL SUPREME COURT OF WEST GERMANY, IN A CASE INVOLVING EXTORTION AND ROBBERY, UPHOLD THIS INTERPRETATION, WHICH SHOULD BE ACCEPTED AS CORRECT.

16079

AUTHORS: L'HEUREUX-DUBE, CLAIRE.
TITLE: /POUR UNE COUR DE LA FAMILLE ET DE L'ENFANCE AU QUEBEC./
TRITITLE: FOR A FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S COURT IN QUEBEC.
SOURCE: REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE ET A LA JEUNESSE (MONTREAL).
SOURCEID: 7(3):74-85, 1967.

THE IDEA OF THE FAMILY COURT STEMS FROM THE CONCEPT THAT THE FAMILY, RATHER THAN THE INDIVIDUAL, IS THE BASIC UNIT OF SOCIETY. THESE COURTS DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS WHICH IN MOST CASES GENERATE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THEY EXIST IN MOST CANADIAN PROVINCES AND IN MOST STATES IN THE UNITED STATES, USUALLY AS SEPARATE INSTITUTIONS; IN FRANCE THEY ARE ATTACHED TO THE SUPERIOR COURTS. THE FRENCH SYSTEM IS ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. A FAMILY-CHILDREN'S COURT, SUCH AS THOSE IN OTHER CANADIAN PROVINCES, SHOULD BE CREATED IN QUEBEC.

16080

AUTHORS: LAPLANTE, JACQUES.
TITLE: /LE MOI: SES FONCTIONS ET SES MECANISMES DE DEFENSE./
TRITITLE: EGO: ITS FUNCTIONS AND DEFENSE MECHANISMS.
SOURCE: REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE ET A LA JEUNESSE (MONTREAL).
SOURCEID: 7(3):93-99, 1967.

CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR CAN BE INTERPRETED IN TERMS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF THE EGO AND ITS DEFENSE MECHANISMS. THE ORTHODOX SCHOOL OF PSYCHOANALYSIS DISTINGUISHES A RELATIVELY HIGH NUMBER OF FUNCTIONS OF THE EGO. THIS DISTINCTION TENDS TO CONFUSE THE EXPLANATION OF THE PROCESS OF THEIR OPERATION. THE FUNCTIONS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO FOUR: REALIZATION OF EXTERNAL REALITY BY PERCEPTION AND REFLECTION; REALIZATION OF INTERNAL REALITY (ID, LIBIDO, AGGRESSIONS, SUPEREGO, APTITUDES); JUDGMENT AND DECISION (SYNTHESIS); AND EXECUTION OF THE DECISION. THE PERSONALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS DETERMINED BY THE

DEGREE OF COORDINATION AMONG THE FOUR FUNCTIONS. IN CONTRAST TO THE APPROACH OF THE ORTHODOX SCHOOL, A POSITIVE FUNCTION OF THE DEFENSES SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED: IF EQUIPPED WITH A SUFFICIENT "RESERVE" OF DEFENSES, AN INDIVIDUAL CAN SUCCESSFULLY FIGHT ANXIETY.

16081

AUTHORS: HARVEY, ALBERT C.
TITLE: JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL
DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE.
SOURCE: TENNESSEE LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 35(1):74-99, 1967.

THE TENNESSEE PRACTICES CONCERNING JAIL FEES, COURT COSTS, AND BAIL ARE EXAMINED, TO DETERMINE HOW THEY ARE APPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT SOCIOECONOMIC CLASSES WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. TENNESSEE'S PRACTICES OF ASSESSING JAIL FEES TO INDIGENT DEFENDANTS FOR PRE-TRIAL DETENTION AND OF REQUIRING INDIGENT DEFENDANTS TO WORK OUT JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS THAT ACCRUE DURING TRIAL ARE BOTH UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND UNJUST. THESE CONSTITUTE AN UNEQUAL APPLICATION OF THE LAWS, AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIGENTS OCCURS MERELY BECAUSE OF THEIR POVERTY. THE PRINCIPLES ANNOUNCED IN GRIFFIN V. ILLINOIS AND ITS PROGENY ARE PARTICULARLY APPLICABLE AND SHOULD BE USED IN THE TENNESSEE STATUTES GOVERNING JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS. LEGISLATIVE ACTION IS THE BEST MEANS TO CORRECT THESE INJUSTICES. SPECIFICALLY, THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD: (1) BAN THE PRACTICE OF CHARGING JAIL FEES TO ACCUSED PERSONS QUALIFYING AS INDIGENTS; AND (2) PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF FEES AND COSTS BY THE INSTALLMENT METHOD.

16082

AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: A PROPOSAL FOR THE REMOVAL OR RETIREMENT OF UNFIT JUDGES.
SOURCE: VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 54(3):554-568, 1968.

THIS PROPOSAL, PATTERNED AFTER THE SUCCESSFUL CALIFORNIA SYSTEM, OUTLINES A MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD TO FACILITATE THE REMOVAL OF UNFIT JUDGES IN VIRGINIA. IT CALLS FOR THE CREATION OF A COMMISSION OF JUDICIAL DISQUALIFICATION TO INVESTIGATE REPORTED CASES OF JUDICIAL INCOMPETENCE. THIS COMMISSION WOULD SUBMIT ITS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF VIRGINIA. IN THE EVENT OF COURT CONCURRENCE WITH THE COMMISSION'S FINDINGS, THERE WOULD BE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PUBLIC HEARING, AND UPON POSITIVE DETERMINATION OF JUDICIAL INCOMPETENCE OR MALPRACTICE, AN ORDER OF RETIREMENT OR REMOVAL WOULD BE ISSUED. THE BASIC LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM WOULD BE SET FORTH BY A SELF-EXECUTING CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION, RATHER THAN BY AN AMENDMENT REQUIRING LEGISLATIVE IMPLEMENTATION OR BY STATUTE ALONE. THIS WOULD ENSURE THAT THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE SYSTEM WOULD NOT BE SUBJECT TO THE VICISSITUDES OF LEGISLATIVE POLITICS, WHICH MIGHT EMASCULATE THE SYSTEM OR LEAD TO A WEAKENING OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY.

16083

AUTHORS: VANCE, CYRUS R.
TITLE: THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CIVIL DISORDERS.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 51(9):326-329, 1968.

INHERENT WEAKNESSES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN AMERICA HAVE BECOME MAGNIFIED AS EXTRAORDINARY STRAINS HAVE BEEN PLACED UPON IT IN THE COURSE OF RECENT CIVIL DISORDERS. THIS WAS REVEALED IN NUMEROUS WAYS: IN INADEQUATE ARREST AND BOOKING PROCEDURES; IN INADEQUATE DETENTION FACILITIES; IN UNEVEN AND UNFAIR BAIL PRACTICES; IN SHORTAGES OF PERSONNEL. THE CURRENT SYSTEM MUST BE MADE TO OPERATE WITH REASONABLE EFFECTIVENESS AND FAIRNESS IN TIMES OF CIVIL DISORDERS. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES INVOLVED IN MASS ARREST AND BOOKING SHOULD INCLUDE AUGMENTING PERSONNEL AT THE PRECINCT STATION; USING SHORT-FORM ARREST AND BOOKING FORMS; EMPLOYING POLAROID CAMERAS FOR VISUAL RECORDS OF SUSPECTS AND ARRESTING OFFICERS; AND MAINTAINING MOBILE BOOKING STATIONS.

STRUCTURES SHOULD BE SET ASIDE IN ADVANCE WHICH CAN BE USED IN EMERGENCY FOR DETENTION FACILITIES. PLANNING SHOULD PROVIDE FOR MORE EFFICIENT ARRAIGNMENT PROCEDURES AND FOR ADDITIONAL PROSECUTORS AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS TO HANDLE A GREATLY INCREASED COURT CASE LOAD. INEQUITABLE BAIL PRACTICES SHOULD BE AT LEAST PARTIALLY REPLACED BY A LIMITED USE OF SUCH PROCEDURES AS RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE. A FAIR AND UNIFORM BAIL POLICY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR CASES WHERE BAIL MUST BE IMPOSED.

16084

AUTHORS: ADAMS, THOMAS F.
TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT; AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICE ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY.
SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, N. J., PRENTICE-HALL, 1968. 256 P. \$6.95.

THE ROLE OF THE POLICE OFFICER IS EXPLORED, PRESENTING ITS SIGNIFICANCE, PROBLEMS INVOLVED, AND THE IMPACT OF THE POLICE ON THE COMMUNITY. SECTION ONE DISCUSSES THE ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS FOR A POLICE CAREER, THE OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE, AND HOW CANDIDATES ARE SELECTED. ALL AREAS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE COVERED, WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND THE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE. PART TWO DEALS WITH THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE POLICE ROLE. MAJOR TYPES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE OUTLINED. POLICE PSYCHOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY, AND CRIME THEORY ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH A BRIEF HISTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS ARE GIVEN OF SUCH DEPARTMENTAL UNITS AS THOSE DEALING WITH PATROL, TRAFFIC, INVESTIGATION, JUVENILES, AND VICE. PART FIVE CONSIDERS THE RIGHTS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY, INCLUDING THE POLICE OFFICERS'. THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LIMITATIONS AND RIGHTS OF THE POLICE AS CITIZENS, AND THEIR DUTIES AS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, IS ANALYZED. FINALLY, FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN POLICE SELECTION, TRAINING, AND MANAGEMENT ARE FORECAST.

16085

AUTHORS: HICKEY, WILLIAM L.
TITLE: PLANNING STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. (INFORMATION REVIEW ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY NO. 7)
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968. 12 P.

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PLANNING STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS LISTS: MATERIALS ON STANDARDS AND GUIDES AND ON MODEL ACTS; THE REPORTS OF THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE; GENERAL INFORMATION ON STATE RESPONSIBILITIES; AND REPORTS ON AND SURVEYS OF STATE PROGRAMS.

16086

AUTHORS: DOLESCHAL, EUGENE.
TITLE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. (INFORMATION REVIEW ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY NO. 8)
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968. 15 P.

THIS PAPER REVIEWS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE SINCE 1963 IN THE FIELD OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN CERTAIN CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. IT SHOWS THAT, BY THEIR OWN ADMISSION, EUROPEAN RESEARCHERS ARE BEHIND THEIR AMERICAN COLLEAGUES IN THE USE OF RIGOROUS SCIENTIFIC METHODS. THE STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH LIES IN CLINICAL, LEGAL, AND HISTORICAL STUDIES. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY LITERATURE FROM EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IS A RICH RESOURCE OF MATERIALS ON THE RARE OR UNUSUAL TYPE OF OFFENDER, THE UNUSUAL CRIME CAUSE OR MOTIVATION, AND UNUSUAL OFFENDER TREATMENT.

16087

AUTHORS: ENCORE, GUY.
TITLE: SYNANON.
SOURCEID: GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK, DOUBLEDAY, 1968. 360 P. \$5.95.

THIS BOOK EXPLAINS THE IMPORTANCE OF SYNANON, A CONTROVERSIAL ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO CURING DRUG ADDICTION. THE UNORTHODOX METHODS THE GROUP USES IN HANDLING ADDICTS; ITS OUTSPOKEN ATTITUDE TOWARD TRADITIONAL TREATMENTS; AND ITS ALL-ADDICT ADMINISTRATION HAVE MADE IT A TARGET FOR CRITICISM AND PERSECUTION. THE PROS AND CONS OF SYNANON'S TECHNIQUES ARE LESS IMPORTANT THAN THE FACT THAT THEY DO WORK.

16088

AUTHORS: CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION.
TITLE: INDIANS AND THE LAW (SURVEY).
SOURCEID: OTTAWA, 1967. 67 P. 75 CENTS.

INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF CONFLICT WITH THE LAW ON THE PART OF CANADIAN INDIANS AND ESKIMOS PROMPTED A SURVEY-STUDY TO SEEK SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM. A SELECTED FIELD STAFF VISITED COMMUNITIES IN URBAN, RURAL, AND REMOTE AREAS OF THE PROVINCES. THE LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL, AND CORRECTIONAL PROCESSES WERE EVALUATED, AS THEY RELATE TO THIS MINORITY GROUP. INDIAN AND ESKIMO CONFLICT WITH THE LAW WAS EXAMINED, PARTICULARLY: (1) LEVELS OF UNDERSTANDING, ACCEPTANCE, AND RESPECT FOR EXISTING LAWS; (2) THE NATURE OF THE OFFENSES INVOLVED; AND (3) SPECIAL LEGAL PROVISIONS WHICH AFFECT THIS GROUP. ONE MAJOR FINDING WAS THAT IN THE MAJORITY OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY INDIANS, LIQUOR WAS AT LEAST A CIRCUMSTANTIAL FACTOR. BY ABOLISHING ALL LEGAL PROVISIONS RELATED TO LIQUOR CONTROL BY INSTITUTING PUBLIC EDUCATION, AND BY EXPANDING THE USE OF PROBATION AND DETOXIFICATION SERVICES, THE INDIAN CRIME RATE COULD BE GREATLY REDUCED. BETTER INDIAN UNDERSTANDING AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE LAW SHOULD BE FOSTERED BY MEANS OF A CONCERTED PROGRAM TO EDUCATE INDIANS IN THE WORKINGS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THIS SHOULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY RESOLUTION OF LEGAL AND JURISDICTIONAL CONFLICTS BETWEEN TREATY RIGHTS AND PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL LEGISLATION. CONFLICTS AND DUPLICATION OF SERVICES RESULTING FROM OVERLAPS IN POLICE, PROVINCIAL, AND FEDERAL JURISDICTION SHOULD BE RESOLVED. THERE IS A TENDENCY TOWARD DISPROPORTIONATE DETENTION OF INDIANS. IN AS MUCH AS THIS IS BOTH INEFFECTIVE AND COSTLY, CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO INCREASED AND MORE FLEXIBLE USE OF PROBATION, PAROLE, AND AFTERCARE SERVICES. IN ADDITION, INDIANS AND ESKIMOS SHOULD BE HIRED MUCH MORE FREQUENTLY TO WORK WITH INDIAN AND ESKIMO OFFENDERS IN ALL PHASES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND IN THE JUDICIAL AND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS. AN ATTEMPT MUST ALSO BE MADE TO SOLVE THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THESE PEOPLE.

16089

AUTHORS: HOLDAWAY, RONALD M.
TITLE: VOIR DIRE - A NEGLECTED TOOL OF ADVOCACY.
SOURCE: MILITARY LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 40:1-32, 1968.

THE USE OF VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION IN CIVILIAN COURTS IS COMPARED WITH THIS TYPE OF EXAMINATION IN THE MILITARY COURTS. DISCUSSED ARE THOSE AREAS OF EXAMINATION WHICH TEND TO EXPOSE MATTERS SUCH AS BIAS OR INTEREST; THE EXTENT TO WHICH VOIR DIRE MAY BE USED TO DEVELOP A THEORY OF DEFENSE ON THE CASE; AND THE DEGREE OF CONTROL WHICH MAY BE EXERCISED OVER VOIR DIRE BY JUDGES AND LAW OFFICERS. PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED FOR CONDUCTING A SUCCESSFUL VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION.

16090

AUTHORS: KLEIN, HERBERT T.
TITLE: THE POLICE: DAMNED IF THEY DO -DAMNED IF THEY DON'T.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, CROWN PUBLISHERS, 1968. 252 P. \$5.95.

THIS ACCOUNT OF A FORMER NEW YORK CITY POLICE OFFICER'S EXPERIENCES DOCUMENTS THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED IN THE POLICEMAN'S FUNCTION OF PROTECTING THE CITIZENRY, ENFORCING THE LAW, AND MAINTAINING LAW AND ORDER, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME TRYING TO AVOID

CHARGES OF POLICE BRUTALITY. INSIGHTS ARE PROVIDED INTO POLICE REACTIONS AND VIEWS ON THE INCREASING INCIDENCE OF ASSAULTS ON THE POLICE; CIVIL DISORDERS; THE BAN ON WIRETAPPING; THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S MIRANDA DECISION; CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS; AND POLICE CORRUPTION.

16091

AUTHORS: LITTLE, JOSEPH W.
TITLE: CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(JUNE):555-560, 1968.

THE TRADITIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARD AND LEGAL CONTROLS OF THE DRINKING DRIVER HAVE BEEN PREDICATED ON THE ASSUMPTION, WHICH RESEARCH IS NOW PROVING FAULTY, THAT HE IS NO DIFFERENT FROM MOST SOCIAL DRINKERS; JUST A LITTLE UNLUCKIER TO HAVE BEEN CAUGHT AT THE WHEEL. BUT CURRENT RESEARCH WILL POSE A CHALLENGE FOR NEW, CREATIVE, AND RESPONSIVE LEGAL PROGRAMS.

16092

AUTHORS: SADOFF, ROBERT L.
TITLE: MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(JUNE):566-569, 1968.

PSYCHIATRISTS ENTER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS TOO LATE AND ARE TOO OFTEN UNAVAILABLE IN THE FINAL PHASE INVOLVING PAROLE. PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF A SUSPECT SHOULD BE AVAILABLE AT THE STAGES WHEN THE QUESTION OF COMPETENCY TO MAKE A "VOLUNTARY" CONFESSION ARISES OR WHEN THE DECISION TO PROSECUTE MUST BE MADE. FURTHER, EARLY PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION COULD DECREASE JUDICIAL EXPENSE AND COURT CONGESTION AND COULD IMPROVE THE POTENTIAL FOR REHABILITATION OF THE ACCUSED BY ALLEVIATING STRESS UPON HIM AND ELIMINATING DELAY IN TREATMENT.

16093

AUTHORS: EDWARDS, GEORGE.
TITLE: THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER: A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING. (PAMPHLET SERIES NO. 9)
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, INSTITUTE OF HUMAN RELATIONS, 1968. 89 P. \$1.00.

THIS PAMPHLET OUTLINES HOW RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC, PARTICULARLY THE NEGRO PUBLIC IN LARGE CITIES, CAN BE IMPROVED IN THE INTERESTS OF BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND WITH REGARD TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CIVIL DISTURBANCES. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED CONCERNING: POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION; THE DISCIPLINED USE OF FORCE; EFFECTIVE RACE-RIOT CONTROL; CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION; AND ORGANIZING COMMUNITY SUPPORT. THE IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED WILL REQUIRE INCREASED RACIAL INTEGRATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS OVER THE NEXT FEW YEARS. IN ADDITION, POLICE FORCES MUST BECOME LARGER, BETTER TRAINED, BETTER FINANCED, AND BETTER PAID.

16094

AUTHORS: SPEISER, LAWRENCE.
TITLE: THE COURTS - DEFENSELESS SCAPEGOAT FOR THE CRIME RATE.
SOURCE: OKLAHOMA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 21(1):37-44, 1968.

PEOPLE OPPOSED TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S MIRANDA DECISION ARGUE THAT IT IS NOT THE FUNCTION OF THE COURTS TO "POLICE" THE POLICE. IN GENERAL, THESE PEOPLE, AND THOSE WHO WERE OPPOSED TO EARLIER DECISIONS PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED COMPLAIN ABOUT THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE, UNDER WHICH CONFESSIONS IMPROPERLY OBTAINED OR OBTAINED DURING ILLEGAL DETENTION, OR PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OBTAINED IN VIOLATION OF THE FOURTH AMENDMENT RIGHTS OF THE DEFENDANT, ARE BARRED FROM BEING INTRODUCED BY THE STATE. THE EFFECT OF THE EXCLUSIONARY

RULE IS EXACTLY WHAT IS INTENDED: TO MAKE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OBEY THE CONSTITUTION. THE POLICE SAY THEY ARE BEING HANDCUFFED BY THE MIRANDA DECISION. HOWEVER, A SURVEY BY EVELLE J. YOUNGER, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY, INDICATED THAT CONFESSIONS ARE ESSENTIAL TO A SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION IN ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINAL CASES. FURTHER, THE PERCENTAGE OF CASES IN WHICH CONFESSIONS OR ADMISSIONS WERE MADE HAS NOT DECREASED, AS MIGHT HAVE BEEN ANTICIPATED, DUE TO THE INCREASED SCOPE OF THE ADMONITIONS REQUIRED BY MIRANDA. ALSO, IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES IN WHICH THERE HAVE BEEN REVERSALS OF CONVICTIONS BY APPELLATE COURTS, THESE REVERSALS HAVE GENERALLY RESULTED IN RETRIALS, IN WHICH THE MAJORITY OF THE INDIVIDUALS WERE CONVICTED AGAIN, WITH PROPERLY OBTAINED EVIDENCE.

16095

AUTHORS: CONSTANT, JEAN.
 TITLE: /LA REPRESSION DU MARAUDAGE DANS L'ANCIEN DROIT BELGE./
 TRTITLE: THE SUPPRESSION OF OFFENSES AGAINST FARM PROPERTY IN OLD BELGIAN LAW.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(6):609-622, 1968.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE HAVE BEEN PROTECTED FROM WILLFUL DAMAGE SINCE ANCIENT TIMES. ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE LOCAL VARIATIONS, EXTENSIVE LEGISLATION IN THESE MATTERS EXISTED IN MEDIEVAL BELGIUM, PROVIDING FOR PROTECTION AGAINST VANDALISM, PLUNDER, AND POACHING. THE PRESENT LAWS ARE OFTEN ROOTED IN MEDIEVAL OR ANCIENT HISTORY. RURAL LAW, WHICH GOVERNS ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, HAS UNDERGONE RELATIVELY LITTLE CHANGE. HERE SURVIVALS OF THE OLD INSTITUTIONS ARE MORE COMMON THAN ELSEWHERE.

16096

AUTHORS: CHARLES, R.; BOSLY, H.
 TITLE: /XE CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE DROIT PENAL. QUESTION 3: LE ROLE DU TRIBUNAL DANS L'APPLICATION ET LA DETERMINATION DES PEINES./
 TRTITLE: 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(7):665-686, 1968.

UP TO THE PRESENT, THE COURTS OF BELGIUM HAVE NOT ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN THE POST-SENTENCE STAGE OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. THEIR ROLE FOLLOWS THE PRINCIPLE OF NULLA PCENA SINE LEGE. IN ORDER TO IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE, THE JUDGE SHOULD PLAY THE DETERMINING PART IN DECISIONS CONCERNING THE COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES. BY THE SAME TOKEN, HE SHOULD HAVE DECISIVE AUTHORITY OVER DECISIONS ABOUT INTERNMENT IN SITUATIONS INVOLVING THE LAW AGAINST VAGRANCY AND BEGGARY.

16097

AUTHORS: BOSLY, HENRI.
 TITLE: /LA LOI DU 15 JUILLET 1960 SUR LA PRESERVATION MORALE DE LA JEUNESSE: SON APPLICATION - SA REFORME EVENTUELLE./
 TRTITLE: THE LAW OF JULY 15, 1960, CONCERNING THE MORAL INTEGRITY OF YOUTH: ITS APPLICATION AND POSSIBLE REFORM.
 SOURCE: REVUE DE DROIT PENAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE (BRUSSELS).
 SOURCEID: 48(7):687-711, 1968.

THE LAW OF JULY 15, 1960 PROVIDES FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUTH AGAINST POSSIBLE DANGERS IN CERTAIN TYPES OF ENTERTAINMENT ESTABLISHMENTS IN BELGIUM. PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE ARE NOT ALLOWED IN CASINOS AND ESTABLISHMENTS WHERE FEMALE PERSONNEL MIX WITH THE PATRONS. THEY ARE ALLOWED IN COMMERCIAL DANCING HALLS ONLY IF ACCOMPANIED BY GUARDIANS. STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTED SINCE 1960 SHOW THE NUMBER OF YOUTHS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATION OF THE ABOVE LAW, AND THE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND DISTRICT. IN MOST CASES, ADMONITION BY THE POLICE OR THE GENDARMERIE WAS SUFFICIENT, AND NO INDICTMENT BEFORE A

JUVENILE JUDGE WAS NECESSARY. SENTENCES WERE MOSTLY FINES, AND IMPRISONMENT WAS ONLY EXCEPTIONALLY USED. WHILE LOWERING THE AGE LIMIT TO 16 IS ADVISABLE, MORE EFFECTIVE RESTRICTIONS SHOULD ALSO BE APPLIED, EVEN TO NONCOMMERCIAL DANCING. THE AUTHORITIES SHOULD HAVE THE POWER TO PROHIBIT YOUTHS AND YOUNG ADULTS FROM VISITING CERTAIN ESTABLISHMENTS.

16098

AUTHORS: SCHICK, PETER J.
TITLE: /DIE BEDEUTUNG DER KRIMINOLOGIE FUR DIE KRIMINALPOLITIK./
TRTITLE: THE IMPORTANCE OF CRIMINOLOGY FOR PENAL POLICY.
SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM
(BERLIN).
SOURCEID: 51(3):97-104, 1968.

CRIMINOLOGY IS NEITHER A PURELY EMPIRICAL NOR A PURELY THEORETICAL SCIENCE. DRAWING UPON THE RESOURCES OF VARIOUS DISCIPLINES, IT IS AN INTEGRATED SCIENCE HAVING AS ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE THE SERVING OF THE NEEDS OF PENAL POLICY. THIS INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF LEGAL SCIENTISTS, WHO ARE BEST QUALIFIED TO KNOW THE REQUIREMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC CRIMINOLOGY. NEITHER THE DEDUCTIVE NOR THE INDUCTIVE METHOD ALONE CAN SATISFACTORILY SERVE AS THE BASIS OF ITS METHODOLOGY. IF CRIMINOLOGY IS TO HAVE SCIENTIFIC FOUNDATIONS, BOTH METHODS MUST BE COMBINED.

16099

AUTHORS: HALLERMANN, W.; STEIGLEDER, E.
TITLE: /ALKOHOL UND STRAFRECHT./
TRTITLE: ALCOHOL AND PENAL LAW.
SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM
(BERLIN).
SOURCEID: 51(3):104-115, 1968.

THE INSTITUTE FOR FORENSIC AND SOCIAL MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KIEL, WEST GERMANY, COLLECTED THE DOCUMENTATION ON APPROXIMATELY 60,000 CRIMINAL OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, FROM 1946 TO 1964. OF THE OFFENSES UNDER CONSIDERATION, 85-90 PERCENT WERE TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. THE GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF USERS OF ALCOHOL WAS FOUND AMONG OFFENDERS WHO WERE 31 TO 55-YEARS OLD. FIFTY PERCENT OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES WERE COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS AGED 21 TO 30. OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, IN PARTICULAR ASSAULTS AND AGGRESSIVE OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, TEND TO BECOME VIOLENT. THE MAIN EFFECTS OF ALCOHOLIC CONSUMPTION UPON THE OFFENDER ARE THAT IT CAUSES HIM TO NEGLECT RATIONAL PLANNING AND THAT IT LEADS TO A DISTORTION OF HIS NORMAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. IN THE PROCESS OF HIS ESTRANGEMENT FROM SOCIETY, THREE STAGES CAN BE DISTINGUISHED, RANGING FROM AN AWARENESS TO AN IGNORANCE OF ACCEPTED ETHICAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS.

16100

AUTHORS: BITTNER, WILHELM.
TITLE: /ZUM PROBLEM DER SOGENANTEN PSEUDOPSYCHOPATHIEN
(KRIMINALSOZIOLOGISCHE ASPEKTE)./
TRTITLE: CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE SO-CALLED PSEUDO-PSYCHOPATHY.
SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM
(BERLIN).
SOURCEID: 51(3):115-123, 1968.

FOR CRIMINOLOGICAL PURPOSES, A GIVEN CASE OF PSYCHOPATHY MUST BE EXAMINED, TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN: (1) PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL PREDISPOSITIONS IN THE NARROW SENSE; (2) NEUROTIC RESPONSES TO LASTING EXPERIENCES; AND (3) PSEUDO-PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL TENDENCIES RESULTING FROM PAST NON-PSYCHOTIC DISEASES. ALTHOUGH FOR THE LAST TYPE A CASE OF INSANITY OR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY IS USUALLY NOT CHARGED, THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER MUST NOT RELY EXCLUSIVELY UPON THE PENAL SENTENCE. PLACING THE PSEUDO-PSYCHOPATH IN A BALANCED PSYCHICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IS IMPERATIVE. MORE THAN IN OTHER

TYPES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF DEALING WITH THE CRIME OF PSYCHOPATHS IS PREVENTION, POSSIBLY THROUGH AN EXTENDED USE OF SECURITY DETENTION AND HOSPITALIZATION.

16101

AUTHORS: STAAK, M.
TITLE: /ZUR SOZIOGENETISCHEN PROBLEMATIK DES DEBILEN DISSOZIALEN JUGENDLICHEN./
TRTITLE: SOCIOGENETIC PROBLEMS OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT ASSCIAL YOUTHS.
SOURCE: MONATSSCHRIFT FUR KRIMINOLOGIE UND STRAFRECHTSREFORM (BERLIN).
SOURCEID: 51(3):124-132, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE DOCUMENTATION IN THE INSTITUTE FOR FORENSIC AND SOCIAL MEDICINE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KIEL, OVER 50 PERCENT OF A GROUP OF 290 JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WERE FOUND TO HAVE AN I. Q. BELOW AVERAGE. AMONG THESE, 25.8 PERCENT ARE PARTLY AND 26.8 PERCENT ARE SUBSTANTIALLY MENTALLY DEFICIENT. SINCE THE PERCENTAGE OF MENTAL CASES IS ESPECIALLY HIGH AMONG DELINQUENTS FROM BROKEN HOMES, A CORRELATION IS BELIEVED TO EXIST BETWEEN DISORDERLY FAMILY LIFE AND MENTAL DAMAGE RESULTING IN CRIME-PRONENESS. THE FAMILY ENVIRONMENT MAY HAVE A DECISIVE EFFECT UPON THE CHILD'S MENTAL AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AT SENSITIVE STAGES. JUVENILES WITH A HIGHER I. Q. ARE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS AFFECTED BY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. AMONG THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT, THE PEAK OF CRIME-PRONENESS IS AT THE AGE OF 16-17; AMONG NORMAL OFFENDERS, THERE IS A FIRST PEAK AT AGE 16 AND ANOTHER RISE STARTING AT AGE 19-20. (22 REFERENCES)

16102

AUTHORS: VASSART, CHR.; RACINE, A.
TITLE: /PROVOS ET PROVOTARIAT: UN AN DE RECHERCHE PARTICIPANTE EN MILIEU PROVO./
TRTITLE: PROVOS (HIPPIES) AND THE PROVO MOVEMENT: A YEAR OF RESEARCH WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A PROVO MILIEU.
SOURCEID: BRUSSELS, CENTRE D'ETUDE DE LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE, 1968 160 P (PUB #21)

IN JULY 1966, THE BELGIAN CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SPONSORED A FIELD INVESTIGATION OF THE PROVO (HIPPIE) MOVEMENT IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, AS IT EXISTS IN AMSTERDAM, ANTWERP, GENT, AND BRUSSELS. THE PROVOS WERE SOCIALLY HETEROGENEOUS, INCLUDING BOTH YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGE PERSONS. THEIR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, CHARACTERIZED BY PROVOCATION AND DEFIANCE, IS A PROTEST AGAINST AND A CHALLENGE OF ORGANIZED SOCIETY BY THE PROVO GANGS. THEIR CRIMINAL ACTS INCLUDE, MOST FREQUENTLY, VANDALISM, SEX OFFENSES, LARCENY, VAGRANCY, AND THE USE OF HALLUCINATORY DRUGS. THE PROVOS OPPOSE AFFLUENT SOCIETY; COMMERCIALISM, ESPECIALLY THAT OF THE MASS MEDIA; AND POWER POLITICS, MANIFESTED ABOVE ALL BY THE PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE VIETNAM WAR. THE PARASITISM AND ESCAPISM OF THE PROVOS, REFLECTED IN THEIR IDEOLOGY OF NIHILISM, PRESENT A THREAT OF DISINTEGRATION TO THE VERY SOCIETY THEY PROFESS THEY HOPE TO REFORM. (15 REFERENCES).

16103

AUTHORS: PAPPENFORT, DONNELL M.; DINWOODIE, ADELAIDE; KILPATRICK, DEE MORGAN.
TITLE: PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 3: POPULATION OF CHILDREN'S RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CENTER FOR URBAN STUDIES, 1968. 67 P.

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE NUMBERS OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH LIVING IN CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, PUERTO RICO, AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS IN 1966. NUMBERS ARE REPORTED BY AUSPICES AND TYPES OF INSTITUTION AND BY AREA OF LOCATION. INCLUDED ARE CHILDREN IN THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS: (1) MATERNITY HOMES FOR UNWED YOUNG MOTHERS; (2) INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN; (3) DETENTION FACILITIES; (4) INSTITUTIONS FOR PRE-DELINQUENTS AND

DELINQUENTS; AND (5) RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS. THE INFORMATION ON THE NUMBERS OF CHILDREN LIVING IN 2,496 INSTITUTIONS IS DRAWN FROM THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE FACILITIES. FOR 58 INSTITUTIONS WITH DIRECTORS WHO DID NOT RESPOND TO THE SURVEY THE COUNTS OF POPULATIONS IN RESIDENCE WERE SUPPLIED BY STATE LICENSING OR SUPERVISORY AGENCIES. APPENDIX TABLES CONTAIN NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE, AUSPICES, AND LOCATION THAT DIFFER SLIGHTLY FROM NUMBERS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED BUT DO NOT MARKEDLY CHANGE THE DISTRIBUTION.

16105

AUTHORS: LOHMAN, JOSEPH D.
TITLE: ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE POLICE: A COMMENTARY.
(UNPUBLISHED PAPER)
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, AMERICAN ASSOC. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,
1967. 33 P.

THE POLICE SYSTEM IS A FUNCTION, IN ANY COMMUNITY, OF THE BASIC PROCESSES, STRUCTURE, AND ORGANIZATION OF THAT COMMUNITY. THE UNDERSTANDING AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES OF POLICE PROBLEMS REQUIRE A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND AN ORGANIZATIONAL REMEDY. THE AGGRAVATED STATE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN URBAN CENTERS IN AMERICA CAN BE ATTRIBUTED LARGELY TO THE FACT THAT WHILE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY HAS ADJUSTED ITSELF TO THE CHANGING CHARACTER OF THE COMMUNITY, POLICE OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN HAMPERED BY THEIR LIMITED JURISDICTIONS AND LIMITED RESOURCES. LAW ENFORCEMENT MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE INFLUENCE OF LOCAL POLITICS AND MUST BE ESTABLISHED AS A TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL FUNCTION. UNIFIED POLICE METROPOLITAN COMMAND WOULD HELP ACHIEVE THESE ENDS. POLICE MUST BE ORGANIZED TO DEAL WITH THE CHANGING PATTERNS OF CRIME URBAN SOCIETY HAS ENGENDERED: INCREASE IN ORGANIZED CRIME; THE DECLINING AVERAGE AGE OF CRIMINALS; THE AGGRAVATED "NEGRO CRIME RATE." CRIME MUST BE SEEN AS PARTLY A PROBLEM IN EDUCATION, FAMILY ORGANIZATION, EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY, AND HOUSING. THERE ARE THREE STRUCTURAL DEFICIENCIES IN THE POLICE SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES: ONE MAKES THE INTERVENTIONS OF THE POLICE CONDUCTIVE TO COLLECTIVE OVEREXPRESSIONS OF HOSTILITY IN THE SOCIETY RATHER THAN TO THE CONTAINMENT OF INDIVIDUAL VIOLATIONS OF LAW; A SECOND LIES IN THE ABSENCE OF EFFECTIVE CHANNELS FOR EXPRESSING GRIEVANCE; AND A THIRD INVOLVES THE LACK OF A CONCEPT AND/OR MACHINERY FOR EFFECTIVELY MEDIATING THE POLICE TO THE COMPLEXITIES OF THE URBAN COMMUNITY. THERE IS NO INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN VIGOROUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS, PROVIDING THE LEGAL RULES CONCERNING THE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES ARE CLEAR AND FAIR. POLICE PERFORMANCE HAS IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF RECENT U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. COURTS SHOULD FORMULATE BROAD POSITIVE GUIDELINES FOR POLICE IN THEIR DAILY WORK. A THIRD FORCE, IN ADDITION TO THE POLICE AND THE COURTS - A PUBLIC FORCE - MUST BE DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE A NEW KIND OF DIALOGUE. IT IS TIME TO GIVE THE POLICE A ROLE, AND THE CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THAT ROLE, WHICH CAN HELP BRING ABOUT A UNITY OF PURPOSE AND ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS TO OFFSET THE SELF-DEFEATING POLARITY BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS WHICH CURRENTLY PREVAILS.

16106

AUTHORS: COUNCIL OF EUROPE. EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON CRIME PROBLEMS.
TITLE: THE CINEMA AND THE PROTECTION OF YOUTH.
SOURCEID: STRASBOURG, COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 1968. 167 P.

THIS PUBLICATION BY A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON CRIME PROBLEMS EXPLORES THE RELATION OF THE MASS MEDIA TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. IT COMPRISES A GENERAL STUDY ON THE TOPIC; A REPORT ON CENSORSHIP; AND A SYNTHESIS OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN RESEARCH DEALING WITH THIS AREA. APPENDICES REFER TO LEGISLATION CONCERNING THE CINEMA AND PRESENT A QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MASS MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. ALL THE PROBLEMS OF THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN RELATION TO THE CINEMA ARE INVESTIGATED. CONTENTS: THE CINEMA AND THE PROTECTION OF YOUTH, BY H. MICHARD; FILM CENSORSHIP CODES IN EUROPE, BY C. BREMOND; THE INFLUENCE OF FILMS ON INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS, BY J. D. HALLORAN.

16107

AUTHORS: WISCONSIN. DIVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.
TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT AND YOUTH. 5: LIQUOR LAWS AND YOUTH.
(RE-ISSUE 1967)
SOURCEID: MADISON. DEPT. OF PUBL. WELF., DIV. FOR CHILDREN AND
YOUTH, 1967. 43 P.

THIS PAMPHLET LISTING ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LAWS IN WISCONSIN AFFECTING JUVENILES HAS BEEN COMPILED TO PROVIDE A COLLECTION OF WISCONSIN STATUTES GOVERNING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MINORS AND ALCOHOL. ADDITIONAL EXPLANATORY MATERIAL IS INCLUDED WITH SOME OF THE STATUTES TO HELP IN INTERPRETATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE STATUTE IN QUESTION. ALL STATUTES QUOTED ARE FROM WISCONSIN STATUTES, EFFECTIVE THROUGH JANUARY 1967. PERIODIC AMENDMENTS ARE EXPECTED. LAWS COVERING: USE OF BEER; PROOF OF AGE; USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS; NOTES ON SPOUSE LAWS AND OTHER LAWS PERTAINING TO MINORS; AND LICENSE DEFINITIONS ARE INCLUDED.

16108

AUTHORS: U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU.
TITLE: THINKING ABOUT DRINKING. (PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
PUBLICATION NO. 1683; CHILDREN'S BUREAU PUBLICATION NO.
456)
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. DEPT. HEAL., ED., AND WELF.,
1968, 31 P. 20 CENTS

THIS PAMPHLET, PRODUCED BY THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, WAS PREPARED FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AS A BASIS FOR DISCUSSION OF ATTITUDES ABOUT DRINKING. IT REFLECTS THE LATEST FINDINGS IN ALCOHOL RESEARCH. THIS RESEARCH IS BEING EXPANDED THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ALCOHOLISM OF THE NIMH. A QUIZ WITH ANSWERS IS PROVIDED FOR TEENAGERS, TO HELP THEM DISTINGUISH FEELINGS THEY MAY HAVE ABOUT ALCOHOL FROM TRUE FACTS ABOUT IT, AND TO SHOW THEM THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE BODY. ADVICE IS GIVEN ON HOW TO HANDLE ONE'S OWN DRINKING OR NON-DRINKING BEHAVIOR. THE INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS RELATED TO THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IS SHOWN.

16109

AUTHORS: KENNEDY, ROBERT F.
TITLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT.
SOURCE: WOMEN LAWYERS JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(1):12-19, 1968.

A DEEPENING AND JUSTIFIED CONCERN OVER LAW ENFORCEMENT PERVADES URBAN SOCIETY IN AMERICA. THE ENTIRE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM--IN CRIME PREVENTION AND THE APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS; IN THE TRIAL PROCESS; IN SENTENCING, PROBATION, AND INCARCERATION; AND IN REHABILITATION MEASURES--REQUIRES IMPROVEMENT. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ASSIST IN POLICE TRAINING, THROUGH FINANCIAL AID AND BY SETTING UP TRAINING CENTERS. THE STATUS OF POLICE WORK SHOULD BE RAISED. RECRUITMENT OF COLLEGE GRADUATES TO THE POLICE FORCES SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. FEDERAL FUNDS SHOULD HELP WITH IMPROVEMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY. LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS SHOULD BE REORGANIZED AND CONSOLIDATED. THE PROSECUTORIAL AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES SHOULD BE MODERNIZED AND EXPANDED, AND SHOULD BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT AND JUST; AND DELAYS SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. REFORM OF JUVENILE COURTS IS CRUCIAL: ARBITRARINESS AND UNFAIRNESS SHOULD BE REMOVED, AND REMEDIAL SERVICES MUST BE ESTABLISHED. SENTENCING PRACTICES MUST BECOME MORE UNIFORM. THE USE OF PROBATION MUST BE EXPANDED AND SUPERVISION UPGRADED. THE PROBATION OFFICER MUST BE LINKED WITH THE COMMUNITY. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND STATE AND PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES SHOULD SEE THAT NO ONE EMERGES FROM A STATE OR FEDERAL PRISON WITHOUT THE EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING NECESSARY FOR OBTAINING A DECENT JOB. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE STATES SHOULD SET UP A SYSTEM OF WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS, PRE-RELEASE CENTERS, AND HALFWAY HOUSES. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES SHOULD ENCOURAGE FIRMS WHICH CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO HIRE QUALIFIED EX-CONVICTS AND THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF MUST LOWER ITS EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS. APATHETIC

ATTITUDES OF THE PUBLIC AND VALUES IN SOCIETY WHICH CONDONE CERTAIN FORMS OF CRIME MUST BE CHANGED, IF THE COURSE OF CRIME-REDUCING LEGISLATION IS NOT TO BE HINDERED AND IF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS NOT TO BE IMPEDED.

16110

AUTHORS: REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE. COORDINATING COMMITTEE.
TITLE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY--A REPUBLICAN RESPONSE.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, 1968.
37 P.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE, THROUGH ITS TASK FORCE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, PREPARED THIS REPORT, WHICH CONSISTS OF A SET OF 31 MEASURES TO CONTROL CRIME AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND TO IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT. INCLUDED AMONG THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS WERE PROPOSALS TO ACCOMPLISH THE FOLLOWING OBJECTIVES: IMPROVE THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CLARIFY POLICE PROCEDURES; DRIVE ORGANIZED CRIME OUT OF BUSINESS; STRENGTHEN CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION BY THE STATES, WITH INCREASED FEDERAL AID GIVEN DIRECTLY TO THE STATES, WITHOUT DOMINATION BY WASHINGTON, MAKE GREATER USE OF NEW TECHNIQUES IN DEALING WITH CRIME; AND PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, CHECK THE DRUG TRAFFIC, REHABILITATE DRUG ADDICTS AND CRIMINALS, AND CONTROL THE AVAILABILITY OF FIREARMS. THE COMMITTEE ALSO SUGGESTED A FAR-REACHING OVERHAUL OF THE COURT SYSTEM. IT MAINTAINED THAT, SINCE 1961, CRIME IN AMERICA HAS INCREASED 88 PERCENT, WHILE THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY HAS ADVANCED ONLY 10 PERCENT; AND CHARGED THAT THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION HAS FAILED TO TAKE THE NECESSARY AND PROPER ACTION TO PREVENT AND CONTROL CRIME. NEW DIRECTION, NEW MEASURES, AND NEW LEADERSHIP, IT HELD, ARE REQUIRED TO REVERSE THE PRESENT TREND.

16111

AUTHORS: HICKS, JACK.
TITLE: ALTERNATIVE TO DRAFT: FORM JUSTICE CORPS, CRIMINOLOGIST URGES.
SOURCE: COLUMBUS OHIO DISPATCH.
SOURCEID: MAY 21, 1968.

CHARLES L. NEWMAN, A CRIMINOLOGIST AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SUGGESTED AT THE 34TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CENTRAL STATES CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION THAT A JUSTICE CORPS BE ESTABLISHED TO ENABLE YOUNG MEN TO WORK IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS CORRECTION WORKERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO MILITARY SERVICE. THE CORPS WOULD NOT BE MILITARISTIC IN NATURE, BUT COULD BE PATTERNED AFTER THE PEACE CORPS AND VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA. THE CORPSMEN WOULD BE TRAINED BY PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTION AND WOULD MOVE INTO CRITICAL POSITIONS IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM AFTER COMPLETING THEIR EDUCATION AT THE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL.

16112

AUTHORS: NEW YORK (STATE). TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.
TITLE: TENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. (LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENT (1968) NO. 99)
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, 1968. 129 P.

THIS IS A REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TEMPORARY COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK DURING THE YEAR 1967. INCLUDED ARE REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING: THE NEW YORK CITY MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL AFFILIATION PROGRAM; RACKETEER ACTIVITIES IN THE AIR FREIGHT INDUSTRY; THE CONDUCT OF PUBLIC OFFICERS AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES IN CONNECTION WITH AN APPLICATION TO THE STATE LIQUOR AUTHORITY FOR A LIQUOR LICENSE; AND THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF THE SHERIFF OF WAYNE COUNTY. THE COMMISSION'S ROLE IN THE BATTLE AGAINST CRIME AND OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IS REPORTED; COMMENT IS MADE ON MISCELLANEOUS COMPLAINTS; AND LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED.

16113
AUTHORS: MCCLESKEY, GEORGE.
TITLE: THE DUAL MEANING OF ONE OFFENSE.
SOURCE: BAYLOR LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 20(2):218-228, 1968.

FOR YEARS THE MEANING OF "ONE OFFENSE" HAS PLAGUED TEXAS CRIMINAL COURTS AND IT IS THE HEART OF THE PLEA OF FORMER JEOPARDY IN CRIMINAL CASES. THERE ARE TWO FORMULAS USED TO DETERMINE WHAT CONSTITUTES ONE TRANSACTION: THE CONVICTION FORMULA, WHICH REQUIRES ONLY A SHOWING OF ONE TRANSACTION AND IS USED WHEN FORMER CONVICTION IS PLEADED; AND THE ACQUITTAL FORMULA, WHICH REQUIRES A SHOWING OF NOT ONLY ONE TRANSACTION BUT ALSO THE SAME EVIDENCE TO PROVE ONE OFFENSE. WHILE THERE IS NO VARIATION AMONG THE COURTS AS TO THE DEFINITION OF "SAME EVIDENCE," THE COURTS DO VARY IN TESTS USED FOR FINDING ONE TRANSACTION. THERE SEEMS TO BE NO STATED JUSTIFICATION FOR HAVING TWO FORMULAS FOR FINDING ONE OFFENSE. NEVERTHELESS, THE TWO FORMULAS CONTINUE TO APPEAR IN THE DECISIONS HANDED DOWN BY TEXAS CRIMINAL COURTS.

16114
AUTHORS: DEHNHOUSER, MICHAEL E.
TITLE: RES GESTAE: A SYNONYM FOR CONFUSION.
SOURCE: BAYLOR LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 20(2):229-236, 1968.

MERE DENUNCIATION OF THE TERM RES GESTAE WILL NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM THE USE OF SO AMBIGUOUS A TERM. THE TERM MUST BE BANISHED FROM THE LEGAL VOCABULARY. TEXAS COURTS OF LAST RESORT, IN BOTH CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, HAVE MADE A FINE START TOWARD REPUDIATION OF THE TERM RES GESTAE IN THE SANDERS AND RAMOS CASES. THE COURTS OF CIVIL APPEALS AND THE TRIAL COURTS WILL DO WELL TO FOLLOW THESE LEADS.

16115
AUTHORS: ROSEN, SANFORD JAY.
TITLE: CONTEMPORARY WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: A DEFENSE AND APPRECIATION.
SOURCE: MARYLAND LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 27(2):103-130, 1967.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN APPROPRIATE ACCOMMODATION BETWEEN THE PRINCIPLES OF FAIR TRIAL AND OF FREE SPEECH WILL GIVE FURTHER INSIGHT INTO THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN THE VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, AND BETWEEN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION AND THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUES THAT CONTINUE TO EVOLVE IN THE COMPLEX CIVILIZATION OF THIS NATION. THERE IS MUCH TO APPROVE OF IN CONTEMPORARY CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE; FAR-REACHING CHANGE IN THIS AREA WILL COME MORE SLOWLY OR LESS DRAMATICALLY NOW THAN IN THE PAST DECADE. MOST OF THE CENTRAL DECISIONS, INDICATING THE MAIN DIRECTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT, E.G., INVOLVING RIGHT TO COUNSEL, SEARCH AND SEIZURE, SELF-INCRIMINATION, AND EQUALITY OF ACCESS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, HAVE ALREADY BEEN MADE AND ARE UNLIKELY TO BE REVERSED.

16116
AUTHORS: TYDINGS, JOSEPH D.
TITLE: A FEDERAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY AND A SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT PROCEDURE.
SOURCE: MARYLAND LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 27(2):131-141, 1967.

FEDERAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FAILS TO PROVIDE A VERDICT WHICH CLEARLY DEMONSTRATES THE ACQUITTAL'S RATIONALE IN A CRIMINAL CASE INVOLVING THE INSANITY DEFENSE. NOR DOES IT PROVIDE ANY GUARANTEE THAT ONE WHO HAS RAISED A SUCCESSFUL INSANITY DEFENSE WILL BE TREATED AND HIS MENTAL CONDITION IMPROVED BEFORE HE IS RETURNED TO SOCIETY. THERE IS NO FEDERAL COMMITMENT PROCEDURE AVAILABLE TO RESTRAIN A PERSON WHO INTERPOSES A SUCCESSFUL INSANITY DEFENSE. THE ABSENCE OF

PROVISIONS TO TEST MENTAL CONDITION AFTER ACQUITTAL IS TIED TO THE ABSENCE IN FEDERAL PRACTICE OF A SPECIAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY. DUE TO A LACK OF FEDERAL STATUTES ESTABLISHING A COMMITMENT PROCEDURE, FEDERAL PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES HAVE TAKEN UPON THEMSELVES THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INDIVIDUAL. THE FEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM CANNOT CONTINUE TO RELY ON CHANCE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS POSED BY A PERSON FOUND NOT GUILTY OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL CHARGES AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF INSANITY EVIDENCE. THE GAP PRESENTLY EXISTING IN FEDERAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CAN BE CLOSED BY AN EFFECTIVE STATUTORY FORMULA FOR DEALING WITH THE PERSON WHOSE INSANITY DEFENSE SUCCEEDS.

16117

AUTHORS: NEW ENGLAND STATE POLICE ADMINISTRATORS CONFERENCE.
TITLE: NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (NECS).

SOURCEID: MONTPELIER, VERMONT, 1968. VARICUS PAGINGS.

THE NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM HAS AS ITS MAJOR GOAL THE PROVISION OF FULL-TIME INFORMATION SYSTEM SERVICES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF THE NEW ENGLAND REGION. THIS WILL INCLUDE ESTABLISHING LINKS BETWEEN THE SIX NEW ENGLAND STATES; A LINK TO THE NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER IN WASHINGTON; AND LINKS TO OTHER STATE, METROPOLITAN, AND LOCAL SYSTEMS. IT IS HOPED THAT THESE SERVICES WILL PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT WAYS TO ACQUIRE AND UTILIZE ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION, IN ORDER TO COMBAT AND REDUCE CRIME WITHIN THE REGION. SPECIFIC AIMS OF THE INFORMATION SYSTEM ARE: (1) TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES THROUGH IMPROVED REGIONAL CRIMINAL SURVEILLANCE, DETECTION, APPREHENSION, AND DETERRENCE; (2) TO ACHIEVE MORE RAPID AND EFFECTIVE APPREHENSION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES; (3) TO IMPROVE PERSONAL SAFETY FOR POLICE OFFICERS; (4) TO FACILITATE RAPID SEARCHES THROUGH EXISTING INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION AND DATA, IN RESPONSE TO AUTHORIZED AGENCIES' INQUIRIES REGARDING PERSONS, PLACES, PROPERTY, WEAPONS, TRAVEL, AND OTHER MATTERS; AND (5) TO FOSTER MORE IMMEDIATE AND DECISIVE POLICE ACTION AT THE TIME AND PLACE OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, BY MEANS OF RAPID ACCESS TO RELIABLE INFORMATION, VIA IMPROVED COMMUNICATION CHANNELS.

16118

AUTHORS: LIVONIA MUNICIPAL COURT. PROBATION DEPARTMENT.
TITLE: SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1968.

SOURCEID: LIVONIA, MICHIGAN, MUNICIPAL COURT, 1968. NO PAGING.

THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT OF LIVONIA, MICHIGAN WAS INSTITUTED IN JULY 1966. A VOLUNTEER OFFICER PROGRAM WAS BEGUN THERE IN NOVEMBER 1966, COMPOSED OF INTERESTED CITIZENS WHO SERVED AS "BIG BROTHERS" AND "BIG SISTERS" TO PROBATIONERS. A BRANCH OF ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS WAS SET UP IN DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR. THE LIVONIA MUNICIPAL COURT ALSO ESTABLISHED A VOLUNTARY PROBATION PROGRAM, AFFORDING SIX MONTHS OF CLOSE SUPERVISION FOR WORTHY FIRST OFFENDERS. A VOLUNTEER WORK PROGRAM WAS CREATED WITHIN THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT IN NOVEMBER 1967, WHICH ALLOWS A DEFENDANT TO WORK SATURDAYS FOR THE CITY OF LIVONIA, THEREBY AVOIDING A STRAIGHT JAIL SENTENCE. THE WORK CREWS ARE SUPERVISED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. THIS REPORT OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT OUTLINES: THE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTOR AND POLICE; THE WORK OF THE STAFF COUNSELORS; AND THE DUTIES OF THE VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICER; AND DISCUSSES THE IMPORTANCE OF PROBATION AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM, THE MAIN EFFORT OF WHICH IS DIRECTED AT THOSE WHOSE ATTITUDE SEEMS OPEN TO CHANGE. ILLUSTRATIVE CASE SUMMARIES ARE INCLUDED.

16119

AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
TITLE: COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.

SOURCEID: NEW YORK, 1968. VARIOUS PAGINGS.

A SURVEY WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, TO EXAMINE ALL AREAS OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO, JUVENILE COURT OPERATION. THE STUDY INVESTIGATED COURT JURISDICTION AND LAW; ADMINISTRATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT; ADMINISTRATION OF COURT SERVICES; THE PROVISION OF CASE SERVICES, BOTH JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE; AND PERSONNEL, DETENTION, AND SHELTER CARE. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO DEVELOP A PERSPECTIVE OF THE COURT'S TOTAL OPERATION AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE WHERE INDICATED. THE RECOMMENDATIONS, WHICH SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY IMPLEMENTED, INCLUDE: (1) THAT THE JUDICIARY OF THIS COURT BEGIN FUNCTIONING AS A POLICY-MAKING BODY, WITH THE SENIOR JUDGE PRESIDING AND ALL JUDGES PARTICIPATING IN POLICY FORMATION; (2) THAT THESE JUDGES ESTABLISH THE POSITION OF DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES AND APPOINT A PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED ADMINISTRATOR WHO WOULD HAVE FULL RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY TO COORDINATE, PLAN, DEVELOP, AND DIRECT ALL SERVICES AND PROGRAMS OF THE COURT; (3) THAT A DETENTION SCREENING PROCEDURE BE INSTITUTED, AS PART OF INTAKE SCREENING; (4) THAT JOB DESCRIPTIONS, INCLUDING QUALIFICATIONS, A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND SALARIES, BE SET FORTH; (5) AND THAT COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CHILDREN BE DEVELOPED.

16120

AUTHORS: WEST VIRGINIA. GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY, & CORRECTIONS.
 TITLE: CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA: PLANNING FOR CHANGE.
 SOURCEID: NO DATA, 1968. 267 P.

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIME, DELINQUENCY, AND CORRECTIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA WAS APPOINTED TO STUDY LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CORRECTION, AND THE COMMUNITY, IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA. THE COMMITTEE IDENTIFIED THE MAJOR PROBLEMS IN EACH AREA, MADE RECOMMENDATIONS, AND ESTABLISHED PRIORITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION. THE RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDED: (1) THE SETTING UP OF A CENTRAL STATEWIDE UNIFORM RECORDS AND DATA-COLLECTING SYSTEM; (2) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATEWIDE MINIMUM STANDARDS PROGRAM FOR SELECTION, TRAINING, AND TENURE, FOR ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; (3) THE DEVELOPMENT OF BAIL PROJECTS ON A STATEWIDE BASIS; (4) THE EXCLUSION OF NARCOTICS ADDICTION AND DRUNKENNESS FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; (5) THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRESENT JAIL SYSTEM WITH REGIONAL DETENTION AND EVALUATION CENTERS; (6) THE INSTITUTION OF A UNIFORM STATEWIDE CORRECTION REPORTING SYSTEM; (7) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATEWIDE PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR AUTO THEFT AND BURGLARY; AND (8) THE CREATION OF A COMMUNITY PROGRAM OF SPECIAL SERVICES AND AIDS, TO FACILITATE THE REENTRY OF OFFENDERS INTO SOCIETY.

16121

AUTHORS: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (GREAT BRITAIN)
 TITLE: CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPERS NO. 5)
 SOURCEID: LONDON, NATIONAL ASSOC. OF PROBATION OFFICERS, 1968. 46 P.

THIS REPORT IS AN ATTEMPT TO EVALUATE THE WORTH OF THE RECORDS WHICH PROBATION OFFICERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES ARE REQUIRED TO KEEP. THE HOPE IS THAT ASPECTS OF THE RECORDS WHICH HAVE LITTLE VALUE MIGHT THEREBY BE DISCARDED AND THAT THOSE WHICH ARE WORTHWHILE MIGHT BE FOSTERED. THE INQUIRY, SO FAR AS IT LOOKS AT ACTUAL CASE RECORDS, IS CONCERNED WITH THE RECORD OF SUPERVISION, WHICH IS THE STANDARD FORM OF CASE RECORD IN THE PROBATION SERVICE, AND IS USED FOR MOST TYPES OF CASE -- PROBATION, SUPERVISION, AND STATUTORY AND VOLUNTARY AFTERCARE. THE TYPE OF RECORD USED IN PRISONS IS EXAMINED, TO DETERMINE HOW FAR IT MEETS THE NEEDS OF WELFARE OFFICERS. IT IS ALSO CONSIDERED WHETHER ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR EASY TRANSFER OF RECORDS BETWEEN PROBATION OFFICERS WORKING OUTSIDE AND INSIDE PRISONS. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR CHANGING THE PRESENT RECORDS, SO THAT ONE TYPE, WHICH COULD ACCOMPANY THE OFFENDER INTO THE INSTITUTION, COULD BE USED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PROBATION SERVICE. THE SEPARATE PROBLEMS OF MATRIMONIAL WORK, AND THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN

CONFIDENTIALITY IN RECORDS ARE DISCUSSED. THE DATA ON WHICH THIS PAPER IS BASED WAS COLLECTED FROM TWO QUESTIONNAIRE SCHEDULES. ADMINISTERED TO A SAMPLE OF UNPROMOTED PROBATION OFFICERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, ALL OF WHOM HAD AT LEAST ONE YEAR'S EXPERIENCE. OFFICERS GAVE THEIR OPINIONS ON REASONS FOR KEEPING RECORDS AND ABOUT USE OF THE STANDARD RECORD. RECORD FORMS ARE APPENDED.

16122

AUTHORS: THE MARYLAND CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.
TITLE: A REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE CIVIL DISTURBANCE OF APRIL 6 TO APRIL 11, 1968.
SOURCEID: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND CRIME INVESTIGATING COMMISSION, 1968. 27 P.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS TO PRESENT TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND AN OBJECTIVE, POLITICAL ACCOUNT OF THE CIVIL DISTURBANCES OF APRIL 1968. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO AVOID CHARGES DIRECTED AT PERSONALITIES, ALTHOUGH PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES ARE CRITICIZED. THE REPORT IS WRITTEN FROM A SOCIO-LEGAL PERSPECTIVE, AND PERTINENT DATA CONCERNING THE NATIONAL CIVIL DISORDER PROBLEM IS GIVEN. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT: (1) THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY MOBILIZE TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS WHICH MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS DISTURBANCE; AND (2) ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS ESTABLISH MORE EFFICIENT PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING THE FIRST STAGES OF A RIOT.

16123

AUTHORS: ISKRANT, ALBERT P.; JOLIET PAUL V.
TITLE: HOMICIDE.
SOURCE: ACCIDENTS AND HOMICIDE.
SOURCEID: CAMBRIDGE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1968. P. 114-121. \$5.00.

THROUGH A RESUME OF VITAL STATISTICS AND FINDINGS FROM SELECTED LITERATURE, THIS CHAPTER PRESENTS THE DEMOGRAPHIC EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM OF HOMICIDE, AS WELL AS SOCIAL VARIABLES THAT ARE BELIEVED TO INFLUENCE THE HOMICIDE RATE. VITAL STATISTICS DATA ON VICTIMS ARE GIVEN AND OBSERVABLE PATTERNS AND TRENDS IN HOMICIDE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY ARE DISCUSSED. THE SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE SECTION PRESENTS SALIENT FINDINGS ON CRIMINAL HOMICIDES DESCRIBING VICTIM-OFFENDER INTERACTION, BACKGROUNDS OF OFFENDERS, AND HOMICIDAL MOTIVES AND METHODS. THE INFORMATION IS DERIVED FROM INDIVIDUAL STUDIES, BASED PRIMARILY ON POLICE RECORDS; AND NATIONALLY, ON THE ANNUAL PUBLICATION, UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

16124

AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN AIDING AND ABETTING CASES.
SOURCE: COLUMBIA LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 68(4):774-784, 1968.

THE PRINCIPLE DRAWN FROM THE UNITED STATES V. PEONI CASE, REGARDING AIDING AND ABETTING CASES, IS THAT MERE KNOWING FACILITATION OF THE CRIME IS NOT ENOUGH; THERE MUST ALSO BE A SHOWING THAT THE PERSON ACCUSED ACTIVELY DESIRED THAT THE CRIME SUCCEED. IN SUCH CASES, INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURORS MUST BE SUFFICIENTLY COMPREHENSIBLE TO ALLOW THEM TO MAKE THE DISTINCTIONS THAT CASE LAW REQUIRES THEM TO MAKE. WHAT IS NEEDED IS A SET OF INSTRUCTIONS WHICH WILL TELL A JURY WHAT EVIDENCE MAY, AND WHAT MAY NOT, BE THE BASIS FOR A FINDING THAT THE KNOWING FACILITATOR OF A CRIME ACTIVELY DESIRED THE RESULT HE HELPED TO ACCOMPLISH. EVEN A JURY THOROUGHLY INSTRUCTED IN THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED MAY NOT FOLLOW THE SUGGESTED STANDARDS. PERHAPS THE BEST RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM IS TO MODIFY THE RULE THAT THE AIDER AND ABETTOR OF A CRIME IS GUILTY AS A PRINCIPAL. DEGREES OF COMPLICITY COULD BE ESTABLISHED, GIVING THE JURY A CHOICE AMONG GUILTY VERDICTS. THIS CHANGE MIGHT MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO ALLOW CONVICTIONS BASED ON KNOWING FACILITATION ALONE.

16125

AUTHORS: BAMFORD, BARBARA.
TITLE: THE D. C. JUVENILE COURT: SOCIAL AGENCY OR COURT OF LAW?
SOURCE: D. C. BAR JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 35(3/4):46-57, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE IS AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DUE PROCESS STANDARDS SPECIFIED IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT IN RE GAULT DECISION, AND OTHER STANDARDS WHICH THAT DECISION DID NOT RESOLVE, ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE CLAIMED SUBSTANTIVE BENEFITS OF THE INFORMAL JUVENILE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE PRESENT SYSTEM IS REVIEWED, AND ITS COMPATIBILITY WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IS JUDGED. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM IN REACHING ITS REHABILITATIVE GOAL AS A SOCIAL AGENCY AND AS A COURT OF LAW IS THEN INVESTIGATED. THE NUMBER OF YOUNG OFFENDERS WHO VIOLATE THE LAW REPEATEDLY IS CITED AS EVIDENCE THAT THE DISTRICT'S PROCEDURES AND FACILITIES REQUIRE IMPROVEMENT. STANDARDS OF POLICE REFERRAL TO THE JUVENILE COURT SHOULD BE REVISED AND THE COURT'S INTAKE SECTION SHOULD TAKE FEWER DENIAL AND REPEATER CASES TO COURT IF THE CHILD'S PROBLEMS ARE FOUND NOT TO BE SERIOUS. COURT PROCEDURES SHOULD BE AS EXPEDITIOUS AND FAIR AS POSSIBLE. A WIDER RANGE OF FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED FOR JUVENILES REQUIRING SPECIAL TREATMENT. MORE CONCENTRATED REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN CALLED FOR, AND INSTITUTIONS SHOULD PROVIDE MORE PROFESSIONAL COUNSELING, CLINICAL SERVICES, REMEDIAL EDUCATION, AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PERSONNEL; AND THERE SHOULD BE MORE PROBATION OFFICERS WITH LESS CLERICAL WORK. THE D. C. CRIME COMMISSION HAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE BOTH FURNISH SMALLER FACILITIES AND CONCENTRATE ON PROGRAMS WHICH ALLOW JUVENILES TO REMAIN IN THE COMMUNITY. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE COURT SHOULD BE AIMED AT IMPROVING COMMUNICATIONS; REMOVING INEFFICIENCY AND DELAYS; AND SETTING UP STANDARDS THROUGH A WRITTEN OPERATING MANUAL OF POLICY. THE EXISTENCE OF AN AUTONOMOUS JUVENILE COURT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IS NOW RESTING ON A BALANCE BETWEEN ITS IMPOTENCE AS AN EFFECTIVE SOCIAL AGENCY AND ITS RELUCTANCE TO DECIDE WHETHER THE JUVENILE OFFENDER IS TO BE TREATED AS AN ADULT CRIMINAL OR AS A CHILD IN NEED OF GUIDANCE. (34 REFERENCES)

16126

AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; ROBISON, JAMES C.; OGLE, ROBERT.
TITLE: INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM. PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK). (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 26)
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 1967. 21 P.

DURING THE LATTER PART OF 1963, THREE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROJECT AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN AT CHINO WERE PLACED UNDER STUDY, TO DETERMINE PARTICIPATION LEVELS OVER TIME FOR INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN GROUP MEETINGS WITHIN THE COMMUNITIES. MOST OF THE DATA UPON WHICH THE PRESENT REPORT ON GROUP INTERACTION IS BASED CAME FROM THE GROUP MEETINGS IN BARRACK NUMBER SEVEN (21 INMATES). LESS DETAILED STUDIES TOOK PLACE WITHIN THE POPULATIONS OF BARRACK NUMBER FIVE AND CAMP DON LUGO. THE INMATE GROUP WAS MADE UP OF INMATES BETWEEN 21 AND 27 YEARS OF AGE. EACH WAS SERVING A FIRST PRISON SENTENCE. OVER ONE-HALF OF THE GROUP TESTED AT BRIGHT-NORMAL OR SUPERIOR RATINGS OF INTELLIGENCE. THE STUDY'S PRIMARY CONCERN WAS WITH THE LIMITS WHICH GROUP SIZE IMPOSES UPON OPPORTUNITIES FOR VERBAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN THE INMATE-MEMBERS, AND WITH THE WAY IN WHICH PARTICIPATION BECAME DISTRIBUTED WITHIN AN ACTUAL GROUP. THE SITUATION WAS CONSIDERED OPTIMAL FOR COMMUNICATION POSSIBILITIES BECAUSE THE COMMUNITY WAS RELATIVELY SMALL; MEMBERS WERE SELECTED WITH EMPHASIS ON THEIR ABILITY TO VERBALIZE; AND THE GROUP MEETINGS WERE HELD DAILY AND WERE RELATIVELY LONG. THE STUDY COVERED 40 MEETINGS, OR NEARLY SIX WEEKS. THE FINDINGS INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: (1) THE SIZE OF A GROUP AND THE TIME PERIOD FOR WHICH IT MEETS SET THE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR ACTS OF COMMUNICATION; (2) FINITE LIMITS ON GROUP OPPORTUNITIES FOR VERBALIZATION EXIST, AND THE CONDITIONS THEMSELVES PROMOTE AN UNEVEN

DISTRIBUTION OF UTILIZED OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNICATIONS AMONG INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS; (3) ALL MEMBERS DO PARTICIPATE, ALTHOUGH TO VERY DIFFERENT EXTENTS; (4) STAFF MEMBERS ARE TYPICALLY INVOLVED IN A RELATIVELY HIGH PROPORTION OF COMMUNICATION WITH INMATES, BUT DO NOT BECOME INVOLVED DIRECTLY WITH EACH OTHER; (5) A RELATIVELY STABLE ORDER EXISTS AMONG MEMBERS IN SPEAKING SEQUENCE; AND (6) RELATIVELY FEW PARTICIPANTS CARRY MOST OF THE COMMUNICATIONS.

16128

AUTHORS: RUDDY, FRANCIS S.
TITLE: PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON, FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(3):145-159, 1968.

THIS EXAMINATION OF THE ELEMENTS WHICH LEGALLY CONSTITUTE THE ACT OF TREASON IN THE UNITED STATES ILLUSTRATES THE DIFFICULTIES IN PROSECUTING THIS OFFENSE. IT IS HELD THAT THE EXTREME RIGOR REQUIRED TO PROVE INTENT SAFEGUARDS THE INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT TO DISSENT.

16129

AUTHORS: BACH, MAXIM N.
TITLE: THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PRESENTENCE REPORTS.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN.
SOURCEID: 4(3):160-170, 1968.

ALTHOUGH A PRE-SENTENCE REPORT IS BECOMING ACCEPTED IN FELONY CASES IN PROGRESSIVE CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES, ONLY A MINORITY OF STATES ALLOW THE DEFENDANT THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO SUCH A REPORT. JUDGES WHO CONTINUE TO HOLD TO THE PRINCIPLE OF NONDISCLOSURE, DO SO FOR THREE BASIC REASONS: (1) IF DISCLOSURE IS ALLOWED, THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION FROM WHICH THE PROBATION OFFICER GATHERS HIS DATA WILL "DRY UP"; (2) DISCLOSURE WILL DELAY THE SENTENCING PROCESS; AND (3) DISCLOSURE MAY BE HARMFUL TO THE DEFENDANT, PARTICULARLY WHERE THE SAME PROBATION OFFICER WILL SUPERVISE THE DEFENDANT AT A LATER TIME. HOWEVER, IN ORDER FOR THE DEFENDANT TO BE FULLY PROTECTED AGAINST POSSIBLE DISCREPANCIES, MISINTERPRETATIONS, OR UNTRUTHS WHICH MIGHT BE CONTAINED IN THE REPORT, THE REPORT MUST BE SHOWN TO HIM AS A MATTER OF RIGHT. THE BEST PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING AND CORRECTING BASIC ERRORS OF FACT IS DISCLOSURE AND SOME TYPE OF HEARING. THIS WOULD GIVE THE DEFENDANT AND HIS COUNSEL THE OPPORTUNITY TO CONTEST THE DATA CONTAINED IN THE REPORT AND TO CHALLENGE THE VALIDITY OF THE CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM THIS DATA.

16130

AUTHORS: STASON, E. BLYTHE.
TITLE: THE ROLE OF LAW IN MEDICAL PROGRESS.
SOURCE: LAW AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS.
SOURCEID: 32(4):563-596, 1962.

LAW WILL PLAY AN INCREASINGLY SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THE FUTURE OF MEDICINE. AREAS OF INTERACTION BETWEEN LAW AND MEDICINE WILL INCLUDE: PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW; ALCOHOLISM; NARCOTIC OFFENDERS; POPULATION CONTROL; GENETICS; ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION; MEDICARE; MEDICAID; "GOOD SAMARITAN" LAWS; COMPUTERS; HOMOTRANSPLANTATION; ABORTION; PATIENT CONSENT TO THERAPY; AND SUBJECT CONSENT TO HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION. DEBATE IN THE AREA OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW CONCERNS THE VARIOUS POSSIBLE DEFINITIONS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY; THE ADEQUACY OF THE PROCEDURES WHEREBY MENTAL INCOMPETENTS ARE COMMITTED FOR TREATMENT; AND WHETHER THE TREATMENT GIVEN SUCH PERSONS IS SUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY THE DEPRIVATION OF THEIR LIBERTY IN THE ABSENCE OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW. DOCTORS MUST PARTICIPATE IN WORKING OUT CHANGES IN THE LAWS CONCERNING ALCOHOLISM AND IN SETTING UP CENTERS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLICS. THE LAW AND MEDICINE MUST COOPERATE TO PROVIDE THE OPPORTUNITY AND THE MEANS FOR EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF NARCOTICS USERS. THE MEDICAL PROFESSION IS DIVIDED OVER THE ISSUE OF ABORTION, BUT THE GREAT MAJORITY OF DOCTORS FAVOR LIBERALIZATION OF THE LAWS.

16131

AUTHORS: VAN ARSDOL, MAURICE D., JR.; SIMPSON, JON E.
 DESIG: P. I.
 TITLE: FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
 RECORDS MATCHING PROJECT.
 SOURCE: NIMH, USPHS; DEPT. SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIV. OF
 SOUTHERN CALIF.
 SOURCEIC: BEGAN SEPT. 1, 1962. SCHEDULED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1968.

THE TOTAL OBJECTIVE OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RECORDS MATCHING PROJECT IS TO EXPLORE INTENSIVELY THE USE OF RECORDS LINKAGE AS A NEW METHODOLOGICAL TECHNIQUE IN THE FIELD OF MENTAL HEALTH IN GENERAL AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH IN PARTICULAR. AT THIS WRITING, THE PROJECT HAS ACCOMPLISHED ITS FIRST AIM OF DEVELOPING AND TESTING A PROCEDURE FOR THE MATCHING OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUAL DELINQUENTS WITH THE COUNTERPART 1960 U.S. CENSUS RETURNS FOR THESE INDIVIDUALS, THEIR SIBLINGS, PARENTS, AND HOUSEHOLDS. THIS HAS BEEN DONE IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE COMPUTATION OF "DIRECT DELINQUENCY RATES." DELINQUENCY CASES (N=13,351) FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1959 THROUGH DECEMBER 1960 WERE PROCESSED THROUGH THE BUREAU OF CENSUS, AND 80 PERCENT OF THE JUVENILE CASES IN THE 1960 25 PERCENT CENSUS SAMPLE WERE FOUND. THE SECOND PURPOSE, ESTABLISHING DELINQUENCY RATE DIFFERENTIALS BY URBAN SUB-AREAS, HAS BEEN LARGELY ACCOMPLISHED, AND CENSUS TRACT DATA FOR THE AREAS OF RESIDENCE OF THE DELINQUENTS HAVE BEEN PROCESSED INTO THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS MATCHING SYSTEM. THE THIRD AIM, TO CARRY OUT A DIRECT DELINQUENCY RATE ANALYSIS, HAS BEEN PARTIALLY ACCOMPLISHED AS SUMMARY TABULATIONS ON 125 VARIABLES, AND CROSS-TABULATIONS FOR 27 KEY VARIABLES ARE NOW AVAILABLE FROM THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. THE FOURTH OBJECTIVE, WHICH IS TO EXPLORE IN DEPTH AND TO MAXIMIZE THE OUTPUT OF INFORMATION ON THE DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT POPULATION, HAS NOT YET BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. THIS INVESTIGATION IS PLANNED TO ESTABLISH THE PRACTICAL LIMITS OF RECORDS MATCHING AS A RESEARCH TOOL. THESE LAST TWO AIMS WILL REQUIRE THE ADDITIONAL WORK OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RECORDS MATCHING PROJECT. THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS RELATE TO THIS PROJECT: SIMPSON, JON E.; VAN ARSDOL, MAURICE D., JR. RESIDENTIAL HISTORY AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS. SOCIAL PROBLEMS, 15(1):25-40, 1967. SIMPSON, JON E.; VAN ARSDOL, MAURICE D., JR.; SABAGH, GEORGES. RECORDS MATCHING AS A TECHNIQUE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH: AN ILLUSTRATIVE CASE. SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, 50(OCTOBER):86-100, 1965. SIMPSON, JON E.; VAN ARSDOL, MAURICE D., JR. THE MATCHING OF CENSUS AND PROBATION DEPARTMENT RECORDS SYSTEMS. 1965 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIAL STATISTICS SECTION OF THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION, P. 116-121. GOLDSCHIEDER, CALVIN; SIMPSON, JON E. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. SOCIOLOGICAL INQUIRY, 37(Spring):297-310, 1967.

16132

AUTHORS: DEMING, RICHARD W.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVESTIG.
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE FATE OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS ON PROBATION.
 SOURCE: ALAMEDA COUNTY PROBATION DEPT., OAKLAND, CALIF.
 SOURCEIC: SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1968.

AS PART OF A LARGER RESEARCH EFFORT ON THE PROGNOSTIC INDICATORS OF PROBATION SUCCESS, A SAMPLE OF SUCCESSFUL AND UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATIONS FROM PROBATION IS BEING GATHERED. DATA AS TO AMOUNT OF FORMAL SCHOOLING COMPLETED WILL BE CORRELATED WITH OFFENSE STRUCTURE AND ULTIMATE SUCCESS ON PROBATION. PROBATION FAILURE IS DEFINED AS COMMITMENT TO A STATE PENITENTIARY DURING THE COURSE OF PROBATION SUPERVISION. PROBATION SUCCESS IS DEFINED AS THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE PERIOD OF PROBATION.

16133

AUTHORS: ILLING, HANS A.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SOME ASPECTS OF TREATMENT FOR WOMEN ON PAROLE.
 SOURCE: CALIF. DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, LOS ANGELES.

SOURCEID: PROJECT RECEIVED AT THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD MAY 1968.

THE SUBJECTS OF THIS STUDY ARE FEMALE OFFENDERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 25 AND 50 WHO ARE ON PAROLE OR WHO WERE FORMERLY ON PAROLE FROM THE ONLY WOMEN'S PRISON IN CALIFORNIA. THEY ARE BEING TREATED BY INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY. SOME OF THE WOMEN ARE RECEIVING PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT AS A CONDITION OF THEIR PAROLE AND MUST THEREFORE ATTEND THE PAROLE OUTPATIENT CLINIC REGULARLY. SOME ARE ON PAROLE, BUT WERE REFERRED BY THEIR PAROLE AGENTS TO THE PAROLE OUTPATIENT CLINIC ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS; OTHERS ARE OFF PAROLE, BUT ASKED TO BE SEEN FOR TREATMENT; SOME ARE WIVES OF PAROLEES. THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF THESE WOMEN HAS A WIDE RANGE, BUT THE MAJORITY ARE SEVERELY HANDICAPPED, AND REQUIRE MAJOR PERSONALITY RECONSTRUCTION. THEIR LEGAL STATUSES ALSO VARY. THOSE WHO ARE MARRIED HAVE UNSTABLE MARRIAGES. SOME ARE DIVORCED AND OTHERS HAVE NEVER BEEN MARRIED. A FEW HAVE CHILDREN.

16134

AUTHORS: JONES, HOWARD; CORNES, PAUL.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENTS
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT ON PRISONERS.
SOURCE: UNIV. OF KEELE; SOCIAL SCI. RESEARCH COUN. STUDENTSHIP.
SOURCEID: BEGINS OCTOBER 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1970.

A STUDY OF LONG- AND SHORT-TERM PRISONERS WILL DETERMINE HOW FAR TWO CURRENT HYPOTHESES ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT ARE BORNE OUT. THE HYPOTHESES ARE: (1) CLEMMER'S THEORY OF PROGRESSIVE FRISONIZATION; AND (2) WHEELERS U/CURVE THEORY. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS WILL BE USED WITH THE PRISONERS. IT IS PREDICTED THAT EITHER THEORY WILL APPLY. ACCORDING TO THE PRE-INCARCERATION PERSONALITY OF THE PRISONER. THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #327.

16135

803
AUTHORS: JONES, HOWARD; SURAL, B.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENTS
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE MADE BY JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATES OF THE IDEA OF WELFARE IN THEIR COURT DISPOSITIONS.
SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF KEELE.
SOURCEID: BEGINS OCTOBER 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION OCTOBER 1970.

A QUESTIONNAIRE WILL BE ADMINISTERED TO A SAMPLE OF MAGISTRATES SITTING IN URBAN AND RURAL JUVENILE COURTS. THE AIM WILL BE TO ASCERTAIN HOW THEY INTERPRET THE WELFARE DUTIES PLACED UPON THEM BY THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT 1933. IN PARTICULAR, THE BEARING THESE DUTIES HAVE ON THEIR FUNCTION AS MEMBERS OF A COURT OF CRIMINAL JURISDICTION WILL BE INVESTIGATED. THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #328.

16136

AUTHORS: MCINTOSH, MARY.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.
SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. CONTINUING.

THIS IS A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION AND ITS CONNECTION WITH SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. THE FOCUS IS ON GREAT BRITAIN SINCE THE 14TH CENTURY. THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #329.

16137

AUTHORS: FULTON, W. SCOTT.
DESIG: PRIN. INVESTIG.

TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION
PROJECT. PLAN C SUB-PROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.
SOURCE: GA. OFFICE OF REHABILITATION SERVICES; REHABILITATION
SERVICES ADMIN.
SOURCEID: BEGAN MARCH 1, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION FEBRUARY 28,
1969.

THE BASIC PURPOSES OF THIS DEMONSTRATION SUB-PROJECT ARE: (1) TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO REFER NON-GEORGIAN INMATES OF THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, TO OUT-OF-STATE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AGENCIES; AND (2) TO ACCUMULATE FOLLOW-UP DATA ON THE RESULTS OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO SUCH CLIENTS BY SUCH AGENCIES OPERATING UNDER THEIR OWN STATE CONCEPTS AND POLICIES. ONE HUNDRED INMATES WILL BE SELECTED, BASED ON A REVIEW OF THEIR INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS, INTERVIEWS, AND A PROGRAM OF EVALUATION. AS SOON AS CASE EVALUATION IS COMPLETED AND ELIGIBILITY IS ESTABLISHED, AND INITIAL REFERRAL LETTER WILL BE SENT TO THE HOME STATE AGENCY, USUALLY ADDRESSED TO THE APPROPRIATE DISTRICT SUPERVISOR. THE PLAN IS TO ATTEMPT TO GENERATE INTEREST IN THE CLIENTS ON THE PART OF HOME STATE AGENCIES WITHOUT ASKING FOR ANY SPECIFIC SERVICE INITIALLY, AND THEN KEEPING THIS INTEREST ALIVE BY PROVIDING PERIODIC INFORMATION ON THEM, SUCH AS TRAINING PROGRESS REPORTS, EFFORTS TOWARD SELF-IMPROVEMENT, AND DEVELOPMENT OF ATTITUDES TOWARD RESOCIALIZATION, RATHER THAN SIMPLY MAKING REFERRALS AT OR NEAR THE POINT OF DISCHARGE. HOPEFULLY, HOME STATE COUNSELORS WILL RESPOND WITH A WILLINGNESS TO SHARE IN THE REHABILITATION PROCESS EVEN WHILE A CLIENT REMAINS CONFINED. IF TO NO GREATER EXTENT THAN SUGGESTING THE SUITABILITY OF VOCATIONAL PREFERENCES AND OBJECTIVES TO LOCAL LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS. EVEN LIMITED PARTICIPATION SHOULD CREATE MORE AMENABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD ACCEPTANCE, AS THE POTENTIAL CLIENTS ADVANCE THROUGH THE COUNSELING PROCESS AND APPROACH RELEASE FROM PRISON. DEVICES WILL BE DEVELOPED FOR RECORDING DATA INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING: (1) NUMBER OF CASES SCREENED; (2) NUMBER OF CASES ACCEPTED AND REJECTED AT THE SCREENING LEVEL AND REASONS FOR REJECTION; (3) NUMBER OF CASES ACCEPTED AT THE INTERVIEW LEVEL AND PLACED ON THE CASE LOAD; (4) NUMBER OF DISINTERESTED CLIENTS NOT PLACED ON THE CASE LOAD; (5) NUMBER OF CASES DETERMINED INELIGIBLE BY DIAGNOSTICS AND REASONS; (6) NUMBER OF CASES ACCEPTED AND REFUSED BY RECEIVING STATE AGENCIES, WITH REASONS; AND (7) RECEIVING STATE AGENCY CASE DISPOSITION. BASICALLY, THE SUCCESS OF THE SUB-PROJECT WILL BE MEASURED BY TWO FACTORS: (1) THE PERCENTAGE OF REFERRALS ACCEPTED BY THE RECEIVING STATE AGENCIES; AND (2) THE PERCENTAGE OF FAVORABLE CASE DISPOSITIONS FOLLOWING SERVICES RENDERED BY THE RECEIVING STATE AGENCIES.

16138
AUTHORS: MAXWELL, TERRANCE.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH (PAY).
SOURCE: MOTT PROGRAM, FLINT BD. OF ED., MICH.; JUV. DIV., PROBATE
CT., FLINT.
SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPT. 1966. CONTINUING.

THE POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH (PAY) PROGRAM HAS BEEN OPERATING AT WHITTIER, EMERSON, NORTHERN, AND CENTRAL COMMUNITY SCHOOLS IN FLINT, MICHIGAN SINCE SEPTEMBER OF 1966. FIFTY-FIVE MALE JUVENILE PROBATIONERS WHO ARE IN TROUBLE WITH AUTHORITIES, MANY OF THEIR PEERS, TEACHERS, AND OFTEN FAMILIES PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM. POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH PROVIDES HIGH QUALITY ATTENTION, HELPING THE BOY FOCUS ON HIS SITUATION IN A NEW AND REALISTIC WAY. IT PROVIDES WAYS AND ESTABLISHES RESOURCES FOR THE YOUNGSTER TO STABILIZE HIS BEHAVIORAL PATTERN WHILE REMAINING IN HIS PRESENT ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING. THE PROGRAM OFFERS GROUP COUNSELING, WORK EXPERIENCE, FAMILY COUNSELING, SUPPORTIVE ACTION, AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING BY CONCERNED SCHOOL AND SOCIAL AGENCY PERSONNEL. ALL FAMILY PROBLEMS, RATHER THAN JUST THE NEEDS OF THE PROGRAM PARTICIPANT, ARE SERVED. IN MAY OF 1968, THE PROGRAM WAS EVALUATED TO ASCERTAIN THE ACADEMIC AND ATTITUDE PROGRESS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS. AS NON-PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, IN THE 1966-1967 SCHOOL YEAR, THE JUVENILE PROBATIONERS HAD A TOTAL OF 38 POLICE ARRESTS, AS COMPARED WITH 5 AS PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS, DURING THE 1967-1968 SCHOOL

YEAR. UNEXCUSED ABSENCES DECREASED BY 38 PERCENT. TIMES TARDY REMAINED THE SAME; OVERALL GRADE AVERAGES PROGRESSED FROM "D" TO "C." IN SEPTEMBER OF 1968, THE POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH PROGRAM WILL BE EXPANDED TO INCLUDE ANOTHER FLINT, MICHIGAN JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, THEREBY SERVING A TOTAL OF 100 JUVENILE PROBATIONERS. MEASUREMENT DEVICES INCLUDE A POLICE ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE, A YOUTH EVALUATION FORM, AND A PARENTAL EVALUATION FORM. THESE TOOLS ARE USED, ALONG WITH POLICE CONTACTS, UNEXCUSED ABSENCES, TIMES TARDY, AND ACADEMIC GRADE AVERAGE, TO EVALUATE THE PROGRAM OBJECTIVELY.

16139

AUTHORS: LUNDEN, WALTER A.
 DESIG: PRIN. INVESTIG.
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.
 SOURCE: IOWA STATE UNIV.; SOCIAL SCI. RESEARCH INSTITUTE
 SOURCEID: BEGAN NOVEMBER 15, 1967. COMPLETED JANUARY 1968.

THIS RESEARCH COVERS: THE RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION PROCEDURES FOR POLICE OFFICERS; THEIR TENURE, AND AGE; THE RETIREMENT BENEFITS ACCRUING TO THEM; AND THE TURNOVER OF OFFICERS, IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK, AND SWEDEN.

16140

AUTHORS: EISENSTEIN, MORRIS L.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.
 SOURCE: UNITED COMMUNITY CENTERS, INC.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 1, 1965. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1968.

DELINQUENCY IS ONE RESPONSE TO A CONFLICT OVER LIFE POSSIBILITIES. THIS PROJECT WILL ATTEMPT TO DEMONSTRATE THAT ALTERNATE RESPONSES, WHICH CAN REDUCE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, CAN BE DEVELOPED THROUGH THE INTERACTION OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT YOUTH IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION. A NUCLEUS OF 20 DELINQUENT AND PRE-DELINQUENT YOUTH, NEGRO, PUERTO RICAN, AND WHITE, MAINLY FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, WILL BE INTEGRATED WITH NON-DELINQUENT YOUTH, NEGRO AND WHITE, MAINLY MIDDLE-CLASS. THEY WILL RECEIVE INTENSIVE LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN A NINE-WEEK SUMMER CAMP, OPERATED BY THE UNITED COMMUNITY CENTERS OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. ON THEIR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY, THEY WILL USE THE LEADERSHIP SKILLS THEY HAVE ACQUIRED TO DEMONSTRATE THE ABILITY OF YOUTH, IN COOPERATION WITH ADULTS, TO DEVELOP POSSIBILITIES IMPORTANT TO YOUTH, THROUGH INVOLVING THE LARGER COMMUNITY, BOTH YOUTH AND ADULT. THE FORMS THIS COOPERATION WILL TAKE WILL DEPEND UPON THE DECISIONS OF THE YOUTHS AND THE SUPPORT PROVIDED BY ADULT STRUCTURES IN THE COMMUNITY. THE PROCESS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION WILL BE BUILT AROUND A NUMBER OF INTERRELATED CONCEPTS: (1) INTEGRITY: THE CONSISTENCY BETWEEN BELIEF AND BEHAVIOR; (2) INTEGRATION (THE RICHNESS OF DIFFERENCE): A SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS REJECTION OF PATTERNS OF EXCLUSION, AVOIDANCE, AND SEGREGATION (NEGRO-WHITE, RICH-POOR, ADULT-YOUTH); (3) THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY; (4) STRUGGLE AS A CONTINUOUS PROCESS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: ROSEMARIE HERNANDEZ, FANNIE EISENSTEIN, AND MARTIN EISENBERG. A PUBLICATION RELATING TO THIS PROJECT IS: EISENSTEIN, FANNIE P.; EISENSTEIN, MORRIS L. TESTING A VALUE SYSTEM IN A NEIGHBORHOOD CRISIS. CHILDREN, 15(2):1968.

16141

AUTHORS: STABENAU, JAMES R.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL-ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.
 SOURCE: NIMH, USPHS.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1961. SCHEDULED COMPLETION SEPTEMBER 1968.

THREE GROUPS OF FAMILIES (TOTAL=25) ALL HAVING BOTH PARENTS AND A PAIR OF SAME-SEXED, APPROXIMATELY SAME-AGED YOUNG ADULT SIBLINGS, HAVE BEEN STUDIED. THE GROUPS ARE: AN S GROUP, IN WHICH SIBLINGS ARE DISCORDANT FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA; A D GROUP, HAVING SIBLINGS DISCORDANT FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; AND AN N GROUP, WHERE BOTH SIBLINGS ARE ADJUDGED TO BE WELL-ADJUSTED. MOTHERS, FATHERS, AND BOTH SIBLINGS WERE SEEN TOGETHER IN GROUP INTERVIEWS AND THEN INTERVIEWED SEPARATELY. THEY WERE ALSO ASKED TO RESPOND TO A SERIES OF STRUCTURED PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCEDURES WHICH INCLUDED: (1) LEARY INTERPERSONAL CHECK LIST; (2) PAR I; (3) CAR I; (4) PERSONAL VALUES Q-SORT; (5) FAMILY VALUES REVEALED DIFFERENCES; (6) COLOR MATCH CONFLICT RESOLUTION; (7) RORSCHACH; (8) TAT; AND (9) OBJECT AND SORT TEST. DATA ANALYSIS IS NOW UNDER WAY. THE FOCUS IS ON THESE TWO QUESTIONS: (1) WHY DOES PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OCCUR IN ONE SIBLING AND NOT IN THE OTHER; (2) WHAT ARE THE DETERMINANTS OF THE CHOICE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY? CONSISTENT DIFFERENCES HAVE BEEN FOUND: IN INTRAFAMILIAL ROLES; IN PATTERNS OF RELATIONSHIP; AND WITH REGARD TO DIFFERENTIAL LEVELS OF FAMILIAL AND PERSONAL STRESS AT EARLY CRITICAL DEVELOPMENTAL PERIODS, WHICH HELP TO CLARIFY THESE TWO QUESTIONS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED ARE: WILLIAM POLLIN, MARTHA WERNER, AND JOE P. TUPIN. THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS RELATE TO THIS PROJECT: STABENAU, J. R., TUPIN, J., WERNER, M., POLLIN, W. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENICS, DELINQUENTS, AND NORMALS. PSYCHIATRY, 28:45-55, 1965. STABENAU, J. R., POLLIN, W. COMPARATIVE LIFE HISTORY DIFFERENCES OF FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENICS, DELINQUENTS, AND "NORMALS." AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 124(11):1526-1534, 1968.

16142

AUTHORS: CHEN, BERNARD.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.
 SOURCE: UNIV. OF PA. GRAD. SCHOOL.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1966. COMPLETED DECEMBER 1967.

THIS WAS AN EXAMINATION OF THE PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY IN ORGANIZED JUVENILE GANGS, AS COMPARED WITH THOSE IN JUVENILE GROUPS. ALSO, A NUMBER OF THEORETICAL PROPOSITIONS PERTAINING TO THE DELINQUENT SUBCULTURE WERE SUBJECTED TO THOROUGH ANALYSIS. DATA WERE ALL GANG AND GROUP EVENTS (N=312) INVESTIGATED BY THE PHILADELPHIA GANG CONTROL UNIT FROM JULY 1, 1965 TO JUNE 30, 1966. A TOTAL OF 1,858 PRIOR POLICE CONTACTS, INCURRED BY 374 GANG AND GROUP OFFENDERS, WERE ALSO EXAMINED. THE 312 GANG AND GROUP EVENTS WERE COMPARED ON A LARGE NUMBER OF VARIABLES OBTAINED FROM THE POLICE REPORTS. THE VARIABLES WERE ORGANIZED UNDER FOUR MAJOR HEADINGS: (1) CONTENT OF OFFENSE; (2) AGGREGATIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDER; (3) CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIM; AND (4) RESPONSE ELICITED FROM THE COMMUNITY. THE 374 GANG AND GROUP OFFENDERS WERE ALSO ANALYZED YEAR BY YEAR, BEGINNING WITH THE TIME THEY WERE SEVEN YEARS OLD, TO DETERMINE THE PRECISE AGE AT WHICH OFFENDERS BEGIN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN GANGS AND THE AGE OF DESISTANCE FROM GANG ACTIVITY. THE AGE-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS INCLUDED AN EXAMINATION OF THE DELINQUENT CAREERS OF A 16-YEAR-OLD GROUP AND A GANG AGE COHORT. IT WAS FOUND THAT GANGS ENGAGED IN VIOLENT CONDUCT AND IN MORE SERIOUS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR THAN DID GROUPS. FURTHER, STRONG OFFENDER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIPS WERE OBSERVED FOR GANGS. GROUP VICTIMS ARE HETEROGENEOUS, RANDOM, AND DIFFUSE. UP TO AGE 14, DELINQUENT PATTERNS CHARACTERIZING GANG AND GROUP OFFENDERS ARE IDENTICAL; BEYOND THIS AGE THEIR BEHAVIOR BEGINS TO DIVERGE. THE AGE OF THE ONSET OF DELINQUENCY FOR GANG AND GROUP OFFENDERS IS THE SAME FOR ALL OFFENSES AND FOR VARIOUS OFFENSE CATEGORIES.

16143

AUTHORS: DRUHAN, F. E.; THORNBURG, R. N.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENTS
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SAN MATEO COUNTY TYPOLOGICAL TREATMENT STUDY.
 SOURCE: SAN MATEO COUNTY PROBATION DEPT., BELMONT, CALIF.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER 1, 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DEC. 1, 1968.

THIS STUDY IS BEING CONDUCTED IN SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. THE PURPOSE IS TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF PROBATION OFFICERS UTILIZING GIBBONS' CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM TO CLASSIFY AND "TREAT" ADULT OFFENDERS IN A MEASURABLE WAY. A TOTAL OF 329 EXPERIMENTAL AND 329 CONTROL ADULT PROBATION CASES WERE EACH CLASSIFIED BY THREE PROBATION OFFICERS WORKING INDEPENDENTLY. AN ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE A STANDARDIZED TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL POPULATION WITHIN SEVERAL OF THE LARGER POPULATION TYPES IS PRESENTLY IN PROCESS. PRELIMINARY CLASSIFICATION RESULTS INDICATE CONSIDERABLE AGREEMENT AMONG OFFICERS WITH DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS IN REACHING INDEPENDENT TYPOLOGY JUDGMENTS ABOUT ADULT PROBATION CASES. THEY HAVE USED GIBBONS' TYPOLOGY SCHEME AND AVAILABLE PROBATION SOCIAL AND CRIMINAL BACKGROUND MATERIALS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: R. M. BUTRICK, J. C. MARR, J. E. FELIX, R. J. KNOWLTON, AND G. V. WEST. A PUBLICATION RELATING TO THIS PROJECT IS: GIBBONS, DON C., CHANGING THE LAWBREAKER, ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE-HALL.

16144

AUTHORS: CASANOVA, TEOBALDO.
 TITLE: /ESTUDIOS ESTADISTICOS DEL CRIMEN CON ESPECIAL REFERENCIA A PUERTO RICO./
 TRITITLE: STATISTICAL STUDIES ON CRIME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PUERTO RICO.
 SOURCEID: SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, CASANOVA, 1967. 867 P. \$9.00.

THE FIRST PART OF THIS VOLUME IS A STUDY OF STATISTICAL DATA ON CRIME IN PUERTO RICO, AS COMPARED WITH FIGURES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES. CHAPTERS ON THE CRIME TREND IN THAT COUNTRY, ITS MEASUREMENT, RELIABILITY OF THE DATA, THE SAMPLES AND THE VALIDITY OF THE TESTS USED ARE INCLUDED. AMONG THE VARIABLES, SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO AGE AND TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS; AND THEIR INTERACTION AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IS DISCUSSED. THE SECOND SECTION PRESENTS A GENERAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF THEORIES AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS USED IN THE STUDY OF CRIME IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES. FOLLOWING A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW, CHAPTERS DEAL WITH MEASUREMENT OF THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND OF TRENDS; AND WITH FAMILY, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMIC, PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND EMOTIONAL VARIABLES.

16145

AUTHORS: SILVERSTEIN, LEE
 TITLE: DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 2: STATE REPORTS: ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, 1965. 409 P. VOL. 2.

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS INDIVIDUAL STATE SURVEY REPORTS ON THE DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS IN ALABAMA THROUGH MISSISSIPPI AND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. VOLUMES TWO AND THREE TOGETHER CONSTITUTE AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN THE STATES AS WELL AS A SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY FINDINGS. THESE VOLUMES AMPLIFY AND EXPLAIN THE NATIONAL REPORT PRESENTED IN VOLUME ONE (ABSTRACT 3298). THE AREAS COVERED IN THE SURVEY WERE: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AS IT AFFECTS INDIGENT PERSONS; OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES; OPINIONS OF THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYS; OPINIONS OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS; AND A DOCKET STUDY. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE REPORTED FOR EACH STATE.

16146

AUTHORS: SILVERSTEIN, LEE.
 TITLE: DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 3: STATE REPORTS: MISSOURI-WYOMING.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, 1965. VOL. 3.

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS INDIVIDUAL STATE SURVEY REPORTS ON THE DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS IN MISSOURI THROUGH WYOMING. VOLUMES TWO AND THREE TOGETHER CONSTITUTE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE IN THE STATES AS WELL AS A SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY FINDINGS. VOLUMES TWO AND THREE AMPLIFY AND EXPLAIN THE NATIONAL REPORT IN VOLUME ONE (ABSTRACT 3298).

16147

AUTHORS: ILLINOIS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY; DRAGASH, NICK J.
TITLE: OPERATION MANUAL FOR ADULT PAROLE AGENTS.
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, 1967.
46 P.

THIS OPERATIONAL MANUAL FOR ILLINOIS ADULT PAROLE AGENTS CONTAINS INFORMATION ON PAROLEE SUPERVISION; POLICY, PROCEDURES, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR EFFECTIVENESS OF PAROLE AGENTS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE MANUAL IS TO PRESENT A WORKING REFERENCE TO ESTABLISH EFFICIENT AND STANDARDIZED SUPERVISION FOR ADULT PAROLE AGENTS. PERTINENT DATA ON CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT; ADMINISTRATION; AND ATTRIBUTES FOR PAROLE AGENTS ARE ALSO GIVEN.

16148

AUTHORS: THE CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.
TITLE: THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK 1967. (LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENT 1968, NO. 95)
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THE CORRECTIONAL ASSOC. OF N. Y., 1967. 111 P.

THIS OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK FOR THE YEAR 1967 WAS PRESENTED TO THE 1968 STATE LEGISLATURE. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE CONCERNED: ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL; COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL RESIDENTIAL CENTERS; THE ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER; PROSTITUTION; QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL IN COUNTY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; A WORK FURLOUGH PLAN; BAIL REFORM -- RELEASE ON OWN RECOGNIZANCE; MARIJUANA; EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS; SELECTION OF JUDGES; USE OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL TRAINED IN THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE STATE; ABORTION; VOCATIONAL AND BASIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE PENITENTIARIES AND JAILS; AND GUN CONTROL. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ASSOCIATION ARE SHOWN. NATIONAL WORK REPORTED DEALT WITH ALCOHOLISM; THE MASS MEDIA AND PUBLICATIONS; AND RESEARCH AND EDUCATION. STATE PROJECTS INCLUDE NARCOTICS CONTROL; COMBATING ALCOHOLISM; COURT REFORM; UNEMPLOYMENT YOUTH STUDIES; IMPROVEMENTS IN CORRECTIONS FOR WOMEN; IN-SERVICE TRAINING; AND DIRECT SERVICES OF THE ASSOCIATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF AND THROUGH THE FAMILY SERVICE BUREAU. LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES ARE REPORTED.

16149

AUTHORS: ILLINOIS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.
TITLE: 1967 ANNUAL REPORT.
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, 1968.
106 P.

THIS ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY FOR 1967 INCLUDES DATA ON INMATE AVERAGE POPULATION; PER CAPITA ANNUAL COST; AND AVERAGE MEAL COST, FOR INMATES AT STATE PENAL INSTITUTIONS; AND APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES BY INSTITUTIONS. ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, INDUSTRIAL, AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAMS AT EACH INSTITUTION ARE DESCRIBED. ILLINOIS' NEW HALFWAY HOUSE AND WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS ARE OUTLINED; AND RESEARCH, IN-SERVICE TRAINING, INTERNSHIPS AND STUDENT-WORKER ACTIVITIES ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. GRAPHS PRESENT STATISTICAL DATA BY INSTITUTION ON COURT CASES; PAROLE VIOLATORS; RELEASES; ADMISSIONS BY SUMMARY OF CRIME GROUPS; AND AGE AT ADMISSION.

16150

AUTHORS: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
TITLE: ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING. A POLICY STATEMENT.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):193-196, 1968.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY SUGGESTS THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS AS THEY AFFECT THE USE OF ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING: (1) WIRETAPPING OR OTHER ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF ONLY THOSE CRIMES WITH SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES TO INDIVIDUALS OR TO THE COMMUNITY; ITS MAIN FOCUS SHOULD BE ON ORGANIZED CRIME AND SUCH CRIMES AS MURDER AND KIDNAPPING; (2) APPLICATIONS FOR A WARRANT TO EAVESDROP SHOULD BE MADE ONLY TO A SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED JUDGE; AND (3) WIRETAPPING WHICH NEITHER IS IN THE INTEREST OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, NOR SERVES ANY PRIVATE USE SHOULD BE FORBIDDEN BY STATUTE.

16151

AUTHORS: SKOLER, DANIEL L.
TITLE: COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING - A NEW CHALLENGE.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):197-206, 1968.

UNDER NEW FEDERAL LEGISLATION, THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE JUSTICE PLANS WILL BE A PREREQUISITE FOR RECEIPT OF FEDERAL MATCHING GRANTS TO STRENGTHEN STATE AND LOCAL CRIME-CONTROL CAPABILITIES. THIS WILL BE A DIFFICULT TASK IN A NATIONAL STRUCTURE ADMINISTERED BY A VARIETY OF DISCIPLINES, BY NUMEROUS AND OFTEN OVERLAPPING POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS, AND WITH DISTINCT SUBSYSTEMS FOR PROCESSING JUVENILE AND ADULT OFFENDERS. THE CURRENT STATUS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING OFFERS SOME GUIDES TO THIS TASK, PROMISING NEW INSTRUMENTALITIES, AND THE EXPERIENCE OF FEDERALLY FINANCED PLANNING IN OTHER FIELDS TO ASSIST IN THE EFFORT. HOWEVER, FEW MODELS OF COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING ARE AVAILABLE. A CONCERTED PROGRAM OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE THROUGH TRAINING WORKSHOPS, PLANNING MATERIALS, AND CLEARING-HOUSE AND CONSULTATION SERVICES WILL BE NEEDED IF THE NATION IS TO MEET THIS CHALLENGE SUCCESSFULLY. ALTHOUGH THE EXACT REQUIREMENTS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE FINAL ANTI-CRIME ENACTMENT, SOME BASIC REQUISITES ARE LIKELY TO APPEAR UNDER ANY LEGISLATIVE FORMULA, INCLUDING: (1) A VIEW OF PLANNING AS A CONTINUING PROCESS; (2) A BIAS TOWARD THE DETAIL NECESSARY TO TRANSLATE GENERAL IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS INTO SOLUTIONS WORKABLE FOR A GIVEN JURISDICTION; (3) SERIOUS ATTENTION TO ALL FACETS OF CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION AND A STRONG BURDEN OF JUSTIFICATION FOR IGNORING ANY; (4) A RECOGNITION IN FEDERAL PLANNING STANDARDS OF THE TIME NEEDED TO EVOLVE AND REFINE QUALITY PLANS; (5) THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PLANNING MACHINERY WHICH INVOLVES ALL NECESSARY COMPETENCIES AND IS REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERESTS; (6) WELL-DESIGNED AND ORDERLY PROGRAMING FOR THE PLANNING MISSION, BOTH IN RELATION TO LONG-TERM PLANS AND ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAMS; AND (7) THE INCORPORATION OF EXPLICIT, QUANTIFIED PROGRAM GOALS AND EVALUATIVE MECHANISMS CAPABLE OF MEASURING THEIR ACHIEVEMENT.

16152

AUTHORS: LEAVITT, JACK.
TITLE: SPLENDID IGNORANCE: THE MAINSPRING OF A FAIR TRIAL.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):207-215, 1968.

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE CONFLICT OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION'S "FREE PRESS" PROVISIONS IN THE FIRST AMENDMENT AND THE "FAIR TRIAL" SAFEGUARDS IN THE FIFTH AND SIXTH AMENDMENTS. THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION STATES THAT PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHOULD BE CURBED IN THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE. PUBLISHERS AND BROADCASTERS, HOWEVER, CLAIM THAT PRE-TRIAL INFORMATION SHOULD BE FREELY DISSEMINATED TO PROMOTE THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE. SUCH INCOMPATIBLE VIEWPOINTS MAKE IT NECESSARY TO DETERMINE THE RELATIVE ROLES OF TRUTH AND SPECULATION IN THE TRIAL OF A CRIMINAL CASE. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT)

16153

AUTHORS: GRIFFIN, JOHN B.; CONNER, W. CHARLES; TAIT, C. DOWNING, JR.; WARREN, C.D.
TITLE: "TRANQUILIZER GUN" FOR VIOLENT PERSONS?

SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEIC: 14(3):216-219, 1968.

THE "TRANQUILIZER GUN" NOW USED WITH ANIMALS MAY BECOME USEFUL IN RESTRAINING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, ESPECIALLY OF THOSE PERSONS WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISTURBANCES THAT JEOPARDIZE LIFE. THE GUN'S FIRST KNOWN USAGE ON A HUMAN BEING WAS ON A PRISONER WHO DEVELOPED A PSYCHOTIC DISTURBANCE AND WAS BREAKING THROUGH MASONRY WALLS OF HIS JAIL CELL. ANOTHER CASE IS REPORTED IN WHICH IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE USE OF A TRANQUILIZER GUN COULD HAVE SAVED THE LIFE OF A YOUNG MAN, A FORMER PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL PATIENT WHO WAS FATALLY SHOT WHEN HE AGAIN BECAME DISTURBED AND RESISTED APPREHENSION BY THE POLICE. THIS GUN CAN SERVE TO ACCOMPLISH FROM A DISTANCE, THE SAME JOB A DOCTOR'S HAND ORDINARILY DOES IN INJECTING A DRUG DIRECTLY INTO A PATIENT. TO BE USED WITH HUMAN BEINGS, IT MUST DEMONSTRATE SAFETY AND RAPIDITY OF IMMOBILIZATION OF SUBJECTS. TESTS ARE BEING CONDUCTED ON HUMAN VOLUNTEERS, AND THE COUNSEL OF A VARIETY OF SPECIALISTS: THE GUN MANUFACTURER, VETERINARIANS, PHARMACOLOGISTS, ANESTHESIOLOGISTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, PRISON OFFICIALS, AND MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL IS BEING SOUGHT.

16154
AUTHORS: COHN, YONA.
TITLE: CHANNELING THE PROBATION INTERVIEW.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEIC: 14(3):226-232, 1968.

THREE SITUATIONS THAT FREQUENTLY CONFRONT THE PROBATION OFFICER ARE ANALYZED: CHANGING THE PROBATIONER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD AUTHORITY, CHANGING HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE STIGMATIC DELINQUENCY STATUS, AND MOTIVATING HIM TOWARD ACCEPTED BEHAVIOR. THE PROBATIONER'S RESPONSES TO HIS DAY-TO-DAY PROBLEMS ARE ANALYZED, AND THE VARIOUS APPROACHES POSSIBLE TO THE PROBATION OFFICER ARE EVALUATED. EACH PROBATION OFFICER MUST FIND THE APPROACH THAT BEST SUITS THE SITUATION BEFORE HIM. HE MUST AVOID POSITIONS OR STATEMENTS WHICH MIGHT BRING ABOUT A POWER STRUGGLE BETWEEN HIM AND THE OFFENDER, AND HE MUST CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THE PROBATIONER'S RESISTANCE TO HIM AS AN AUTHORITY FIGURE BECOMES A CONSTRUCTIVE EXPERIENCE. THE PROBATIONER SHOULD ACCEPT AUTHORITY AS SOMETHING STRONG BUT NOT NECESSARILY THREATENING. THE PROBLEM OF ABSORBING OUTBURSTS, THE TIMING AND FORMULATION OF THE PROBATION OFFICER'S RESPONSES, AND THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE PROBATIONER'S PROBLEM AND THE PROBATION OFFICER'S OWN NEEDS WITHIN THESE SITUATIONS ARE BROUGHT OUT IN THIS ARTICLE THROUGH EXAMPLES OF GIVE-AND-TAKE DISCUSSIONS IN THE THREE SITUATIONS MENTIONED.

16155
AUTHORS: ORDWAY, JOHN A.
TITLE: USE OF THE OFFENDER'S STRENGTHS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEIC: 14(3):233-235, 1968.

INITIAL IMPRESSIONS MAY BE DECEPTIVE IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER. IT IS MOST IMPORTANT NOT ONLY TO EVALUATE HIS OUTER, OBVIOUS DEFENSES, BUT ALSO TO BE SENSITIVE TO SUBTLE QUALITIES THAT MAY REPRESENT STRENGTHS IMPORTANT TO A THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE AND SUBSEQUENT SUCCESSFUL PSYCHOTHERAPY. THESE STRENGTHS OR "ISLANDS OF MATURITY" MAY RESPOND TO ENCOURAGEMENT AND GROW INTO STRONG BASES ON WHICH TO DEVELOP OTHER USEFUL BUT WEAKER PERSONALITY TRAITS. CLINICAL EXAMPLES INCLUDE THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF AN ALCOHOLIC PROSTITUTE. ALTHOUGH REGARDED AS "UNTREATABLE," SHE FORMS A GOOD THERAPEUTIC ALLIANCE WITH THE PHYSICIANS AND PATIENT MEMBERS OF AN ALCOHOLISM CLINIC GROUP BECAUSE TRACES OF HER "SWEETNESS" AND SELF-RESPECT ARE PERCEIVED, RESPECTED, AND WELCOMED BY BOTH THE DOCTORS AND THE PATIENTS. THUS, HER SELF-RESPECT AND SELF-LOVE ARE STRENGTHENED, HER ABILITY TO CARRY OUT A CONTRACT IS REVIVED, HER CONFIDENCE IN HER JUDGMENT IS RESTORED, AND SHE IS THEN ABLE TO BUILD A MORE REALISTIC AND SATISFYING LIFE. A DISCUSSION OF THE THERAPIST'S STRENGTHS OR WEAKNESSES IS INCLUDED.

16156

AUTHORS: FINKELSTEIN, HARRY.
TITLE: LIMITATIONS IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):240-244, 1968.

GROUP CARE FACILITIES, ESSENTIALLY CUSTODIAL IN NATURE, HAVE TENDED TO CONVERT TO "RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS." THIS CONVERSION IN ORDER TO MEET CHANGING COMMUNITY NEEDS, HAS BEEN COMPLICATED BY A LACK OF AGREEMENT AS TO WHAT CONSTITUTES A RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTER. THIS DIVERSITY IS REFLECTED IN VARIATIONS IN INTAKE POLICIES, TREATMENT MODALITIES, STAFFING, SIZE OF PHYSICAL PLANTS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTION. IT WOULD BE UNWISE FOR ANY INSTITUTION TO ATTEMPT TO PATTERN ITSELF AFTER ANOTHER SOLELY ON THE BASIS OF THE LATTER'S REPUTATION. EACH FACILITY IS UNIQUE AND MUST PLAN ITS PROGRAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH ITS OWN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT)

16157

AUTHORS: MILLER, ROBERT B.; KENNEY, EMMET.
TITLE: THE HOSPITALIZED ADOLESCENT. IS IT NECESSARY TO SEGREGATE HIM FROM HOSPITALIZED ADULTS?
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):245-252, 1968.

IN 1964, THE NEBRASKA PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE BEGAN EXPLORING NEW WAYS TO MEET AN INCREASING DEMAND FOR ADOLESCENT IN-PATIENT SERVICES. PAST EXPERIENCE WITH ADMISSIONS OF ADOLESCENTS TO ITS ADULT IN-PATIENT SERVICE WAS STUDIED, AND IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE COMMINGLING OF ADULTS AND YOUTHS IN PROPER RATIO WAS NOT JUST AN UNAVOIDABLE EXPEDIENT; IN FACT, PROBLEMS OF GROUP CONTROL WERE MITIGATED BY SUCH INTEGRATION IN A WELL-PLANNED PROGRAM. THE NPI CONTINUED EVALUATING ADOLESCENTS ON THE ADULT WARDS BUT BEGAN ADMITTING MORE OF THEM AS DAY PATIENTS, KEEPING FAMILIES AND REFERRING AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE ACTION. MANY MORE PATIENTS NOW ACCEPT AFTERCARE; NEARLY HALF THE YOUTHS ARE DAY PATIENTS; AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOTHERAPY IS USED MORE SELECTIVELY. THE INTEGRATION OF ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS HAS NOT CAUSED ANY SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS.

16158

AUTHORS: BRENDES, RALPH C.
TITLE: INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):253-260, 1968.

THE INTERSTATE COMPACT FOR THE SUPERVISION OF PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS ENABLES A STATE TO SUPERVISE OTHER STATES' PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS WHO WISH TO SERVE THEIR PAROLE OR PROBATION WITHIN ITS TERRITORY BECAUSE THEY HAVE FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT THERE. ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES HAVE BEEN WORKED OUT SO THAT THE SYSTEM OPERATES ALMOST ROUTINELY. THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF COMPACT ADMINISTRATORS HAVE RESOLVED MOST OF THE MAJOR PROBLEMS AS THEY HAVE ARISEN, INCLUDING SUCH MATTERS AS FREQUENCY OF PROGRESS REPORTS; DEGREE OF ADHERENCE TO JOB OR RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS DEMANDED; METHODS USED TO APPREHEND VIOLATORS; AND PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING MEN WHO HAVE MOVED FROM ONE STATE TO ANOTHER WITHOUT GOING THROUGH COMPACT CHANNELS. SOME PROBLEMS STILL FACE THE STATES UNDER THE COMPACT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE POSED BY RECENT U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, SUCH AS HYSER V. REED, BUT, ON THE WHOLE THE COMPACT HAS BEEN VERY SUCCESSFUL.

16159

AUTHORS: WINSLOW, ROBERT L.
TITLE: REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(3):261-268, 1968.

THE OPINION OF JUDGE ROBERT L. WINSLOW OF MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SUPERIOR COURT, HANDED DOWN ON JANUARY 11, 1967, IS REPRINTED IN THIS JOURNAL BECAUSE OF ITS VALUE TO THE FIELD OF CORRECTION AND THE JUDICIARY. THE OPINION REPRESENTS A FORTHRIGHT STATEMENT EFFECTUATING A SPIRIT OF CONFIDENTIALITY IN THE JUVENILE COURT LAWS; AND IN THE DIRECTIVES OF THE U.S. SUPREME COURT AND OTHER COURTS CONTROLLING PUBLICITY. THE OPINION WAS UPHELD BY THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT.

16160

AUTHORS: CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT, 1967.
SOURCEID: CLEVELAND, CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, 1968. 32 P. 20 CENTS.

THIS SUMMARY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO JUVENILE COURT'S 1967 OPERATIONS CITES RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN PROBATION AND DETENTION; AND IN PSYCHIATRIC AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES AND PROGRAMS. SUPPORTING STATISTICAL DATA, SHOWING COURT CASE LOAD AND DISPOSITION FIGURES, ARE INCLUDED.

16161

AUTHORS: SKOLNICK, JEROME H.
TITLE: THE POLICE AND THE URBAN GHETTO. (RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION 1968, NO. 3)
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, 1968. 29 P.

ANY INQUIRY INTO THE ROLE OF POLICE IN CONTRIBUTING TO OR PREVENTING CIVIL DISORDERS WITHIN THE URBAN GHETTOS OF THE UNITED STATES MUST BEGIN WITH A CLEAR RECOGNITION OF HOW BAD THE SITUATION IS. ONE ASPECT OF THIS SITUATION IS THE RACIAL PREJUDICE OF THE POLICE. THIS ATTITUDE RESULTS IN POLICE USE OF DIFFERENT STANDARDS FOR BLACK AND WHITE PEOPLE IN THE URBAN GHETTO. HOSTILITY AND HATRED THEREBY AROUSED IN GHETTO DWELLERS REINFORCES POLICE BIGOTRY AND SOCIAL ISOLATION FROM BLACK CITIZENS. TO IMPROVE THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE RESPONSE OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN PARTICULAR MUST BE CHANGED, SINCE IT IS FUNDAMENTALLY WHITE BIGOTRY AND THE ACCOMPANYING NARROW CONCEPTION OF SELF-INTEREST WHICH LEADS TO BLACK HOSTILITY. POLICE TRAINING SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED, IN RELATION TO ACTUAL POLICE WORK. POLICE MUST DEVELOP A CONCEPTION OF LEGAL AS OPPOSED TO MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONALISM: THEY MUST LEARN TO OBSERVE LEGAL RESTRAINTS. THE CIVIC COMMUNITY MUST SUPPORT COMPLIANCE WITH THE RULE OF LAW BY REWARDING POLICE FOR OBSERVING CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES. EACH MAJOR POLICE DEPARTMENT SHOULD HAVE A CENTRALIZED POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT. SUCH A UNIT COULD SERVE TO TRAIN MEN TO BE FED INTO OTHER UNITS. POLICE TRAINING CENTERS SHOULD CHANGE THEIR EMPHASIS FROM POLICE SERVICE TO PUBLIC SERVICE: THEY SHOULD BE COMPOSED HALF OF POLICE AND HALF OF SOCIAL WORKERS. A SEPARATE DIVISION FOR NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL SERVICES COULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE POLICE PRECINCT, TERMED A "NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTER," WHICH WOULD NOT BE USED AS AN OUTPOST FOR STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE. A MODEL GRIEVANCE ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE DRAFTED FOR AMERICA'S CITIES, WHICH WOULD BE STANDARD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE AREA OF CRIMINAL LAW AIMED AT ENFORCING CONVENTIONAL MORALITY REQUIRES RADICAL REVISION UNDER STRONG LEADERSHIP BOTH AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS. THERE HAS BEEN A DRAMATIC FAILURE OF LEADERSHIP ON THE PART OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN BOTH THE AREAS OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND IN THE NEEDED REVISIONS IN SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW. ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO UNDERLYING REASONS FOR CIVIL DISORDERS RATHER THAN TO AN ABSTRACT NEED FOR "LAW AND ORDER."

16162

AUTHORS: OHMART, HOWARD.
TITLE: THE END OF AN ERA - RETROSPECT.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(1):3-E, 1968.

IT IS THE POSITION OF THIS STATEMENT THAT CALIFORNIA'S NEW (1966) PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM; THE WIDESPREAD CHANGE IN CORRECTIONAL LEADERSHIP; THE INCREASED LEVEL OF FEDERAL SUPPORT AND

INNOVATION; AND THE SUCCESS OF SOME COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS COMBINE TO MARK THE YEAR 1967 AS THE END OF AN ERA IN CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONS. THE SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCEMENT AND GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM AND ITS FACILITIES WAS NOTED, AS WAS THE PROFESSIONAL LEVEL, SCANDAL FREE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EXPANDED OPERATION. IN VARIOUS AGENCY PROGRAMS THERE IS EVIDENCE OF FERMENT THAT IN SOME INSTANCES HAS GENERATED NEW THEORIES OF TREATMENT AND NEW PROGRAM FORMS. THE PROBATION SUBSIDY SHOULD ENHANCE AND EXPAND THESE DEVELOPMENTS. PROBABLY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT RECENT DEVELOPMENT IS THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT STRATEGY OF THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAM. ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS INCLUDE THE USE OF THE TUTOR-TEACHER; THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "CENTER", BOTH FOR TREATMENT AND RECREATION; EXPERIMENTS WITH "OPERANT CONDITIONING" AND PROGRAMMED LEARNING; AND THE APPLICATION OF "TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS CONCEPTS" TO CORRECTIONS. THE ERA WHICH HAS JUST ENDED FINDS CALIFORNIA THE NATIONAL LEADER AMONG THE STATES AND HENCE PROBABLY A LEADER AMONG NATIONS AS WELL.

16163

AUTHORS: CANLIS, MICHAEL N.
 TITLE: TOMORROW IS TOO LATE
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 21(1):9-16, 1968.

THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT COMMUNITIES ESTABLISH NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH SERVICES AGENCIES - YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS - LOCATED IN COMMUNITY CENTERS TO RECEIVE JUVENILES, BOTH DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS, REFERRED BY THE POLICE, JUVENILE COURT, PARENTS, SCHOOLS AND OTHER SOURCES. IN THIS ARTICLE, THE YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU, HOW IT CAN BE SET UP, AND WHAT IT CAN ACHIEVE FOR THE YOUTH OF CALIFORNIA, IS DESCRIBED. EXISTING MODELS FOR THE YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU CONCEPT ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING: OAKLAND'S ASSOCIATED AGENCIES, THE RODEO PROJECT OF CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, (COMMUNITY SERVICES CENTER); THE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DROP-IN CLINIC ESTABLISHED BY SPECIAL SERVICES TO GROUPS, INC., OF LOS ANGELES; AND THE STATE JOINT POWERS ACT, WHICH ENABLES VARIOUS AGENCIES TO COMBINE THEIR RESOURCES TO RESOLVE SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF COMMON INTEREST, WHICH BOTH LOS ANGELES AND ALAMEDA COUNTIES HAVE USED TO HELP SOLVE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS. THE EXPERIENCE OF THESE PROGRAMS DEMONSTRATES THAT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS CAN COOPERATE TO ESTABLISH SERVICES FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH. IF LAW ENFORCEMENT WILL INITIATE PILOT PROGRAMS THROUGH COMMITMENT OF STAFF AND RESOURCES, THEN SCHOOLS, PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, STATE AGENCIES, WELFARE DEPARTMENTS, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES, AND PRIVATE AGENCIES WILL JOIN IN THE EFFORT. THE PLAN FOR EACH COMMUNITY MUST REFLECT THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF THAT COMMUNITY.

16164

AUTHORS: SECKEL, JOACHIM P.
 TITLE: AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM: AN APPROACH TO NEW CAREERS.
 SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
 SOURCEID: 21(1):17-27, 1968.

THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY HAS RECENTLY BEGUN TO TRAIN AND EMPLOY SELECTED GROUPS OF CONFINED DELINQUENT YOUTH AS REHABILITATIVE AIDES FOR YOUNGER DELINQUENTS (MEDIAN AGE#15.8 YEARS) IN AN INSTITUTION. FUNDED BY THE FEDERAL ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT FOR COMPENSATORY EDUCATION, A PILOT PROGRAM IS UNDERWAY AT THE YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE C. H. CLOSE SCHOOL FOR BOYS (OHC). THE AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM REPRESENTS A NEW DIRECTION IN THE REHABILITATION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, BASED ON THE GROWING NEED FOR SUB-PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANTS IN HUMAN SERVICE OCCUPATIONS. TRAINEES CONCENTRATE ON EDUCATION, RECREATION, AND COUNSELING. WHILE ACTING AS HELPERS AND EGO MODELS TO YOUNGSTERS, THE AIDES ARE THEMSELVES LIKELY TO ADOPT MORE MATURE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND VALUES. THE EXTENSIVE TRAINING AND INTERNSHIP WHICH YOUTHS UNDERGO ALSO PREPARES THEM FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF AIDE POSITIONS, AND ENDOWS THEM WITH BASIC SKILLS NEEDED FOR JOB ADVANCEMENT. THE PROGRAM HAS FOUR PHASES: (1) SELECTION AND ORIENTATION; (2/3) TRAINING AND JOB EXPERIENCE; (4) CONTINUITY AND PAROLE. IF PROVEN SUCCESSFUL, THE PROGRAM WILL HAVE PROFOUND

IMPLICATIONS FOR SETTING UP LINKAGES WITH AGENCIES WHICH ALREADY HAVE, OR ARE PLANNING TO ESTABLISH, CAREER POSITIONS FOR AIDES. THUS, IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS COULD BE MADE WITH AGENCIES, WHEREBY COMPLETION OF AN APPROPRIATE YOUTH AUTHORITY TRAINING PROGRAM WOULD GUARANTEE YOUTHS ENTRY INTO AIDE JOBS WITHIN THE AGENCIES. IF THE AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM IS SHOWN TO BE SUCCESSFUL, THE WAY WOULD BE OPEN TOWARD EXPANDING SUCH TRAINING AND EMPLOYING MORE OF THE GRADUATES WITHIN THE YOUTH AUTHORITY ITSELF. THE NEXT STEP WOULD BE TO DEVELOP CIVIL SERVICE CAREERS FOR AIDES WHICH, IN TURN, MIGHT GREATLY STRENGTHEN THE REHABILITATIVE SERVICES FURNISHED TO WARDS IN INSTITUTIONS AND ON PAROLE.

16165

AUTHORS: PEARSON, JOHN W.
TITLE: A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: GROUP HOMES FOR DELINQUENTS.
SOURCE: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 21(1):28-37, 1968.

THE GROUP HOME PROJECT OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WAS SET UP THROUGH A THREE-YEAR GRANT BY THE U. S. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH TO STUDY THE DIFFERENTIAL USE OF GROUP HOMES, WITHIN THE YOUTH AUTHORITY'S COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROJECT (CTP) AT SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON. THE PROJECT IS PAST THE MIDWAY POINT AT THIS WRITING. THE "INTERPERSONAL MATURITY LEVEL CLASSIFICATION: JUVENILE" (I-LEVEL) IS USED TO DIAGNOSE ALL CTP CASES, AS A TOOL OR FRAME OF REFERENCE, TO PROVIDE THE BEST "MATCH" BETWEEN THE HOME AND THE HOME PARENTS ON THE ONE HAND, AND A GIVEN YOUTH, ON THE OTHER. THE GROUP HOME PROPOSAL SUGGESTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF FIVE TYPES OF PLACEMENT FACILITIES, COVERING A RANGE OF ATMOSPHERES. THE FIVE TYPES OF GROUP HOMES ARE TERMED: (1) PROTECTIVE, FOR IMMATURE AND DEPENDENT YOUTHS; (2) CONTAINMENT, FOR CONFORMIST AND MANIPULATOR TYPES; (3) BOARDING, FOR NEUROTIC YOUTHS; (4) TEMPORARY COMMUNITY CARE, FOR YOUTHS OF ANY I-LEVEL; AND (5) RESTRICTION, ALSO FOR YOUTHS OF ANY I-LEVEL. THE GOALS OF THE PROJECT ARE: (1) TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING EACH TYPE OF HOME; (2) TO DEVELOP A TAXONOMY OF TREATMENT-RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTS; AND (3) TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF THE GROUP HOME EXPERIENCE ON THE YOUTHS. RESEARCH IS DONE THROUGH INTERVIEWS, STAFFINGS, QUESTIONNAIRES, RESEARCH OBSERVATION, AND RATING ITEMS. SUCCESS IN OPERATING THE HOMES HAS VARIED CONSIDERABLY UP TO THE TIME OF THIS WRITING. HOWEVER, A NEED FOR ADEQUATE OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED, WHICH THE GROUP HOMES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO MEET, AT LEAST IN PART. ALTHOUGH DATA EVALUATION HAS JUST BEGUN, AGENTS HAVE FELT THAT PLACEMENT IN ALL OF THE HOMES OPERATING AT THIS TIME HAS BEEN A POSITIVE EXPERIENCE, AND IN SOME CASES AN IMPORTANT ASPECT IN ACHIEVING STABILITY AND GROWTH IN THE YOUNGSTERS.

16166

AUTHORS: CROFT, ELIZABETH BENZ.
TITLE: A PLAN FOR COURT AND PROBATION SERVICES.
SOURCEID: ROCHESTER, N.Y., ROCHESTER BUR. OF MUNICIPAL RES., 1968.
106P.

THE CONCERN OF THIS STUDY IS TO DESIGN AN EFFECTIVE STRUCTURE FOR ADMINISTERING PROBATION SERVICES IN MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK. THE RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED ARE: THAT THE COURT SERVICES OF INVESTIGATION, AS NOW PROVIDED THE CRIMINAL COURTS BY THE ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT OF MONROE COUNTY AND THE ROCHESTER CITY COURT PROBATION BUREAU, BE CONSOLIDATED INTO A BUREAU OF COURT SERVICES; THAT FAMILY COURT SERVICES BE FURNISHED THROUGH A SEPARATE BUREAU UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGE OF THE FAMILY COURT; THAT ALL PROBATION SUPERVISION FUNCTIONS AS NOW CARRIED OUT BY THE FAMILY COURT, THE CITY COURT, AND THE MONROE COUNTY ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, BE CONSOLIDATED INTO A COUNTY BUREAU OF PROBATION; AND THAT A PROPOSED COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COUNTY PROBATION BUREAU AND FOR THE COUNTY PENITENTIARY AND REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS. THE RESEARCH HERE SUGGESTS THAT A GENERAL REALIGNMENT OF STATE FUNCTIONS COULD HAVE A DRAMATIC IMPACT ON FURTHERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOTH COURT SERVICE AND PROBATION SUPERVISION. IN PLACING THE

COURT FUNCTION OF PROBATION UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COURTS, ANY STATEWIDE STAFF REQUIRED TO PROVIDE SPECIALIZED DIRECTION SHOULD BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE ADMINISTRATION BOARD OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

16167

AUTHORS: NEWARK, MICHAEL.
TITLE: FAILURE TO OBJECT TO AN IRREGULARITY.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (LONDON).
SOURCEID: NO. JUNE:310-318, 1968.

THE RULES FOR GUARANTEEING A FAIR TRIAL IN GREAT BRITAIN OUGHT TO BE ACHERED TO; IF THEY ARE DEPARTED FROM, THE CONVICTION SHOULD BE QUASHED UNLESS THERE HAS BEEN NO MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE. IN THE INTERESTS OF JUSTICE, CURABLE IRREGULARITIES SHOULD BE REMEDIED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE; AND COUNSEL SHOULD NOT DELIBERATELY FAIL TO TAKE A POINT IN ORDER TO HAVE GROUNDS FOR APPEAL. COUNSEL MUST DO HIS UTMOST FOR HIS CLIENT. ALTHOUGH THERE MAY SOMETIMES BE A TEMPTATION TO PRESERVE A POINT FOR APPEAL, RATHER THAN TAKE OBJECTION AT THE TRIAL WHERE THE IRREGULARITY CAN BE REMEDIED, COUNSEL ALSO HAS A DUTY TO THE COURT TO SEE THAT IRREGULARITIES ARE OBJECTED TO AND CORRECTED AT TRIAL.

16168

AUTHORS: O'REGAN, R. S.
TITLE: INDIRECT PROVOCATION AND MISDIRECTED RETALIATION.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: NO. JUNE:319-324, 1968.

THE TENDENCY OF THE COURTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, IN DEVELOPING THE LAW OF PROVOCATION, HAS BEEN TO CATEGORIZE THE PERMISSABLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PROVOKER, PROVOKED, AND VICTIM. THIS HAS MADE THE LAW UNNECESSARILY COMPLICATED. A BETTER APPROACH WOULD BE TO INQUIRE: (1) DID THE ACCUSED ACTUALLY LOSE HIS SELF-CONTROL; AND (2) WOULD A REASONABLE MAN, SEEING WHAT THE ACCUSED SAW, HAVE LOST HIS SELF-CONTROL? THE HOMICIDE ACT OF 1957 DOES NOT EXPRESSLY REFER TO INDIRECT PROVOCATION OR TO MISDIRECTED RETALIATION; HOWEVER, SECTION THREE OF THE ACT IS SUFFICIENTLY GENERAL TO INCLUDE THESE CONCEPTS.

16169

AUTHORS: EMPEY, LAMAR T.; NEWLAND, GEORGE E.
TITLE: STAFF-INMATE COLLABORATION. A STUDY OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES IN THE SILVERLAKE EXPERIMENT.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 5(1):1-17, 1968.

THIS PAPER UTILIZES "CRITICAL INCIDENT" DATA IN ANALYZING EXPLORATORY ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE INMATE-STAFF COLLABORATION IN A COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY EXPERIMENT. ANALYSES INDICATED THAT: (1) INMATES AND STAFF LIBERALLY SHARED INFORMATION REGARDING PROBLEM BEHAVIOR; (2) THE MAJORITY OF INCIDENTS WERE PRECIPITATED BY ONLY A MINORITY OF PERSISTENTLY DEVIANT PERSONS; AND (3) THE EMERGENT PROGRAM CULTURE WAS INCREASINGLY EFFECTIVE AS A SOCIAL-CONTROL MECHANISM. HOWEVER, THIS INSTITUTIONAL CULTURE OR CODE MAY HAVE BEEN OVERLY PUNITIVE AND RESTRICTIVE. DISCUSSION OF THE COMPLEX PRESSURES WHICH LED TO THIS SITUATION HIGHLIGHTS THE CONSEQUENCES OF INDIVIDUAL AND SYSTEMIC INTERACTION.

16170

AUTHORS: KAREN, ROBERT L.; BOWER, ROLAND C.
TITLE: A BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY: SYNANON.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 5(1):18-34, 1968.

THE FUNCTION OF THE THERAPEUTIC AGENCY IS ESSENTIALLY THE CONTROL OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR; AND ITS AGENTS USE TECHNIQUES BASED ON A PARTICULAR THEORY OF BEHAVIOR CAUSATION AND CONTROL. IN THE BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS, EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON PAST AND PRESENT

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON CURRENT BEHAVIOR. THE AGENT OR THERAPIST THUS MANIPULATES THE PERSON'S ENVIRONMENT TO PRODUCE CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR THROUGH SOCIAL INTERACTION. SYNANON, A GROUP AIMED AT REHABILITATING NARCOTICS ADDICTS, PROVIDES AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY IN A SETTING WHICH USES, AMONG OTHER THINGS, PRINCIPLES OF OPERANT CONDITIONING. THIS IS THE CONDITIONING OF SPEECH AND MOVEMENT THROUGH THE DEFINITION OF OVERT RESPONSE CLASSES (RESPONSES HAVING SIMILAR OR IDENTICAL CONSEQUENCES AND OCCURRING IN THE SAME STIMULUS SITUATION); RESPONSE CONTINGENT CONSEQUENCES (CONSEQUENCES THAT CONSISTENTLY OCCUR AS THE RESULT OF CERTAIN RESPONSES--REINFORCEMENT OR PUNISHMENT); AND OTHER BEHAVIOR CONTROL PROCEDURES, THROUGH ITS PROGRAM OF MEMBERSHIP INTERACTION. DOCUMENTS, INTERVIEWS, AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF SYNANON PROCEDURES ANALOGOUS TO THOSE EMPLOYED BY MODERN BEHAVIOR THERAPISTS. SYNANON'S PROGRAM, ALTHOUGH IT HAS SOME WEAKNESSES, IS RELATIVELY SUCCESSFUL IN HELPING THE MEMBER TO OVERCOME HIS ADDICTION TO NARCOTICS.

16171

AUTHORS: PILIAVIN, IRVING M.; VADUM, ARLENE C.
 TITLE: REDUCING DISCREPANCIES IN PROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL PERSPECTIVES.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):35-43, 1968.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CUSTODIAL AND PROFESSIONAL TREATMENT PERSONNEL HAS BEEN A PERSISTENT PROBLEM IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT A POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM LIES IN REDUCING THE DISCREPANT VIEWS OF CUSTODIANS AND PROFESSIONALS BY PROVIDING SOME OVERLAP IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES. THE QUESTION INVESTIGATED IN THE PRESENT STUDY IS WHETHER SUCH OVERLAP WOULD REDUCE THIS DISCREPANCY. PRISON CUSTODIAL OFFICERS WHO VOLUNTEERED TO COUNSEL INMATE GROUPS WERE FOUND TO HAVE ATTITUDES TOWARD INMATES SIGNIFICANTLY MORE CONGRUENT WITH THOSE OF PROFESSIONALS THAN WITH THOSE OF CUSTODIANS WHO WERE NOT COUNSELORS; IN ADDITION, THEY WERE SLIGHTLY MORE POSITIVE TOWARD TREATMENT PERSONNEL. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT OVERLAP IN CUSTODIAL AND TREATMENT ROLES MAY BE A VIABLE DEVICE FOR MORE CONGRUENT PERSPECTIVES AND EXPECTATIONS AMONG THOSE CARRYING OUT THESE ROLES. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT)

16172

AUTHORS: HARDT, ROBERT M.; PETERSEN, SANDRA J.
 TITLE: ARRESTS OF SELF AND FRIENDS AS INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):44-51, 1968.

IT HAS BEEN PROPOSED THAT THE IDENTIFICATION OF BOYS WITH DELINQUENT COMMITMENTS MIGHT BE INDEXED MORE APPROPRIATELY BY THE OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY RECORDS OF A BOY'S FRIENDS THAN BY THE BOY'S OWN RECORDS. THIS HYPOTHESIS WAS EXAMINED WITHIN A POPULATION OF 700 JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL BOYS, BY COLLATING INFORMATION FROM POLICE RECORDS WITH RESPONSES FROM A QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY CONTAINING SOCIOMETRIC ITEMS, A SELF-REPORT DELINQUENCY SCALE, AND AN ATTITUDINAL INDEX OF DELINQUENCY COMMITMENT. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT A BOY WITHOUT A POLICE RECORD BUT WITH FRIENDS WHO ARE OFFICIALLY DELINQUENT IS LIKELY TO HAVE A HIGH DELINQUENCY COMMITMENT. HOWEVER, A BOY WITH A POLICE RECORD WHO HAS FRIENDS WITHOUT RECORDS IS ALSO LIKELY TO HAVE A HIGH DELINQUENCY COMMITMENT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE COMBINED USE OF THE ARREST RECORDS OF THE JUVENILE AND OF HIS FRIENDS PROMISES TO PROVIDE A MUCH BETTER MEANS OF IDENTIFYING BOYS WITH DIFFERENTIAL COMMITMENTS THAN THE USE OF EITHER MEASURE ALONE.

16173

AUTHORS: SHANNON, LYLE W.
 TITLE: SCALING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):52-65, 1968.

THE BASIC DATA IN THIS RESEARCH CONSIST OF A 40 PERCENT SYSTEMATIC SAMPLE OF POLICE CONTACTS WITH JUVENILES AGED 6 THROUGH 17 IN MADISON, WISCONSIN, OVER A SIX-YEAR PERIOD. EARLIER RESEARCH REPORTS HAVE DESCRIBED THE DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE CONTACTS, REFERRALS FOR OFFICIAL ACTION, AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUAL DELINQUENTS ACCORDING TO SOCIAL AREAS OF THE CITY. NO ATTEMPT HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN MADE TO PLACE THE VARIOUS TYPES OR PATTERNS OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR ON AN EMPIRICALLY-DERIVED SCALE OR DELINQUENCY CONTINUUM. THE DATA IN THIS PAPER CAST CONSIDERABLE DOUBT ON THE HYPOTHESIS OF UNIDIMENSIONALITY AND ON THE HYPOTHESIS OF DISTINCTIVE TYPES OF DELINQUENT CAREERS. RELATIVELY FEW DELINQUENTS WHO HAD POLICE CONTACTS HAD WHAT COULD BE CALLED A CAREER IN DELINQUENCY. JUVENILES WITH MULTIPLE CONTACTS AND WHAT MIGHT BE DEFINED AS A CAREER IN DELINQUENCY ENGAGED IN QUITE DIVERSIFIED BEHAVIOR. IT IS TENTATIVELY CONCLUDED THAT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF POLICE CONTACTS WHICH A JUVENILE HAS FOR REASONS INVOLVING A VIOLATION OF THE LAW OR MORE SERIOUS JUVENILE MISBEHAVIORS (AS PERCEIVED BY THE PUBLIC AND AUTHORITIES IN THE COMMUNITY) WILL SERVE AS AN INDEX OF JUVENILE MISBEHAVIOR ABOUT AS WELL AS OR BETTER THAN EITHER THE GUTTMAN SCALE OR GEOMETRIC SCORES. HOWEVER, THIS CONCLUSION MUST BE TENTATIVE, PENDING A SIMILAR ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CONTACT DATA FOR RACINE, WISCONSIN, SINCE MADISON MAY BE AN UNUSUAL CASE.

16174

AUTHORS: SARBIN, THEODORE R.; WENK, ERNST ALBERT; SHERWOOD, DAVID W.
 TITLE: AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY ASSAULT-PRONE OFFENDERS.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):66-71, 1968.

IN AN EFFORT TO DEVELOP A DIAGNOSTIC INSTRUMENT THAT WOULD PRE-SELECT ASSAULT-PRONE INDIVIDUALS, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPRISONED OFFENDERS WITH RECORDS OF ASSAULTIVE-BEHAVIOR WERE STUDIED. THE TEST INSTRUMENT WAS A MODIFICATION OF THE HAND TEST DEVELOPED BY EDWIN F. WAGNER. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS HAVE A HIGHER "ACCESS-ORDERING" OF THE PRIMARY VEHICLE OF VIOLENCE, THE HAND, WAS CONFIRMED. THE INSTRUMENT CORRECTLY CLASSIFIED OVER 73 PERCENT OF A SAMPLE OF ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS AND MATCHED NON-ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS. WHEN THE WAGNER HAND TEST WAS USED AS ONE PREDICTOR AND THE SO SCALE OF THE CPI AS ANOTHER, ALL ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS WERE CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED, BUT 27 PERCENT OF THE NON-ASSAULTIVE OFFENDERS WERE MISCLASSIFIED (FALSE POSITIVES). RESULTS OF USING DISJUNCTIVE CRITERIA SUGGEST UTILITY OF SUCH TESTING PROCEDURES FOR SELECTING SPECIFIC KINDS OF PAROLEES (ASSAULT-PRONE) FOR SPECIFIC KINDS OF PAROLE PROGRAMS (VIOLENCE PREVENTION) IN SPITE OF THE NUMBER OF FALSE POSITIVES PRODUCED.

16175

AUTHORS: BABST, DEAN V.; GOTTFREDSON, DON M.; BALLARD, KELLEY B., JR.
 TITLE: COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REGRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):72-80, 1968.

THIS STUDY COMPARES TWO STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES--MULTIPLE REGRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS--USED IN DEVELOPING PAROLE PREDICTION TABLES, ACCORDING TO THEIR ABILITY TO: (1) DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN OFFENDERS WHO VIOLATE PAROLE AND THOSE WHO DO NOT; (2) PREDICT VIOLATORS FROM AMONG A NEW GROUP OF PAROLEES; AND (3) ASSIST ADMINISTRATORS AND RESEARCHERS. FIRST, EXPERIENCE TABLES HAD TO BE DEVELOPED AND TESTED FOR PREDICTION ABILITY. ONCE THEIR ACCURACY IN PREDICTING HAD BEEN DEMONSTRATED, THEY COULD BE USED AS BASE EXPECTANCIES BECAUSE THEY HAD THE QUALITY OF BEING "EXPECTED." AS SUCH, THEY COULD BE USED AS A YARDSTICK TO EVALUATE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS' ABILITY TO REDUCE THESE "EXPECTED" VIOLATION RATES. THE TWO METHODS WERE APPLIED TO THE SAME BODY OF DATA AND THE RESULTS WERE COMPARED. THE DATA CONSIST OF WISCONSIN ADULT MALE OFFENDERS PAROLED IN 1954-1957 AND IN 1958-1959. ALL WERE FOLLOWED-UP FOR TWO YEARS WHILE THEY WERE ON PAROLE. THE FIRST GROUP WAS USED TO DEVELOP THE EXPERIENCE TABLES; THE SECOND GROUP WAS USED TO TEST PREDICTION

ABILITY. THE TABLES WERE COMPARED FOR ACCURACY IN PREDICTING, THROUGH USE OF THE CCINDEX; AND FOR ACCURACY IN DIFFERENTIATING, BY THE J INDEX, MEASURES DEVELOPED BY H. RICHARD JOHN, USING DANIEL GLASER'S DATA GATHERED FOR FEDERAL PAROLEES. BOTH CONFIGURAL AND REGRESSION METHODS WORKED ABOUT EQUALLY WELL IN DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN VIOLATORS AND NONVIOLATORS, AND IN ESTIMATING THE PROPORTION WHICH WILL BECOME VIOLATORS IN LATER GROUPS. A COMBINATION OF APPROACHES IS SUGGESTED.

16176

AUTHORS: MYLONAS, ANASTASSIOS D.; RECKLESS, WALTER C.
 TITLE: ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.
 SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCEID: 5(1):81-88, 1968.

ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW, LEGAL INSTITUTIONS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES MAY INDICATE A LEVEL OF CIMINALITY. SUCH ATTITUDES ARE THE INTERNALIZED RESIDUES OF CRITICAL EXPERIENCES FED BACK INTO THE ARENA OF BEHAVIOR. A PIONEER STUDY FOUND THAT ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW VARIED IN EXPECTED DIRECTIONS WITH CRIMINAL AND NONCRIMINAL SAMPLES IN THE UNITED STATES; AND THAT A VERY DEFINITE AND DISCERNIBLE GRADIENT EXISTED WHEN THE ATTITUDE INVENTORIES OF MAXIMUM-SECURITY PRISONERS, PROBATIONERS, LABOR-UNION MEMBERS, AND MORMONS WERE COMPARED. IT IS UNDETERMINED WHETHER SIMILAR GRADIENT EXISTS AMONG CRITERION GROUPS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, BASED ON THEIR ASSESSED ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS. TO HELP TO ASCERTAIN THIS, THE AMERICAN RESEARCH SCHEDULE WAS PRE-TESTED IN GREECE. IT WAS THEN ADMINISTERED TO A SAMPLE OF 200 PRISONERS, 200 LABORERS, AND 200 POLICE OFFICERS (KNOWN TO BE THE MOST LAW-ABIDING OF GREEK GROUPS). A GRADIENT WAS ALSO DISCERNIBLE AMONG THE THREE GREEK SAMPLES IN THE EXPECTED DIRECTION: THE PRISONERS WERE THE MOST UNFAVORABLE IN ATTITUDE, THE LABORERS FAVORABLE, AND THE POLICE MOST FAVORABLE. THE GREEK POLICE SAMPLE HAD SCORES SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE MORMONS IN THE UNITED STATES. A CRIMINALITY LEVEL INDEX OR MEASURE, IF IT CAN BE REFINED, WOULD BE A VERY IMPORTANT DIAGNOSTIC AND PREDICTIVE TOOL IN THE FIELD OF CRIME CONTRCL. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT)

16177

AUTHORS: RUBIN, TED; SMITH, JACK F.
 TITLE: THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. (CONSULTANTS' PAPER)
 SOURCEID: WASH., D.C., JT. COMMISSION ON CCRR. MANPCWER AND TRAINING, 1968. 67 P.

THIS PAPER, EXPLORING THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COURTS, CORRECTIONS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC, IS THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF CONSULTANTS' PAPERS PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. MARKED CHANGES WILL TAKE PLACE IN AMERICAN JUVENILE COURTS IN THE NEAR FUTURE. THIS PAPER IS AN ATTEMPT TO INDICATE THE DIMENSIONS OF THOSE CHANGES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR MANPOWER AND TRAINING OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES AND STAFF AND FOR THE LAWYERS WHO WILL REPRESENT AN INCREASING NUMBER OF CLIENTS IN JUVENILE COURTS. CHAPTERS TWO AND THREE DEAL WITH JURISDICTIONAL CHANGES AND THE PROBABLE INCREASE IN LEGAL SERVICES IN JUVENILE COURTS. CHAPTERS FOUR, FIVE AND SIX DISCUSS DETENTION OF JUVENILES, THE INTAKE PROCESS, AND DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES, RESPECTIVELY. CHAPTER SEVEN PRESENTS SEVERAL NEW CONCEPTS OF PROBATION OPERATIONS IN THE JUVENILE COURT. THE NEED FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND A PLAN FOR PROVIDING THEM TO JUVENILES ARE OUTLINED IN CHAPTER EIGHT. CHAPTER NINE DESCRIBES ADMINISTRATIVE MECHANISMS OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IN CHAPTER TEN THE POTENTIALS AND ESSENTIALS OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND COURT-BASED RESEARCH FOR EVALUATION AND PLANNING OF PROGRAMS IN THE JUVENILE COURTS OF THE FUTURE ARE SHOWN.

16178

AUTHORS: BANAY, RALPH S.
TITLE: CYCLAZOCINE PLUS: A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(1):4-9, 1968.

THE CIVIC CENTER CLINIC IN BROOKLYN, NEW YORK RECEIVED A GRANT FROM THE NEW YORK STATE NARCOTIC ADDICTION CONTROL COMMISSION IN JULY 1967, MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO DEVELOP A NEW COMBINED APPROACH TO TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION. THE SYSTEM CONSISTS OF THE USE OF CYCLAZOCINE, TO FREE THE ADDICT OF HIS COMPULSION, WITH SIMULTANEOUS PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC CONDITIONING AND OPPORTUNISTIC MEASURES TO ALLAY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL DIFFICULTIES. OUT OF 40 ADDICTS ATTENDING NARCOTIC GROUP SESSIONS AT THE CLINIC, 11 MEN AND ONE WOMAN WERE ADMITTED TO THE INTENSIVE PROGRAM. THE MAJORITY RANGED IN AGE FROM 21 TO 29. ALL HAD USED DRUGS FROM THE AGE OF 15 OR 16 AND WERE DRUG-DEPENDENT; ALL HAD SUSTAINED THEIR HABIT FROM THE PROCEEDS OF DELINQUENT ACTS. THEY FIRST ATTENDED SESSIONS AT THE CLINIC THREE EVENINGS A WEEK, IN PREPARATION FOR THERAPY. DETOXIFICATION WAS DONE IN A HOSPITAL, FOR TWO TO THREE WEEKS, BY MEANS OF A CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT. THE PATIENTS WERE THEN TRANSFERRED TO A PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL, WHERE THEY WERE GIVEN CYCLAZOCINE FOR THREE TO FOUR WEEKS, AND INTENSIVE PSYCHIATRIC CARE WAS PROVIDED. THE CHANGE OF ENVIRONMENT WAS THE MOST NOTABLE FACTOR IN THE THERAPEUTIC COMPLEX: THERE WAS A FAMILY-TYPE MILIEU; NO INSTITUTIONAL ATMOSPHERE; AND A NONDISCRIMINATORY ACCEPTANCE OF EACH INDIVIDUAL. EACH PATIENT WAS ENCOURAGED TO CHOOSE SOME VOLUNTARY ACTIVITY. THE CYCLAZOCINE GRADUALLY ELIMINATED THE CRAVING FOR DRUGS, THEREBY REMOVING THE NEED OR INCENTIVE TO COMMIT CRIME. FINALLY, THE PATIENTS ATTENDED GROUP THERAPY SESSIONS AT THE CLINIC, WHERE A LOWER DOSAGE OF CYCLAZOCINE WAS DISTRIBUTED AND EACH PATIENT WAS ASSIGNED TO A SOCIAL WORKER, A PSYCHOLOGIST, OR A PSYCHIATRIST. A SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL UNIT WITH POTENTIAL FOR GROWTH WAS ESTABLISHED AMONG GROUP MEMBERS AND STAFF. ALL 12 PATIENTS OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT. EXPERIENCE WITH THE PROGRAM PROVES THE REVERSIBILITY OF THE SYNDROME OF SOCIAL LIABILITY TO SOCIAL ASSET.

16179

AUTHORS: STEPHENSON, RICHARD M.; SCARPITTI, FRANK R.
TITLE: ESTABLISHING A THERAPEUTIC MILIEU IN A NONINSTITUTIONAL SETTING FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(1):10-23, 1968.

A UNIQUE DELINQUENCY REHABILITATION PROGRAM COMBINING THE ESSENTIAL REHABILITATIVE FEATURES OF THE THERAPEUTIC MILIEU AND THE NON-RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY HAS BEEN UNDER WAY IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY SINCE 1961. THIS FACILITY, ESSEXFIELDS, IS ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE APPROXIMATELY 20 BOYS AT A TIME. BOYS ARE SENT TO ESSEXFIELDS ON PROBATIONARY STATUS BY THE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT AT THE JUDGE'S DISCRETION. CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAM ARE THAT THE BOYS BE BETWEEN 16 AND 17, NOT EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, HOMOSEXUAL, OR OF SUBNORMAL INTELLIGENCE, AND HAVE HAD NO PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL EXPERIENCE. THE DAILY PROGRAM INVOLVES WORK AT A COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITAL, A GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION SESSION, AND INFORMAL INTERACTION AMONG THE BOYS. PARTLY IN RECOGNITION OF THE POTENTIAL DIVISIVENESS OF STAFF-INMATE SYSTEMS AND PARTLY DUE TO PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OVER TIME, ESSEXFIELDS POSSESSES A NUMBER OF STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AIMED AT INHIBITING STAFF-INMATE DIVISION AND FEATURING INTEGRATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC MILIEU: THE SMALL SIZE OF THE PROGRAM, AFFORDING PRIMARY GROUP RELATIONS; STAGGERED ENTRANCES AND EXITS OF BOYS; REDUCED CUSTODIAL FUNCTIONS DUE TO FEW FORMAL SECURITY MEASURES; REDUCED DEPRIVATIONS; MAINTENANCE OF COMMUNITY CONTACTS; HOMOGENEITY OF THE BOYS, AND OF THE PROGRAM ENVIRONMENT; CROSS-CUTTING STATUSES ARRANGED TO DIVIDE THE GROUP ON THE BASIS OF PROGRESS IN TREATMENT; OPPORTUNITY FOR BOYS TO SHARE IN ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGULATIVE AUTHORITY; AND A DEPRECIATION OF PRIOR IDENTITY. THE TRADITIONAL GROUP RELATIONS OF THE BOYS ARE USED AS A NATURAL VEHICLE FOR CONTROL AND SUPERVISION AS WELL AS A MEANS OF RESOCIALIZATION. FURTHER, THE BOY FINDS HIMSELF IN A MILIEU WHERE HE CAN DEFINE HIMSELF AND IS DEFINED BY OTHERS NOT AS A DELINQUENT YOUTH

BUT AS ONE WITH PROBLEMS, AND WHERE HE IS REQUIRED TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTEMPT TO CHANGE HIS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. A PROGRAM OF THIS SORT, PROVIDING AN INTEGRATED STAFF-INMATE SYSTEM, MAY SERVE AS A MODEL FOR TREATMENT PROGRAMS WHERE GROUP METHODS ARE UTILIZED IN A NATURAL AND NONINSTITUTIONALIZED ENVIRONMENT.

16180

AUTHORS: CASSITY, JOHN HOLLAND.
TITLE: ART AS AN AID IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(1):27-31, 1968.

ART IS DISCUSSED AS A TOOL TO RELIEVE A PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT'S AILMENTS, THROUGH GIVING HIM AN OUTLET FOR PENT-UP FEELINGS AND DESIRES. A CASE HISTORY IS PRESENTED OF A SCHIZOPHRENIC AND OF A SEVERE COMPULSIVE NEUROTIC, WHO WERE HELPED BY BEING PERMITTED TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES IN THIS WAY. PATIENTS SHOWING ARTISTIC ABILITY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED DAILY, AND THEIR PRODUCTIONS SHOULD RECEIVE CONSTANT SCRUTINY BY THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST AND THE ART ADVISER. THEY SHOULD BE GIVEN A CHANCE TO EXPLORE ALL THE MEDIA IN THE ARTISTIC FIELD AND SHOULD BE GIVEN GOOD MATERIAL TO WORK WITH.

16182

AUTHORS: HAMMER, MAX.
TITLE: HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE REVERSED OEDIPUS COMPLEX.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(1):45-47, 1968.

A CONSISTENT SET OF PSYCHODYNAMICS WHICH REPEATEDLY APPEAR IN THE HISTORY OF THOSE FEMALE HOMOSEXUALS CLASSIFIED AS THE "BUTCH" TYPE HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN THERAPEUTIC WORK IN A REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN. EARLY IN THEIR LIVES THESE GIRLS HAVE A PERIOD IN WHICH THEY ARE ALONE WITH MOTHER, WHO IS TYPICALLY IMMATURE AND DEPENDENT AND WHO TURNS TO THE DAUGHTER FOR THE GRATIFICATION OF HER UNMET DEPENDENCY AND AFFECTIONAL NEEDS. A SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP IS ESTABLISHED BETWEEN MOTHER AND DAUGHTER, AND THE DAUGHTER COMES TO FANTASY HERSELF TO BE THE MOTHER'S LOVER AND HUSBAND SUBSTITUTE. WHEN THE FATHER RETURNS OR THE MOTHER REMARRIES, THE OEDIPUS COMPLEX IS REVERSED, IN THAT THE DAUGHTER WISHES THE FATHER GONE. SHE ASSUMES A MASCULINE-AGGRESSIVE AIR AND BECOMES COMPETITIVE AND HOSTILE TOWARD MALES. SHE LEAVES HOME AT AN EARLY AGE, AND IS AT FIRST SEXUALLY PROMISCUOUS WITH MALES, LATER TURNING TO FEMALES. IN A NUMBER OF CASES, THE GIRL ATTEMPTS TO GET RID OF THE FATHER BY TELLING THE MOTHER THAT HE HAS SEXUALLY ATTACKED HER; THE MOTHER CANNOT ACCEPT THIS AND EVENTUALLY DRIVES THE DAUGHTER OUT OF THE HOUSE, CREATING IN THE GIRL DESTRUCTIVE ANGRY FEELINGS TOWARD BOTH SEXES, WHICH LEAD TO ACTING-OUT AND FINALLY, TO INCARCERATION IN A REFORMATORY. IN PSYCHOTHERAPY SUCH FEMALES ARE VERY RESISTANT TO CHANGE, BUT A STRONG POSITIVE TRANSFERENCE TO THE MALE THERAPIST CAN PERMIT A WORKING OUT OF THE HOMOSEXUALITY.

16183

AUTHORS: FISHER, GARY.
TITLE: HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(1):48-53, 1968.

FOR A GROUP OF MALE FELONS, THIS STUDY: (1) RELATES THE SEX OF THE FIRST-DRAWN FIGURE ON THE DRAW-A-PERSON TEST, TO THE PRESENCE OF NUDITY IN THE FIGURES DRAWN; (2) COMPARES THE FREQUENCY OF THE SEX OF THE FIRST-DRAWN FIGURE WITH NORMAL MALES AND WITH ADOLESCENT DELINQUENTS; AND (3) RELATES THE VARIABLES OF TYPE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSE, ETHNIC GROUP, INTELLIGENCE, AGE, AND THE MMPI MASCULINITY-FEMININITY SCORE TO THE SEX OF THE FIRST-DRAWN FIGURE. SUBJECTS WERE 1,000 MALE FELONS RECEIVED AT THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RECEPTION-GUIDANCE CENTER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. A SERIES OF STATISTICAL TESTS REVEALED THAT THERE WAS NO RELATION BETWEEN THE SEX OF THE FIRST-DRAWN FIGURE AND THE VARIABLES OF CRIME.

ETHNIC GROUP, AGE, INTELLIGENCE AND MMPI M/P SCORE. OF THE 1,000 SUBJECTS, 59.5 PERCENT DREW THE MALE FIGURE FIRST; THIS IS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN AN 85 PERCENT FIGURE BOTH FOR A GROUP OF 1,088 NORMAL MALES, AND FOR A GROUP OF 1,154 MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARTIAL NUDITY AND NUDITY WITH GENITALS IN THE FEMALE FIGURES, AND DRAWING THE FEMALE FIGURE FIRST: IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IS INDICATED WHEN THE OPPOSITE SEX FIGURE IS DRAWN FIRST AND WHEN THE FIGURES ARE UNDERCLOTHED. IF THE SEX OF THE FIRST-DRAWN FIGURE REFLECTS SEXUAL IDENTIFICATION, IT CAN BE INFERRED THAT ADULT MALE FELONS HAVE MORE DIFFICULTY IN ESTABLISHING A MASCULINE IDENTIFICATION THAN DO OTHER ADULT MALE GROUPS STUDIED.

16184

AUTHORS: TENNESSEE. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL COMMITTEE.
TITLE: STUDY ON SERVICES TO DELINQUENT YOUTH 1968. (FINAL REPORT)
SOURCEID: NASHVILLE, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL COMMITTEE, 1968. 88 P.

IN 1967, THE 85TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE DIRECTED THE STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO MAKE A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ALL SERVICES AVAILABLE IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENT YOUTH, AND TO DETERMINE IF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A YOUTH AUTHORITY WOULD IMPROVE THESE SERVICES. THIS STUDY DEALS WITH SERVICES IN THE AREAS OF WELFARE, EDUCATION, THE FEDERAL WAR ON POVERTY, THE POLICE, DETENTION, THE JUVENILE COURTS, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. FINDINGS ARE PRESENTED WITH REFERENCE TO PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND TREATMENT. A NEED WAS FOUND FOR MORE COORDINATION BETWEEN THE VARIOUS FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR YOUTH, BOTH WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION AND IN ITS RELATIONS WITH OTHER STATE DEPARTMENTS. HOWEVER, IT DID NOT APPEAR THAT A YOUTH AUTHORITY WOULD ACCOMPLISH ANYTHING THAT COULD NOT BE DONE WITHIN THE PRESENT DEPARTMENTAL FRAMEWORK. THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY OF HANDLING THE PROBLEM WAS THOUGHT TO BE THROUGH A CENTRAL DIAGNOSTIC AND RECEIVING CENTER TO BE OPERATED BY THE YOUTH SERVICES DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION. FROM THERE, THE CHILD WOULD BE SENT TO THE APPROPRIATE INSTITUTION OR OTHER FACILITY. AT THIS CENTER, FOLLOW-UP STUDIES OF SELECTED GROUPS OF YOUTHS WOULD BE CONDUCTED, TO DETERMINE THE TYPES OF TREATMENT WHICH WERE MOST EFFECTIVE. THE COUNCIL FURTHER RECOMMENDED: (1) THAT A COMMITTEE BE CREATED TO COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN; (2) THAT SALARY SCALES OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION BE REVIEWED; (3) THAT COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE BE ENCOURAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION TO ESTABLISH LOCAL RESIDENTIAL STUDY-RELEASE AND WORK-RELEASE HOMES FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS; (4) THAT STUDY OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A SYSTEM OF STATE JUVENILE COURTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE BE CONTINUED; (5) THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION IMPLEMENT CORRECTION OF ALL NECESSARY STATISTICS; AND (6) THAT THE TENNESSEE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY BE ENCOURAGED TO ESTABLISH A SCHOOL COURSE IN THE TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE IN THE HANDLING OF JUVENILES.

16185

AUTHORS: LOCKE, HUBERT G.
TITLE: POLICE BRUTALITY AND CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS: A SECOND LOOK.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 44 (NO NUMBER):625-633, 1967.

THE PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE MISTREATMENT OF CITIZENS BY POLICE OFFICERS IN THE UNITED STATES, COMMONLY TERMED POLICE BRUTALITY, IS AGGRAVATED BY TWO FACTORS: THE TENDENCY OF MANY CITIZENS TO EXAGGERATE ITS EXTENT; AND THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH MOST POLICE OFFICIALS MINIMIZE ITS SIGNIFICANCE. A DISPASSIONATE EFFORT MUST BE MADE TO ERADICATE THIS PRACTICE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THERE HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY INSISTENT DEMANDS FOR APPROPRIATE CHECKS UPON AND REVIEWS OF THE ACTIONS OF THE POLICE, IN PARTICULAR, THROUGH CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS. THE BASIC COMPONENT OF A REVIEW BOARD IS A PANEL OF LOCAL CITIZENS, IN SOME CASES TOGETHER WITH A SELECT NUMBER, USUALLY A MINORITY, OF RANKING POLICE

OFFICIALS, WHO HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECEIVING AND INVESTIGATING CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS OF POLICE MISFEASANCE OR MALFEASANCE, AND THEN RECOMMENDING APPROPRIATE DISCIPLINARY ACTION. HOWEVER, REVIEW BOARDS, AND THE OMBUDSMAN SYSTEM AS WELL, BY THEIR VERY NATURE CAN ONLY OPERATE POST-FACTO--I.E., THERE MUST BE AN ALLEGED ACT OF ABUSE BY A GIVEN AND IDENTIFIABLE POLICE OFFICER BEFORE THE BOARD CAN ACT. ENERGIES OUGHT TO BE DIRECTED INSTEAD AT PREVENTION OF ACTS OF ABUSE. CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS CAN BE MADE TOWARD THIS GOAL BY INTENSIVE EFFORTS AT IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR POLICE OFFICERS; SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE QUALITY OF APPLICANTS RECRUITED INTO LAW ENFORCEMENT, AS A STEP TOWARD PROFESSIONALIZATION OF POLICE WORK; AND POLICE OFFICIALS MUST PERFORM THEIR RESPONSIBILITY OF DISCIPLINING THEIR COMMAND. WHEN PROFESSIONALIZATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS ACCOMPLISHED, THE TASK OF DISCIPLINE AND REVIEW OF THE CONDUCT OF POLICE OFFICERS CAN BE BEST LEFT TO THOSE WITHIN THE PROFESSION.

16186

AUTHORS: MCCONALD, WILLIAM F.
 TITLE: THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE.
 SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 3(2):129-145, 1968.

THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY IMPORTANT DISCUSSIONS OF CAUSALITY HAVE CENTERED ON THE NOTIONS OF EFFICIENT AND FINAL CAUSALITY. FOLLOWING ARISTOTLE'S DEFINITIONS, IN HIS FOUR DISTINGUISHING CAUSES, THE EFFICIENT CAUSE IS THE PROCESS BY WHICH THE SUBSTANCE IS GIVEN ITS PARTICULAR FORM, OR WHAT IS TODAY KNOWN AS THE PRINCIPLE OF "CAUSE AND EFFECT." THE FINAL CAUSE IS THE END OR THE PURPOSE OF THE FORMED SUBSTANCE, THE REASON FOR DOING OR FOR BEING. THESE CONCEPTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN REJECTED BY THE NATURAL SCIENCES AS INVALID AND MISLEADING, SEEM TO BE INDISPENSABLE TO THE SOCIAL OR HUMAN SCIENCES. AS APPLIED TO BEHAVIORAL STUDIES, THEORIES OF FINAL CAUSATION ARE BASED ON A TELEOLOGICAL EXPLANATION, IMPLYING SELF-DETERMINATION. THE CONCEPT OF EFFICIENT CAUSATION, ACCOUNTING FOR THE BULK OF THE THEORIES OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR, IS THE BASIS FOR THE "POSITIVE SCHOOL," WHICH VIEWS MAN AS FUNDAMENTALLY CONSTRAINED. THERE HAVE BEEN TWO MAIN TENDENCIES IN THE SEARCH FOR RELEVANT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN CAUSE AND EFFECT IN THE STUDY OF HUMAN AFFAIRS: MONISM, WHICH IS THE ATTEMPT TO REDUCE THE COMPLEXITY OF HUMAN PHENOMENA TO A SINGLE DIMENSION; AND MULTIVARIATE APPROACHES. THEORIES OF CAUSATION, INCLUDING THOSE OF ARISTOTLE, DARWIN, DESCARTES, HUME, RUSSELL, AND DURKHEIM ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACTS)

16187

AUTHORS: WILKINS, LESLIE T.
 TITLE: THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE IN CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEID: 3(2):147-165, 1968.

THE PRACTICAL CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT PERCEPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE MAY HAVE A GREATER SIGNIFICANCE THAN VARIED PERCEPTIONS OF THE NOTION OF CRIME. A RESTRUCTURING OF THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE COULD RESULT IN A RESTRUCTURING OF THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME AS THEY ARE NOW POSED; AND THE NEW FORM OF THE QUESTIONS WHICH COULD BE PHRASED IN RELATION TO THE PROBLEMS MIGHT BE MORE AMENABLE TO ANALYSIS. THE FACT THAT CRIMINOLOGY IS A BRANCH OF SOCIAL STUDY CLOSELY RELATED LAW AND TO MORAL CONCEPTS, MAY EXPLAIN SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES SHOULD ENABLE A FOCUSING UPON WAYS TO ACHIEVE SOCIALLY DESIRABLE ENDS THROUGH CAREFUL ANALYSIS BASED ON REPRESENTATIVE MATERIAL. THE FACILITY TO PREDICT WHICH A GIVEN METHOD AFFORDS, PROVIDES THE TEST OF ITS UTILITY. IN GENERAL, IT IS DESIRABLE TO SELECT MAINLY FROM METHODS WHICH REPRESENT OR CAN ACCOMMODATE THE POSTULATED COMPLEXITY OF THE FIELD OF STUDY, RATHER THAN FROM BELIEFS BASED ON "THE NATURE" OF THE THINGS TO BE STUDIED. FOR THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGY, "EXCEEDINGLY COMPLEX SYSTEMS," ARE MOST APPROPRIATE RATHER THAN SUCH ESSENTIALLY SIMPLE DETERMINISTIC MODELS AS THE "CAUSE AND EFFECT" SYSTEM, WHICH HAVE BEEN MOST FREQUENTLY USED AND

WHICH HAVE OFFERED A STARTLING LACK OF PAYOFF. THESE MORE COMPLEX SYSTEMS MAY BE DISCUSSED ONLY IN PROBABILISTIC TERMS. SYSTEM THEORY CAN ALSO CONTRIBUTE MUCH TO THE WAYS IN WHICH RESEARCH PLANNING AND THE POLICY FUNCTION MAY BE PROFITABLY EXERCISED. USE OF SUCH CONCEPTS AS ENTROPY, INFORMATION, CONTROL, FEEDBACK, AND MAPPING, WHICH HAVE BEEN GENERALLY USEFUL IN WIDELY DIFFERENT FIELDS OF INQUIRY, SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN REGARD TO THE FIELD OF CRIMINOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

16188

AUTHORS: CARR-HILL, ROY.
TITLE: THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE IN CRIMINOLOGY - A COMMENT.
SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 3(2):167-171, 1968.

IN DETERMINING VARIATIONS IN METHODOLOGY BETWEEN THE NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, THE SOCIAL SCIENCES SUFFER FROM IMPLIED COMPARISON. THERE ARE BASIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO BRANCHES OF KNOWLEDGE: (1) THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST IS UNABLE TO MAKE REPEATABLE EXPERIMENTS; HE IS STUDYING PEOPLE, WHICH MEANS THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ACT FOR THE PARTICIPANTS IN A SOCIAL SITUATION IS AN IMPORTANT VARIABLE WHICH CANNOT BE DESCRIBED IN STIMULUS-RESPONSE TERMS; AND (2) HE MUST APPRECIATE THE CONCEPTS USED BY THE PHENOMENA, AS WELL AS THOSE USED BY HIS COLLEAGUES. MOREOVER, PROBLEMS ABOUT VALUE STATEMENTS AFFECT THE SOCIAL SCIENCES MORE THAN THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES. THE SOCIAL SCIENTIST CAN ONLY KNOW IN GENERAL TERMS THAT EVENTS AND SITUATIONS WITHIN A GIVEN TIME SEQUENCE ARE CORRELATED WITH EACH OTHER, RATHER THAN THAT ONE EVENT HAS DIRECTLY CAUSED ANOTHER. FURTHER, A SLIGHT CHANGE IN THE CONFIGURATION OF THE SOCIAL SYSTEM MAY MEAN THAT A PREVIOUSLY DISTURBING INCIDENT CAN BE ABSORBED INTO THE SYSTEM.

16189

AUTHORS: BURNHAM, R. W.
TITLE: FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE - A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH.
SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 3(2):173-182, 1968.

THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE OUGHT NOT TO BE DISMISSED ALTOGETHER FROM CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDIES; HOWEVER, A SET OF BOUNDARY CONDITIONS CAN BE POSITED FOR USE OF THE CONCEPT. SEVERAL DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF FUNDAMENTALLY DIFFERENT QUESTIONS MUST BE ASKED IN CRIMINOLOGY, AND WHAT IS CORRECT METHODOLOGY IN ONE CATEGORY MAY NOT BE SO IN ANOTHER. ONLY SOME OF THESE CATEGORIES COME INTO THE CLASS OF THOSE NOT OPEN TO ANALYSIS BY "CAUSE." ONE OF THE MAJOR POINTS OF SIGNIFICANCE OF ANY CAUSAL THEORY IS THE DISCRIMINATING FUNCTION, PERFORMED BY A RANKING OR CATEGORIZING OF VARIABLES. IN MANY CRIMINOLOGICAL QUESTIONS, HOWEVER, SUCH CATEGORIZATION CANNOT BE DONE: IT CANNOT ALWAYS BE KNOWN WHAT OR HOW MANY FACTORS DIFFERENTIATE ONE SITUATION FROM ANOTHER WHICH WAS OBTAINED AT A PREVIOUS POINT IN TIME; OR WHETHER ALL THE RELEVANT FACTORS HAD BEEN STATED; AND MANY VARIABLES, WHICH CANNOT BE CONTROLLED, CANNOT THEREFORE BE EXCLUDED FOR TESTING PURPOSES. THE BASIC OBJECTION TO THE USE OF "CAUSE" IN CRIMINOLOGY IS WHERE THE CONCERN IS WITH GENERAL THEORIES, NOT WITH SPECIFIC EVENTS. IT MAY WELL BE THAT, AS CRIMINOLOGY DEVELOPS, AND IS ABLE TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF SPECIFIC PROBLEMS, IT WILL BE ABLE TO USE "CAUSE" AND CAUSALLY STRUCTURED THEORIES MORE; AND TO "SPECIFY" MANY OF ITS AT-PRESENT VERY VAGUE TERMS, AND TO USE CAUSAL ANALYSIS PROFITABLY, AS A RESULT. IT SEEMS BETTER FOR CRIMINOLOGY TO CONCERN ITSELF MAINLY WITH RELATIVELY LIMITED PROBLEMS; AND OF THESE, THOSE OF WHICH THE FACTORS INVOLVED CAN BE SPECIFIED MAY BE INVESTIGATED BY MEANS OF A CAUSAL, DETERMINISTIC, THEORETICAL STRUCTURE; AND THOSE WITH FACTORS AND VARIABLES WHICH ARE EITHER DEMONSTRABLY UNSPECIFIABLE OR SO MANY AS NOT TO BE CAPABLE OF FITTING INTO A CAUSAL FORMULA, ARE TO BE INVESTIGATED BY OTHER MEANS.

16190

AUTHORS: SMITH, GERALD W.
TITLE: DETERMINISM, FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY.

SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 3(2):183-194, 1968.

A CRITIQUE IS PRESENTED OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL ARGUMENT THAT NO ONE IS EVER "MORALLY RESPONSIBLE" FOR AN ACTION BECAUSE ALL ACTIONS ARE DETERMINED BY EVENTS OUTSIDE AN INDIVIDUAL'S CONTROL. THE NOTIONS OF FREEDOM, CHOICE, RESPONSIBILITY AND CAUSALITY ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT: (1) "RESPONSIBILITY," IN ORDINARY USAGE, NECESSARILY REQUIRES A CHOICE BETWEEN GENUINE ALTERNATIVES; (2) IN SITUATIONS IN WHICH THERE ARE NO ALTERNATIVES, CHOICE AND RESPONSIBILITY, AS WELL AS NONRESPONSIBILITY, LACK MEANING; AND (3) RESPONSIBILITY, IN ORDINARY USAGE, IS ASCRIBED TO AN INDIVIDUAL AND TO DEFEAT SUCH A CLAIM REQUIRES A SPECIAL SET OF "EXCUSING CONDITIONS," ONE OF WHICH MAY BE A CAUSAL LAW.

16191

AUTHORS: CARTER, ROBERT M.; WILKINS, LESLIE T.
TITLE: CHANGING CONCERNS IN CORRECTIONS.
SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 3(2):197-209, 1968.

A TOTAL OF 810 INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES WHICH APPEARED IN "FEDERAL PROBATION" FROM 1947 THROUGH 1966 WERE ANALYZED, IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN DATA ON CHANGING CONCERNS IN CORRECTIONS. THE INDEXING OF ARTICLES AND CONTRIBUTORS WAS REVIEWED, PERMITTING A DETERMINATION OF TRENDS. ARTICLES CONCERNING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, PROBATION, CORRECTIONAL PRACTICES AND INSTITUTIONS, COURTS, PREVENTION, AND PAROLE WERE MOST COMMON, REFLECTING THE MAIN CONCERNS. TOPICS OF ARTICLES WERE ARRANGED INTO THREE CLASSES: THOSE REFLECTING AN INCREASING CONCERN; THOSE WITH A CONSTANT CONCERN; AND THOSE WITH A DECREASING AMOUNT OF CONCERN. THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE CATEGORIES INTO CLASSES WAS BROUGHT INTO FOCUS BY VIEWING THE DATA OVER THE TWO DECADES 1947 TO 1956 AND 1957 TO 1966. "ALCOHOLISM" SHOWED CONSTANT CONCERN; "ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS," "BAIL SYSTEM," "CAPITAL PUNISHMENT," "CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY," "WORK RELEASE," "SUPERVISION," AND "SENTENCING" WERE OF INCREASING CONCERN; WHILE "RELIGION AND CRIME" AND "CASEWORK" WERE OF DECREASING CONCERN. ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED BY UNIVERSITY-COLLEGE FACULTY MEMBERS INCREASED IN THE SECOND DECADE; ACADEMIC SOCIOLOGISTS, RESEARCHERS, AND LINE PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS-AGENTS MORE THAT DOUBLED THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE SECOND DECADE. THERE HAS BEEN A DECLINE IN ARTICLES BY JUDGES. WHILE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE PERIOD 1957 TO 1966, THERE HAS BEEN AN EXPANSION OF TRADITIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE INTEREST TO NEW AREAS OF CONCERN, TO INCLUDE INNOVATIVE COUNSELING TECHNIQUES AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS.

16192

AUTHORS: BENTEL, DAVID J.
TITLE: SELECTED PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME.
SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 3(2):217-231, 1968.

THE STATE HAS A DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY IN INDEMNIFYING THE VICTIMS OF CRIME, AND/OR AN INTERMEDIATE FUNCTION OF ADJUDICATING RESTORATION TO THE VICTIM DIRECTLY FROM THE OFFENDER. INCREASINGLY SOCIETY RECOGNIZES THE NECESSITY OF PROVIDING FOR THE VICTIM OF ACCIDENT, EITHER THROUGH INSURANCE AGAINST ITS OCCURRENCE OR PUBLIC BENEFIT TOWARD ITS RELIEF. VICTIM COMPENSATION THUS APPEARS ENTIRELY CONSISTENT WITH PRESENT TRENDS BOTH IN THE COURTS AND IN PRIVATE BUSINESS. IT FOLLOWS APPROVED SOCIAL PRACTICES. PRESENT METHODS OF PRISONER REHABILITATION ARE INADEQUATE. RECIDIVISM IS HIGH. TO TRY TO EFFECT A HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF SUCCESS, PROCEDURES WHICH GIVE PROMISE OF IMPROVEMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN TRIAL UNDER CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS. CRIME, ESPECIALLY REPETITIVE CRIME, IS ON THE INCREASE. ANY PROPOSAL WHICH WOULD CONFRONT THE CRIMINAL MORE POSITIVELY AND PERSUASIVELY WITH THE CONSEQUENCES TO OTHERS OF HIS MISDEEDS, AND OF HIS OWN PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR INDEMNIFICATION MIGHT PROVE USEFUL. CONSIDERABLE INSIGHT INTO THE ACTUAL WORKABILITY

CF COMPENSATION SHOULD BE ACQUIRED FROM PROPOSALS RECENTLY ENACTED INTO LAW. THE RESULTS OF SUCH EXPERIENCE MAY JUSTIFY DEVELOPMENT OF VICTIM COMPENSATION INTO A MORE UNIVERSALLY ACCEPTED LEGAL DOCTRINE.

16193

AUTHORS: THOMSEN, ROSZEL C.
TITLE: SENTENCING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):3-4, 1968.

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE WHICH SHOULD GUIDE THE DETERMINATION OF WHAT SENTENCE IS PROPER IN A CRIMINAL CASE IS THAT THE FUNCTION AND PURPOSE OF CRIMINAL LAW IS THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY. IN SENTENCING DANGEROUS OFFENDERS, THE CRIME, THE OFFENDER, AND THE COMMUNITY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. IF THE OFFENDER IS A DANGEROUS PERSON IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE COMMUNITY BY GIVING HIM A LONG SENTENCE. HOWEVER, SUCH SENTENCES SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS WHEREBY THE PRISONER MAY BE RELEASED WHEN THE PRISON AUTHORITIES AND THE PAROLE BOARD BELIEVE IT IS SAFE TO DO SO. ALTHOUGH UNIFORMITY IN SENTENCING IS NEITHER PRACTICABLE NOR DESIRABLE, UNIFORMITY IN THE APPROACH TO SENTENCING BY ALL JUDGES IN A PARTICULAR DISTRICT, AND THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE FEDERAL SYSTEM, IS A GOAL WHICH SHOULD BE PRESSED.

16194

AUTHORS: OLIVER, JOHN W.
TITLE: A JUDGE LOOKS AT LSD.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):5-11, 1968.

IN SENTENCING LSD CASES EACH DEFENDANT MUST BE APPROACHED ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS. SOME AREAS OF DRUG ABUSE REQUIRE A CONSISTENT REPRESSIVE APPROACH, BUT THIS APPROACH IN LSD CASES MAY BE COUNTERPRODUCTIVE DUE TO THE SOCIAL MILIEU INVOLVED. IN THE PARTICULAR CASE REVIEWED, THE IMPOSITION OF ANY SENTENCE OF COMMITMENT WAS SUSPENDED AND THE DEFENDANT WAS PLACED ON PROBATION FOR THREE YEARS. THE DEFENDANT WAS ALSO FINED \$250, TO BE PAID PERSONALLY FROM HIS WAGES EARNED.

16195

AUTHORS: REINERT, R. E.
TITLE: ALCOHOLISM: DISEASE OR HABIT?
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):12-15, 1968.

NAMING ALCOHOLISM A DISEASE MAKES PROBLEM DRINKING A TOPIC FOR SYSTEMATIC STUDY RATHER THAN A MORAL ISSUE. HOWEVER, THE DISEASE DESIGNATION MAY LEAD TO NARROW VIEWPOINTS ABOUT ALCOHOLISM WHICH FAIL TO SEE ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF ALCOHOL IN AMERICAN SOCIETY AND ITS RELATEDNESS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF HABITUAL BEHAVIOR PATTERNS IN GENERAL. THE HABITUAL USE OF DRUGS IS EXTREMELY COMMON IN OUR SOCIETY; HABITUAL USE OF ALCOHOL MUST BE UNDERSTOOD IN THIS LARGER CONTEXT.

16196

AUTHORS: CURLEE, JOAN.
TITLE: WOMEN ALCOHOLICS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):16-20, 1968.

THE PROBLEM OF ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN HAS RECEIVED LESS ATTENTION THAN IT NEEDS. THERE SEEMS TO BE LITTLE ACTUALLY KNOWN ABOUT HOW ALCOHOLISM IN WOMEN IS DIFFERENT FROM ALCOHOLISM IN MEN, YET THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS THAT THESE DIFFERENCES ARE SIGNIFICANT FOR TREATMENT NEEDS. THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLIC WOMEN WILL BE SOLVED ONLY WHEN THE STEREOTYPES ARE REPLACED BY FACTUAL STUDIES; AND THE PREJUDICES BY INFORMED ATTITUDES. INCREASED KNOWLEDGE AND IMPROVED ATTITUDES WILL MEAN RECOVERY FOR MANY OF THESE SUFFERING WOMEN.

16197

AUTHORS: NAU, WILLIAM C.
TITLE: MAN OF THE YEAR.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):21-23, 1968.

DURING WORLD WAR II A CAPTAIN WAS ASSIGNED A BATTALION OF "EIGHT-BALL" SOLDIERS WHO PRESENTED DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS. HE CONVERTED THEM INTO A SUCCESSFUL, DECORATED FIGHTING OUTFIT. AFTER THE WAR HE ESTABLISHED AN IRON AND STEEL MILL IN A RURAL SECTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND CAPITALIZED ON HIS MILITARY EXPERIENCE IN MANNING HIS EXPANDING PLANT. AT LEAST 40 PERCENT OF HIS PERSONNEL HAVE CRIMINAL BACKGROUNDS. INDUSTRIALIST FRANK THREATT MAINTAINS AN OPEN-DOOR POLICY IN HIRING PERSONS WITH CONVICTIONS, AND COOPERATES WITH STATE AND FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS IN PROVIDING JOBS FOR RELEASED PRISONERS AND PROBATIONERS.

16198

AUTHORS: GAGNON, JOHN H.; SIMON, WILLIAM.
TITLE: THE SOCIAL MEANING OF PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):23-29, 1968.

DESPITE PROGRESS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS SEXUAL BEHAVIOR REMAINS A DIFFICULT PROBLEM. PART OF THE DIFFICULTY IS BECAUSE PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY IS USUALLY PERCEIVED AS HAVING ONLY A SEXUAL DIMENSION AND IS THOUGHT TO ARISE PURELY FROM THE EFFECTS OF ENFORCED SEXUAL DEPRIVATION. THE SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT OF PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY DOES NOT RESIDE SOLELY IN THE CONTROL OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY, BUT RATHER IN THE PROVISION FOR MEANINGFUL SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PRISON POPULATIONS.

16199

AUTHORS: HAGAN, CHARLES R.; CAMPBELL, CHARLES F.
TITLE: TEAM CLASSIFICATION IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):30-35, 1968.

THE USE OF TREATMENT TEAMS IN CLASSIFICATION IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT SINCE INMATE CLASSIFICATION WAS FIRST RECOGNIZED 25 YEARS AGO AS AN ESSENTIAL INGREDIENT IN PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS. THE TREATMENT TEAM APPROACH CONTRIBUTES TO THE CONTINUITY OF TRAINING AND TREATMENT EFFORTS, IMPROVED RESPONSIVENESS ON THE PART OF INMATES TO THEIR INDIVIDUALIZED PROGRAMS, AND ALSO TO STAFF TRAINING AND INSTITUTION ADMINISTRATION. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS IN THE USE OF TREATMENT TEAMS IS ALSO DESCRIBED.

16200

AUTHORS: MILES, FRANK F.
TITLE: CRIME PREVENTION: A PROFESSION?
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):36-40, 1968.

PROBABLY NO COUNTRY HAS A SYSTEMATIC, COMPREHENSIVE, AND MODERN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM DESIGNED TO GET AT THE ROOTS OF CRIME. THE PRESENT SYSTEMS PLACE EMPHASIS UPON EVENTS AFTER THE CRIME HAS TAKEN PLACE AND THE DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE. A FOCUS ON CRIME PREVENTION WOULD HAVE SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON POVERTY, RACIAL PROBLEMS, COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION, AND OTHER SOCIAL CONCERNS AT THE POINT WHERE THEY BECOME MOST ACUTE. THE POINT OF ATTACK ON THE PRECRIMINAL LIFE OF THE OFFENDER; THE FOCUS ON ROOT CAUSES; AND THE RANGE OF COOPERATION WITH OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES DISTINGUISH CRIME PREVENTION FROM OTHER TRADITIONAL POLICE, JUDICIAL, CORRECTIONAL, AND COMMUNITY ACTION SUFFICIENTLY WELL TO JUSTIFY A SEPARATE BUT RELATED PROFESSION. THE KNOWLEDGE AND ORGANIZATIONAL BASES OF A PROFESSION ARE DEVELOPED ENOUGH TO JUSTIFY A BEGINNING BOTH IN ACADEMIC PREPARATION AND DIRECT ATTACK. ATTENDANT PROBLEMS ARE IMPORTANT BUT

NOT INTRINSICALLY PROHIBITIVE. ORGANIZED DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES OF A PROFESSION OF CRIME PREVENTION ARE NEEDED NOW.

16201

AUTHORS: AMOS, WILLIAM E.
TITLE: THE FUTURE OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):41-47, 1968.

IN RECENT YEARS INSTITUTIONS SERVING DELINQUENTS HAVE COME UNDER CLOSE SCRUTINY. EFFORTS ARE BEING DIRECTED TOWARD CHANGING THEIR ROLE AND IMPROVING THEIR EFFECTIVENESS. ATTENTION IS CALLED TO SEVERAL AREAS OF CONCERN IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE REGARDING CHANGES WHICH MAY OCCUR IN THE NEXT DECADE.

16202

AUTHORS: MCHARDY, LOUIS W.
TITLE: THE COURT, THE POLICE, AND THE SCHOOL.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):47-50, 1968.

A VARIETY OF SKILLS AND RESOURCES ARE NEEDED TO COPE WITH DELINQUENCY. DELINQUENCY PREVENTION AND CONTROL ARE NOT THE EXCLUSIVE PROVINCE OF THE SCHOOLS, THE POLICE, OR THE COURTS. THEY ARE MUTUALLY DEPENDENT UPON ONE ANOTHER AND MUST WORK COOPERATIVELY AND MEANINGFULLY IN THEIR EFFORTS TO EDUCATE, PROTECT, AND REHABILITATE.

16203

AUTHORS: DEMING, R. W.
TITLE: THE DANGERS OF DEADFALL DELEGATION.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32(1):50-52, 1968.

MOST PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE IN THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD IS CLIENT-ORIENTED. NOT ENOUGH THOUGHT HAS BEEN GIVEN TO MANAGEMENT. AN EQUALLY IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITY IS TO DEVELOP JUNIOR STAFF MEMBERS WHO SOME DAY WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION. TRAINING FOR MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY CONSISTS LARGELY OF THE DELEGATION OF SPECIFIC TASKS AND DUTIES. DELEGATION ALONE IS NOT THE ANSWER; THERE MUST BE FOLLOW-UP.

16204

AUTHORS: MARYLAND. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS.
TITLE: ANNUAL REPORT 1966-1967.
SOURCE: BALTIMORE, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, 1967. 103 P.

COMPILED IN THE 12TH ANNUAL REPORT ARE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MARYLAND COURTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1966-1967. STATISTICAL DATA PRESENTED INCLUDE: (1) NUMBER OF FELONY TRIALS; (2) TYPES OF OFFENSES; (3) DISPOSITIONS; (4) APPEALS; (5) DELAY IN PROCEDURE; (6) JUVENILE CASES; AND (7) MISDEMEANOR CASES.

16205

AUTHORS: GERBER, RUDOLPH J.; MCANANY, PATRICK D., S. J.
TITLE: PUNISHMENT: CURRENT SURVEY OF PHILOSOPHY AND LAW.
SOURCE: SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY LAW JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 11(4):491-535, 1967.

TWO OPPOSING APPROACHES TO PUNISHMENT CHARACTERIZE THE PHILOSOPHICAL AND THE LEGAL MINDS. PHILOSOPHERS ASK THE REASON FOR PUNISHMENT AND ATTEMPT EITHER A LINGUISTIC (DEFINITIONAL) ANSWER OR A MORE FULLY DEVELOPED MORAL ONE. LAWYERS AND PENOLOGISTS ASK WHETHER PUNISHMENT IS WORKING, OR IS EFFICIENT; WHETHER IT DETERS OR REHABILITATES. A MIDDLE GROUND CAN BE POSITED BETWEEN THESE TWO APPROACHES. THE EFFICIENCY QUESTION CAN ONLY BE ANSWERED IN TERMS OF

GOALS, AND THESE IMPLY A MORAL STANCE IN REGARD TO THE JUSTICE OR INJUSTICE OF PUNISHING AN INDIVIDUAL FOR A GIVEN ACT IN A PARTICULAR WAY. LAWYERS AND PENALOGISTS ARE GRADUALLY FORCED TO ENTER INTO THESE MORE FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE BY CURRENT TRENDS. A PROFOUND REEXAMINATION OF SOCIETAL STRUCTURES IS UNDERWAY, INCLUDING THOSE INVOLVED IN PUNISHMENT. THERE IS A DESPERATE NEED FOR A NEW MORAL PHILOSOPHY WHICH CAN SUPPORT A NEW PENAL CODE. THUS THE ARGUMENTS FORMULATED BY VARIOUS PHILOSOPHICAL SCHOOLS COULD WELL SERVE AS THE STARTING POINT FOR LAWYERS AND PENOLOGISTS IN INSTITUTING EMPIRICAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND FORMULATING DRAFTS OF PENAL CODES. PUNISHMENT IS IMPOSED BY THE STATE. THIS MEANS THAT SOME SORT OF LIMIT IS REQUIRED, WHETHER THIS IS DETERMINED BY THE ACT ALONE, BY A COMBINATION OF ACT AND ACTOR, OR BY MEANS OF THE ACTOR ALONE. THE LIMITS MUST NOT BE LEFT TO THE UNFETTERED DISCRETION OF A STATE OFFICIAL. EACH PART OF THE PENAL PROCESS MIGHT WELL BE GOVERNED BY DIFFERING PRINCIPLES OF JUSTIFICATION. TRIAL AND CONVICTION MIGHT BE DENUNCIATORY, WHILE ACTUAL PUNISHMENT MIGHT BE MUCH MORE DEVOTED TO REHABILITATION. FINALLY, THE TENSIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL, BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND AUTHORITY, MUST BE RECONCILED EXPLICITLY IN A DEVELOPING PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL-RELATEDNESS.

16207

AUTHORS: STICKGOLD, MARC.
 TITLE: VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.
 SOURCE: WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: NO. 2:369-412, 1968.

ONE OF THE MOST RAPIDLY CHANGING AND COMPLEX AREAS OF THE LAW REVOLVES AROUND THE PROPRIETY AND WISDOM OF FEDERAL COURT "INTERFERENCE" WITH STATE COURT PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS. THE DOCTRINE BEING EVOLVED IN THIS AREA, IS EXAMINED, USING DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER AND CASES THAT HAVE FOLLOWED IT AS THE CENTER OF THE DISCUSSION. IT IS REPORTED THAT SEVERAL COURTS HAVE NOT FOLLOWED THE DOMBROWSKI MANDATES, AND CONSEQUENTLY, FUNDAMENTAL FIRST AMENDMENT FREEDOMS ARE NOT ADEQUATELY PROTECTED.

16208

AUTHORS: HELFER, RAY E.; KEMPE, C. HENRY.
 DESIG: EDITORS
 TITLE: THE BATTERED CHILD.
 SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1968. 268 P.
 \$12.50.

THIS COMPILATION OF MONOGRAPHS EXAMINES THE PROBLEM OF CHILD ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE HISTORICAL, MEDICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, SOCIAL, AND LEGAL POINTS OF VIEW. ITS PURPOSE IS TO PROVIDE THE MANY DISCIPLINES INVOLVED IN HELPING THE BATTERED CHILD AND HIS PARENTS WITH A FRAME OF REFERENCE, BASED ON A CONVICTION THAT A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH MUST BE TAKEN IN ATTACKING THIS PROBLEM. AN APPENDIX PROVIDES A STATE-BY-STATE SUMMARY OF CHILD ABUSE LEGISLATION. CONTENTS: HISTORY OF CHILD ABUSE AND INFANTICIDE BY S. X. RABILL; INCIDENCE OF CHILD ABUSE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS INVOLVED BY D. G. GIL; THE RESPONSIBILITY AND ROLE OF THE PHYSICIAN BY R. E. HELFER; RADIOLOGIC ASPECTS OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME BY F. N. SILVERMAN; THE PATHOLOGY OF CHILD ABUSE BY J. T. WESTON; A PSYCHIATRIC STUDY OF PARENTS WHO ABUSE INFANTS AND SMALL CHILDREN BY E. F. STEELE AND C. B. POLLOCK; EARLY CASE FINDING AS A MEANS OF PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE BY C. B. POLLOCK; THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER BY E. L. DAVOREN; SOME PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY WELFARE DEPARTMENTS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BATTERED CHILD SYNDROME BY C. H. KEMPE; THE LAW AND ABUSED CHILDREN BY M. G. PAULSEN; THE ROLE OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY BY J. G. COLLINS.

16209

AUTHORS: MINNESOTA. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.
 TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF FIELD SERVICES POPULATIONS, JULY 1,

1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967.
SOURCEID: ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, 1968. 129 P.

DATA IN THIS 1966-1967 ANNUAL REPORT OF MINNESOTA PAROLEES AND PROBATIONERS ARE PRESENTED IN THREE SECTIONS: (1) THOSE ADMITTED TO SUPERVISION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1966-1967; (2) THOSE UNDER SUPERVISION AS OF JUNE 30, 1967; AND (3) THOSE RELEASED FROM SUPERVISION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1966-1967. STATISTICAL INFORMATION IS GIVEN ON THE SOCIAL, OCCUPATIONAL, AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE INDIVIDUALS.

16210
AUTHORS: CALIFORNIA. DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY.
TITLE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1967.
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, CALIF. DEPT. OF THE YOUTH AUTH., 1968. 36 P.

THIS REPORT COVERS THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967 AND PROVIDES DETAILED DATA ON COURT REFERRALS OF WARDS TO THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS, WARD POPULATION MOVEMENTS, LENGTHS OF STAY IN INSTITUTIONS AND ON PAROLE, PAROLE PERFORMANCE AND PER CAPITA COSTS. CONTENTS: REFERRALS AND COMMITMENTS; CHARACTERISTICS OF FIRST COMMITMENTS; THE MOVEMENT OF POPULATION; THE LENGTH OF INSTITUTIONAL STAY; PAROLE POPULATION MOVEMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY ON PAROLE; PAROLE PERFORMANCE; INSTITUTIONAL PER CAPITA COSTS; AND LONG TERM TRENDS.

16211
AUTHORS: SUSSMAN, CARL B.
TITLE: THE ILLINOIS PAROLE AND PARDON BOARD, ITS STRUCTURE, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.
SOURCE: CHICAGO BAR RECORD.
SOURCEID: 49(5):200-205, 1968.

THE ILLINOIS PAROLE AND PARDON BOARD, A DIVISION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY IS DESCRIBED, INCLUDING ITS PERSONNEL, ORGANIZATION, FUNCTIONS, AND AUTHORITY. PERTINENT STATUTES AND RULES ARE QUOTED, AND NEW LEGISLATION FOR 1967 IS SUMMARIZED.

16212
AUTHORS: GEORGIA. DEPT. OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES.
TITLE: CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.
SOURCEID: ATLANTA, GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND CHILDREN SERVICES, 1968. 26 P.

A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED AT THE AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF THE INSTITUTION'S TREATMENT AND EDUCATION PROGRAM ON THE CENTER'S INMATES. ON ADMISSION, ALL INMATES WERE GIVEN THE WECHSLER INTELLIGENCE SCALE FOR CHILDREN AND THE CALIFORNIA TEST OF PERSONALITY. THE TEST WAS ALSO GIVEN PRIOR TO RELEASE AND THE RESULTS WERE COMPARED. THE STUDY SAMPLE CONSISTED PREDOMINANTLY OF NEGRO MALES AND INCLUDED A TOTAL OF 117 INMATES. THE AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION WAS 13 YEARS, 9 MONTHS, AND AT DEPARTURE 14 YEARS, 2 MONTHS. THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY WAS 5.9 MONTHS. THOSE IN THE SAMPLE SHOWED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT ON BOTH THE I.C. AND PERSONALITY TESTS AND IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE INMATES DO PROFIT FROM THEIR STAY AT THE CENTER.

16213
AUTHORS: SKABERNE, BRONISLAV.
TITLE: /IZVRSEVANJE KAZENSKIH SANKCIJ ZA MLADOLETNIKE./
TITLE: THE EXECUTION OF PENAL SANCTIONS FOR JUVENILES.
SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO IN KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
SOURCEID: 18(3/4):65-94, 1967.

THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS WERE DRAWN ON THE BASIS OF A SURVEY IN YUGOSLAVIA OF THE POLICY OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICES AND COURTS TOWARD JUVENILES. ADMONITION IS USED BY YUGOSLAVIAN COURTS IN TOO MORALIZING A WAY, HAVING LITTLE EFFECT ON JUVENILES. THE EDUCATIONAL MEASURE OF COMMITMENT TO A DISCIPLINARY CENTER IS RARELY USED BECAUSE SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES HAVE NOT PROVIDED CONDITIONS FOR ITS EXECUTION. ORDERING STRICT SUPERVISION BY PARENTS IS MOST OFTEN DONE; HOWEVER, JUDGES DO NOT INSTRUCT PARENTS AS TO HOW TO HANDLE THEIR CHILDREN. THERE IS A LACK OF DIFFERENTIATION IN INSTITUTIONS FOR YOUTHS FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS. JUVENILE IMPRISONMENT IS RARELY USED. AFTERCARE IS INADEQUATE; EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING ARE BOTH SCARCE. SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL HELP SHOULD BE MORE FULLY UTILIZED BY THE COURTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT: (1) SOCIAL WORK CENTERS BE EXPANDED; (2) JUDGES, EDUCATORS, AND SOCIAL WORKERS BE GIVEN MORE TRAINING; AND (3) MORE RESEARCH BE DONE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF PENAL SANCTIONS FOR JUVENILES.

16214

AUTHORS: BAVCON, LJUBO.
 TITLE: /SOCIALNOPATOLOSKI POJAVI V NASI DRUZHBI./
 TRTITLE: SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN YUGOSLAV SOCIETY.
 SOURCE: REVIJA ZA KRIMINALISTIKO I KRIMINOLOGIJO (LJUBLJANA).
 SOURCEID: 18(3/4):99-110, 1967.

AN EXTENSIVE STUDY OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN YUGOSLAVIA FOUND THAT CRIME IS OFTEN COMBINED WITH VAGRANCY, IDLENESS, ALCOHOLISM, JUVENILE UNREST, SEXUAL DEVIATION, IN PARTICULAR, PROSTITUTION, SUICIDE, AND MENTAL DISORDER. SOCIAL PATHOLOGY STEMS FROM DISORDERS IN SOCIETY AS WELL AS FROM THE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THE FIRST PHASE OF THE STUDY SET UP THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY; AND ANALYZED THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF DATA RELATED TO SOCIAL PATHOLOGY: EXTENT; FORMS; TRENDS; SOCIAL DANGEROUSNESS AND THE NEED FOR SOCIAL INTERVENTION FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF BEHAVIOR; ETIOLOGY; METHODS OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT, BOTH IN YUGOSLAVIA AND ABROAD; OUTLINED MEASURES FOR LEGISLATION; PREPARED FUTURE RESEARCH PROJECTS; AND COMPILED A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF YUGOSLAV LITERATURE AND RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY.

16215

AUTHORS: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.
 TITLE: STANDARDS RELATING TO TRIAL BY JURY.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, 1968. 180 P.

THE 26 STANDARDS PROPOSED IN THIS REPORT, DIVIDED INTO FIVE PARTS, DEAL WITH ASPECTS OF JURY TRIAL IN CRIMINAL CASES. PART ONE IS CONCERNED WITH WHEN A CRIMINAL TRIAL CASE SHOULD BE PUT BEFORE A JURY. THE PROCESS BY WHICH JURORS IN A CRIMINAL CASE ARE SELECTED IS THE SUBJECT OF THE SECOND PART. THE USE OF LAYMEN IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS REQUIRES THAT THEY BE TRAINED AND COMPENSATED, AS PROVIDED IN PART THREE. THE FOURTH PART DEALS WITH SPECIAL PROCEDURE DURING THE JURY TRIAL; AND PART FIVE DISCUSSES JURY DELIBERATIONS AND VERDICT.

16216

AUTHORS: FINCH, GAYLORD L.
 TITLE: MILITARY LAW AND THE MIRANDA REQUIREMENTS.
 SOURCE: CLEVELAND MARSHALL LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 17(3):537-551, 1968.

THE UNITED STATES COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS HELD, IN UNITED STATES V. TEMPIA, THAT THE LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF MIRANDA V. ARIZONA APPLY TO PERSONS IN MILITARY SERVICE. IN VIEW OF THE CURRENT TRENDS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND THE COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS, THE TEMPIA DECISION WAS PROPER. BOTH THE HIGHEST CIVILIAN COURT AND THE HIGHEST MILITARY COURT INDICATE A TREND TO CONTINUE TO STRENGTHEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN A CHANGING SOCIETY. (124 REFERENCES)

16217

AUTHCRS: HERMAN, MELVIN; SADOFSKY, STANLEY; ROSENBERG, BERNARD.
DESIG: EDITORS
TITLE: WORK, YOUTH & UNEMPLOYMENT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 1968. 675 P. \$12.00.

THE 64 SELECTIONS IN THIS BOOK, MANY OF WHICH ARE REPRINTS, ENCOMPASS THE MAJOR ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM POSED BY THAT NEED TO TRAIN AND TO OBTAIN WORK FOR THE DISADVANTAGED YOUTH, AGED 16 TO 21, REARED IN THE SLUMS OF AMERICAN CITIES. THE KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE DERIVED FROM ACTION PROGRAMS AND DIVERSE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER TO PROVIDE STUDENTS, PROFESSIONALS, AND LAYMEN WITH INFORMATIONAL RESOURCES TO AID THEM IN LEADING AND PARTICIPATING IN THESE NEW PROGRAMS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITIES BE EXPANDED, TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE FULFILLMENT OF UNMET NEEDS AND TO THE CREATING OF DIGNIFIED JOBS. READINGS ARE PROVIDED ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT AREAS: (1) DEFINITION OF TERMS; (2) THE HISTORY OF SOCIAL POLICY TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT IN AMERICA; (3) THE LABOR MARKET; (4) EDUCATION; (5) COUNSELING, GUIDANCE AND TESTING; (6) THE FAMILY; (7) PROBLEMS OF ADOLESCENCE; AND (8) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; AND (9) A FINAL SECTION PROPOSES SOLUTIONS.

16218

AUTHCRS: MARTIN, JOHN M.
TITLE: LOWER-CLASS DELINQUENCY AND WORK PROGRAMS.
SOURCE: WORK, YOUTH, & UNEMPLOYMENT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 1968. P. 439-455. \$12.00.

DELINQUENCY AMONG LOWER-CLASS POPULATIONS CANNOT BE ELIMINATED BY WORK PROGRAMS. PROGRAMS FOCUSED ON TRAINING THE INDIVIDUAL AND OFFERING LARGELY MENIAL JOBS MAY IN FACT SERVE ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN NEED. MOREOVER, BY IGNORING THE COLLECTIVE AND INTEREST-GROUP NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AT HAND, SUCH PROGRAMS MAY ACTUALLY CONTRIBUTE TO THE POLITICAL IMPOTENCY OF THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED SECTORS OF THE LOWER-CLASS POPULATION, AND TO THEIR CONTINUED EXCLUSION AND ALIENATION. NEVERTHELESS, WORK PROGRAMS WHICH IN CONTENT ARE RESPONSIVE TO THE EXPRESSED NEEDS OF SHUT-OUT POPULATIONS CAN GO FAR IN INTERRUPTING THE CYCLE OF POVERTY, DELINQUENCY, AND ALIENATION SO PREVALENT AMONG SUCH GROUPS. TO DENY THIS IS TO ASK FOR PROGRESSIVELY MORE SERIOUS SOCIAL AND POLITICAL TROUBLE. WORK PROGRAMS, THEN, HAVE A PLACE AND A FUNCTION WITH RESPECT TO THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM. WORK PROGRAMS, THEN, HAVE A PLACE AND A FUNCTION WITH RESPECT TO THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM. TO REALIZE THEIR FULL POTENTIAL, WORK PROGRAM DESIGNERS SHOULD KNOW BOTH THE LIMITATIONS AND THE STRENGTHS OF THEIR PROGRAMS VIS-A-VIS THE TYPES OF DELINQUENTS AND THE TYPES OF DELINQUENCY WITH WHICH THEY ARE ATTEMPTING TO DEAL. A SOCIAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE, EMPHASIZING STRUCTURAL, POLITICAL, AND SUBCULTURAL LINES OF ANALYSIS, OFFERS A MOST USEFUL FRAME OF REFERENCE FOR GAINING SUCH KNOWLEDGE.

16219

AUTHCRS: MILLER, WALTER B.
TITLE: LOWER-CLASS CULTURE AS A GENERATING MILIEU OF GANG DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: WORK, YOUTH, & UNEMPLOYMENT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 1968. P. 456-468. \$12.00.

THE DOMINANT COMPONENT OF THE MOTIVATION OF THE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF LOWER-CLASS CORNER GROUPS IS A POSITIVE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE STATES, CONDITIONS, OR QUALITIES VALUED WITHIN THAT CULTURAL MILIEU. THESE QUALITIES MUST NOT BE SEEN AS A REVERSE FUNCTION OF MIDDLE-CLASS CULTURE -- AS MIDDLE-CLASS STANDARDS "TURNED UPSIDE-DOWN"; LOWER-CLASS CULTURE IS A DISTINCTIVE TRADITION WITH AN INTEGRITY OF ITS OWN. THE INFLUENCE OF REJECTIVE OR REBELLIOUS ELEMENTS IN THE COMMISSION OF DELINQUENT ACTS IS SLIGHT COMPARED WITH THE PRESSURES TO ACHIEVE WHAT IS VALUED BY THE ACTOR'S MOST IMMEDIATE REFERENCE GROUPS. THE MOST COMPELLING FACTORS CAUSING THE BEHAVIOR ARE ADHERENCE TO SUCH GROUP STANDARDS AS TOUGHNESS, SMARTNESS, AND EXCITEMENT, WHICH ARE OFTEN UNCONSCIOUSLY PATTERNED.

16220
 AUTHCRS: SPARER, EDWARD V.
 TITLE: EMPLOYABILITY AND THE JUVENILE "ARREST" RECORD.
 SOURCE: WORK, YOUTH, & UNEMPLOYMENT.
 SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THOMAS Y. CROWELL, 1968. P. 469-477. \$12.00.

LARGE-SCALE MISUSE OF THE ARREST RECORD OF YOUTHS, AFTER LEADING TO JOB DISQUALIFICATION, CREATES A SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY. THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE RECORDS OF YOUTHS INVOLVED IN DELINQUENCY, YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AND WAYWARD MINOR PROCEEDINGS, PROVIDED BY STATUTE, IS FREQUENTLY VIOLATED. THIS IS DONE IN ONE OF TWO WAYS: BY QUESTIONS IN EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION FORMS; OR THE APPLICANT IS ASKED TO SIGN A "WAIVER" OF CONFIDENTIALITY, ALLEGEDLY PERMITTING THE COURT CLERK TO RELEASE THE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION TO THE EMPLOYER. WHILE FEDERAL AGENCIES AND PRIVATE EMPLOYERS INSPECT AND CONSIDER JUVENILE AND OTHER CONFIDENTIAL YOUTHFUL OFFENDER RECORDS, STATE AND CITY PUBLIC EMPLOYERS WHO SEEK TO USE SUCH RECORDS ARE CHALLENGED IN COURT AND THE STATUTORY BAN ON THE USE OF SUCH RECORDS BY PUBLIC AGENCIES HAS BEEN REAFFIRMED. SUGGESTIONS AS TO REMEDIES FOR THE ABUSE OF RECORDS ARE: (1) THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM OUGHT TO ENFORCE THE LAW AS IT PRESENTLY EXISTS; RECORDS OUGHT NOT TO BE DISCLOSED EXCEPT TO OTHER COURTS, THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, AND INSTITUTIONS IN WHICH YOUTHS ARE PLACED; (2) ALL EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM QUESTIONING THE ARRESTS, APPREHENSIONS, OR DETENTIONS WHICH LED TO COURT PROCEEDINGS; (3) QUESTIONS BY EMPLOYERS AS TO ARRESTS NOT FOLLOWED BY CONVICTIONS SHOULD BE PROHIBITED BY LAW; (4) A BILL SHOULD BE DRAFTED GIVING YOUTHS EITHER ARRESTED BUT NOT CONVICTED OR ADJUDICATED, THE RIGHT TO NEGATE THE FACT OF THEIR ARREST, APPREHENSION, DETENTION, INDICTMENT, TRIAL, HEARING, OR ADJUDICATION, TO ANY EMPLOYER OR AGENCY OTHER THAN A COURT, PROBATION DEPARTMENT OR INSTITUTION. COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMS CAN ALSO MAKE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS IN JUVENILE COURT AND OTHER YOUTHFUL OFFENDER PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING PERSONS IN THEIR PROGRAMS, THROUGH GIVING CHARACTER TESTIMONY AND ACTIVITY REPORTS TO THE COURT. WHERE THE SAFEGUARDING OF CONFIDENTIALITY IS SOUGHT, ONLY THE CONSENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO GAVE THE CONFIDENCES WARRANTS RELEASE OF INFORMATION.

16221
 AUTHCRS: CLARK, TOM C.
 TITLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA.
 SOURCE: TEXAS LAW REVIEW.
 SOURCEID: 46(5):742-749, 1968.

URBANIZATION; THE POPULATION EXPLOSION; ADVANCES IN TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION; MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT; AND TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENTS HAVE CREATED PROBLEMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. CRIME CAN BE CONTROLLED, PROVIDED THAT ITS CAUSES ARE DETERMINED AND SOLUTIONS PLANNED TO REVERSE THE PRESENT TREND. IT IS CLEAR THAT THE INCREASING RATE OF CRIME IS NOT CAUSED BY THE OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT, NOR BY THE "SOFT" ATTITUDE OF THE ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES TOWARD CRIME. CERTAIN FACTORS WHICH DO CREATE DIFFICULTIES CAN BE IDENTIFIED: LAW ENFORCEMENT IS CARRIED OUT THROUGH LOCAL AGENCIES WHICH PRESERVE THE AUTONOMY OF EACH GOVERNMENTAL UNIT, BUT WHICH ALSO INHIBIT EFFICIENT OPERATION; COMPENSATION AND TRAINING FOR POLICE ESTABLISHMENTS HAVE BEEN NEGLECTED; THE CRIMINAL CASELOAD HAS CLOGGED THE DOCKETS OF LOCAL COURTS; AND BOTH STATE AND METROPOLITAN COURT SYSTEMS NEED TO BE MODERNIZED. OVERLAPPING POLICE JURISDICTIONS SHOULD BE CONSOLIDATED; COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS NEED IMPROVEMENT. REHABILITATION PROGRAMS MUST BE DEVELOPED. POLICE-CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION INSTITUTES MUST BE ORGANIZED. FINALLY, THERE MUST BE A DEDICATION ON THE PART OF PEOPLE TO RESPECT LAW AND CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY; AND ADEQUATE PROVISION MUST BE MADE TO OVERCOME THE PROBLEMS BESETTING YOUTH SO THAT THEY TOO CAN LEARN TO HAVE A REVERENCE FOR THE LAW.

16222
 AUTHCRS: MOMEQISSE, RAYMOND M.
 TITLE: RICTS, REVOLTS AND INSURRECTIONS.
 SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL. CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1967. 523 P. \$16.50.

THIS DETAILED TREATISE CONSIDERS IN THE FIRST PART THE EMOTIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL FORCES WHICH RESULT IN FORMATION OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CROWDS AND MOBS, AND THE TECHNIQUES USED IN INCITING A MOB TO RIOT. A SECOND SECTION PRESENTS SPECIFIC STANDARDS AND GUIDES FOR ALL AGENCIES, FROM LOCAL POLICE TO THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE, IN PREPARING FOR SUCH AN UPHEAVAL. THE IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENCE AND TECHNIQUES OF INTELLIGENCE GATHERING AND EVALUATING ARE TREATED, AS ARE THE PROBLEMS OF MANPOWER, OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE AND MUTUAL AID, COMMUNICATIONS, LOGISTICS, TRANSPORTATION, TRAFFIC CONTROL, PUBLIC INFORMATION, PRESS, MEDICAL FACILITIES, AND SPECIAL TECHNIQUES FOR APPREHENSION AND DETENTION. A FINAL SECTION CONSIDERS THE PROBLEMS OF INSURRECTION, GUERRILLA WAR, AND TERRORIST ATTACKS.

16223

AUTHORS: IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
 TITLE: CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL REVIEW.
 SOURCE: THE ECHO.
 SOURCEID: ELCORA, IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1968. 71 P.

A HISTORY OF THE IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM ITS FOUNDATION IN 1868 TO THE PRESENT IS GIVEN. THE HISTORY INCLUDES DETAILS OF THE 13 SUPERINTENDENTS' ADMINISTRATIONS AND THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

16224

AUTHORS: DUNNE, ARTHUR L.
 TITLE: 14TH AMENDMENT, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT.
 SOURCE: CHICAGO BAR RECORD.
 SOURCEID: 49(2):62-73, 1967.

A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF RECENT U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS INVOLVING THE RIGHTS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND THE EFFECT OF THESE DECISIONS ON THE JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IS PRESENTED HERE.

16225

AUTHORS: VINSON, FRED M., JR.
 TITLE: CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES.
 SOURCE: CHICAGO BAR RECORD.
 SOURCEID: 49(2):58-60, 1967.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT EFFORTS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE CRIME CONTROL ON THE PART OF ORGANIZED LAW SHOULD BE AIMED AT SIMPLIFYING CRIMINAL COURT PROCEDURE AND PROVIDING JURISDICTION WITH A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, AND SUPPORTING PERSONNEL TO ASSURE SWIFT AND EFFECTIVE JUSTICE. LACK OF FINALITY OF CONVICTION JUDGMENTS SHOULD ALSO BE REVISED BY LAWYERS.

16226

AUTHORS: PARKER, GRAHAM E.
 TITLE: FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL.
 SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY (TCRCNTQ).
 SOURCEID: 10(3):267-268, 1968.

IN MEMPA V. RHAY, THE U.S. SUPREME COURT AGAIN RULED ON THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL. MEMPA, 17 YEARS OLD, HAD HIS PROBATION REVOKED AT A REVOCATION HEARING WHERE HE WAS NEITHER REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL NOR ASKED WHETHER HE WISHED TO BE. IN THE COMPANION CASE OF WALKING V. WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF PRISON TERMS AND PAROLES, THE APPELLANT HAD HIS PROBATION REVOKED ON THE BASIS OF HEARSAY TESTIMONY PRESENTED BY A PROBATION OFFICER. THE SUPREME COURT DECIDED THAT THE APPEALS SHOULD BE ALLOWED ON THE BASIS THAT THE "APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL FOR AN INDICENT IS REQUIRED AT EVERY STAGE OF A CRIMINAL PROCEEDING WHERE SUBSTANTIAL RIGHTS OF A CRIMINAL ACCUSED MAY BE AFFECTED." THE COURT ALSO DECIDED THAT THESE PROTECTIONS WOULD APPLY WHERE THE SENTENCE TO BE IMPOSED BY THE STATE COURT WAS THE MANDATORY MAXIMUM. FURTHER, IN

BURGETT V. TEXAS, THE COURT HELD THAT RECORDS OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS HAD BEEN OBTAINED WHEN AN ACCUSED WAS UNREPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

16227

AUTHORS: MEWETT, ALAN W.
TITLE: PROOF OF GUILT IN A CHANGING SOCIETY.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY (TORONTO).
SOURCEID: 10(3):270-287, 1968.

THE PROOF OF GUILT IN A CRIMINAL OFFENSE INVOLVES THE FIRST TWO STAGES IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: PINPOINTING THE ACCUSED AND DETERMINING HIS GUILT. THE POLICE ROLE IN THE FIRST PAGE IS TWO-FOLD: TO IDENTIFY THE OFFENDER; AND TO BE AWARE THAT THE OFFENDER MUST BE PROVED TO BE GUILTY, AND THAT THE PROCESS OF PROOF IS LIMITED BY RULES GOVERNING THE METHODS WHICH CAN BE EMPLOYED IN ESTABLISHING GUILT. A COMPLETE REEXAMINATION OF THE POLICE FUNCTION IS NEEDED, WITHOUT STARTING FROM THE UNTRUE PREMISE THAT EVIDENTIARY RULES ARE NECESSARILY APPLICABLE TO INVESTIGATION. THE INVESTIGATOR MAY USE ANY RELEVANT, LEGALLY PERMISSIBLE MEANS TO IDENTIFY THE PERSON AGAINST WHOM AN ACCUSATION SHOULD BE BROUGHT. ONCE THE ACCUSED IS IDENTIFIED, WHETHER OR NOT THE NEXT STAGE, INVOLVING PROOF OF GUILT, IS PROCEEDED WITH, DEPENDS UPON EVIDENTIARY MACHINERY, I.E., UPON WHETHER A REASONABLE CASE WITHIN THE RULES OF EVIDENCE CAN BE MADE OUT AGAINST HIM. THE POLICE OFFICER SHOULD GATHER BOTH INVESTIGATIVE AND EVIDENTIARY INFORMATION. THE PROOF OF GUILT BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT DEPENDS UPON DRAWING THE INFERENCE OF GUILT FROM GIVEN FACTS; BOTH THE INFERENCE DRAWING AND THE PRESENTATION OF FACTS ARE CONTROLLED BY RULES OF EVIDENCE DEVELOPED IN THE 19TH CENTURY. THOUGH THE COURTS IN CANADA HAVE TRIED TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN EVIDENCE AND INVESTIGATION, THERE IS A DANGER THAT THESE RULES MAY SPILL OVER INTO THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS. THE TRIAL PROCESS IS CONFUSED AND INCONSISTENT, AS A RESULT OF PIECEMEAL ATTEMPTS TO FORCE AN OUTDATED ADVERSARY SYSTEM INTO MODERN CONDITIONS. THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IS NOT WORKING WELL: THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS ARE FULL; THE CRIME RATE IS INCREASING. THE SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW SHOULD BE UPDATED. A PROCESS WHICH FAILS TO PROTECT THOSE IN NEED OF PROTECTION WHILE IMPEDING THE ADEQUATE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW CANNOT LONG BE TOLERATED.

16228

AUTHORS: KIRKPATRICK, A. M.
TITLE: CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY (TORONTO).
SOURCEID: 10(3):320-328, 1968.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN CANADA SHOULD NOT ONLY BE ABOLISHED AS A SENTENCE OF THE COURT AUTHORIZED BY THE CRIMINAL CODE BUT SHOULD BE BANNED IN ALL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AS WELL. OFFENDERS' PROBABLE IGNORANCE OF THE JEOPARDY INHERENT IN THE CRIMINAL CODE REDUCES ANY POTENTIAL DETERRENT VALUE OF THIS TYPE OF PUNISHMENT. STUDIES BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON CORPORAL AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT INDICATED THAT THERE IS AN APPRECIABLY HIGHER INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IS REGARDED BY THE RECIPIENT NOT AS TREATMENT BUT AS RETRIBUTION WHICH BREEDS VIOLENCE AND PERPETUATES HOSTILITY, RENDERING MORE DIFFICULT ANY POSITIVE EFFORTS TOWARDS HIS REFORM AND REHABILITATION. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM SHOULD BE THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY BY THE REHABILITATION OF THE OFFENDER; THE USE OF FEAR AROUSED BY PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT HAS LITTLE PERMANENT EFFECT. THE PROVISION FOR THIS TYPE OF PUNISHMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE CRIMINAL CODE AND ALL THE STEPS IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS SHOULD BE IMPROVED. THE COURTS HAVE MADE LITTLE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN RECENT YEARS; PENITENTIARIES AS WELL HAVE REDUCED THE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT. WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, THE LOSS OF "GOOD TIME," AND THE CREATION OF PRIVILEGES WHICH MAY BE WITHDRAWN ARE PROVEN TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN DIVERTING PRISONER HOSTILITY THAN UNNECESSARY FORCE HAS BEEN IN COUNTERING IT. THE CHANGING APPROACH TO PENOLOGY IN THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM HAS LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS, ADDED TO A GROWING EMPHASIS ON THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL, INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT

APPROACH. THIS SHOULD PROVIDE A BASIC UNDERGIRDING FOR A MORE POSITIVE MEANING TO LIFE IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

16229

AUTHORS: JOESON, K. B.
TITLE: WORK RELEASE: A CASE FOR INTERMITTENT SENTENCES.
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY (TORONTO).
SOURCEID: 10(3):329-340, 1968.

THE FACT THAT WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS IN CANADA HAVE BEEN A SUCCESS UNDERLINES THE NEED FOR INNOVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION IN ATTEMPTING TO FIND THOSE TECHNIQUES OF PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION WHICH BEST PROTECT SOCIETY. AT PRESENT, GREAT PROCEDURAL COMPLICATIONS ARE INVOLVED FOR THE COURT AND THE PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES IN GRANTING PAROLE. THERE IS A NEED FOR LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING JUDGES TO PASS SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT WHILE PERMITTING PRISONERS TO CONTINUE WITH JOBS DURING THE DAY. DAY PAROLE OR WORK-RELEASE COULD BE USED AS WELL AS A POSSIBLE SENTENCING POWER IN THE HANDS OF THE JUDGE. ONCE SENTENCE IS PASSED, ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES FOR REHABILITATIVE PURPOSES SHOULD NORMALLY TO BE EMPOWERED TO VARY THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE SENTENCE IS SERVED. HOWEVER, IN CASES WHERE REHABILITATION IS NOT IN ISSUE, THE CONCEPT OF PAROLE AS A REHABILITATIVE FUNCTION IS INAPPROPRIATE. FURTHER, WHERE OFFICIALS TRY TO ADAPT THE PAROLE ACT PROCEDURES TO THE PERCEIVED NECESSITIES OF THE CASE, THE ORDINARY SENTENCING AND PAROLE PROCEDURES ARE SUBJECTED TO UNNECESSARY STRAIN AND DISTORTION. THERE ARE CASES WHERE A JUDICIAL SENTENCE OF WORK RELEASE IS BOTH APPROPRIATE AND FEASIBLE. TO ASSURE THAT JUDGES HAVE POWER TO PASS SENTENCES OF INTERMITTENT IMPRISONMENT OR SENTENCES WITH WORK RELEASE, SUITABLE AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CRIMINAL CODE AND THE APPROPRIATE PROVISIONS OF THE PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES ACT.

16230

AUTHORS: CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE.
TITLE: CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA.
SOURCEID: WASH., D.C., CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE, 1967. 76 P. \$2.50.

THIS PUBLICATION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE FOR 1966 AND 1967 CONTAINS REPORTS ON SEVERAL MAJOR ISSUES IN THE CRIME FIELD IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ON WHAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS DONE AND PROPOSES TO DO TO HELP TO REDUCE CRIME. INCLUDED ARE: A PRESENTATION OF DEVELOPMENTS IN CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS AND IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT ON THE TOPIC OF WIRETAPPING; SUMMARIES OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING POLICE POWERS AND SUMMARIES ON POLICE REFORMS; A DISCUSSION OF THE ROLE OF THE PRISON AS A TOOL FOR PUNISHMENT VERSUS REHABILITATION, DESCRIBING WORK-RELEASE AND HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAMS, THE PROBLEM OF SEXUAL PRIVATION, AND PROBATION, PAROLE, AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS; MATERIAL ON THE FEDERAL ROLE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT, HIGHLIGHTED BY THE 1967 PROPOSAL FOR A PROGRAM TO PROVIDE FEDERAL FUNDS TO ASSIST STATES AND COMMUNITIES TO IMPROVE THEIR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, GIVING AN ANALYSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S 1967 PROGRAM AND CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON THAT PLAN, AND REPORTING ON 1966 CONGRESSIONAL ACTION IN THE CRIME FIELD; A PRESENTATION OF THE TEXTS OF PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS IN 1967 ON CRIME; AND A LISTING OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

16231

AUTHORS: FINLAND. CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
TITLE: /TUOMIOISTUINTEN TUTKIMAT RIKOKSET VIO DOMSTOLAR RANNSAKADE BROTT./
TRITITLE: CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY THE COURTS, 1964. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND.
SOURCEID: HELSINKI, FINLAND CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS, 1968. 78 P.

STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON ALL PERSONS PROSECUTED IN FINLAND FOR THE YEAR 1964, AND ON ALL OFFENSES BROUGHT BEFORE THE

COURTS. TABLES SHOWING OFFENSE DATA BY COURT; IMPRISONMENT SENTENCES BY LENGTH AND BY NATURE OF CRIME; AGE, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND MARITAL STATUS OF PERSONS PROSECUTED; AMOUNT OF RECIDIVISM; AND OFFENSES COMMITTED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL, ARE INCLUDED.

16232

AUTHCRS: CANADA. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD.
TITLE: REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1967.
SOURCEID: OTTAWA, QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY, 1968. 12 P.

THIS REPORT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1967 SHOWS: THE NUMBER OF PAROLES GRANTED, THE NUMBER OF DECISIONS MADE BY THE PAROLE BOARD, AND THE SUCCESS RATE; OUTLINES THE COMPOSITION AND POLICY OF THE BOARD; DESCRIBES THE WORKINGS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE; AND DISCUSSES THE MEANING OF PAROLE IN CANADA, INCLUDING THE ROLE OF SUPERVISION, THE PROCEDURE USED IN DEALING WITH VIOLATIONS, AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING REVOCATION AND FORFEITURES; AND PRESENTS ESTIMATES ON PUBLIC SAVING RESULTING FROM THE USE OF PAROLE. A FIELD ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND AN ADMINISTRATIVE CHART ARE INCLUDED, AND STATISTICAL TABLES GIVE A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BOARD DECISIONS FOR THE YEARS 1963-1967.

16233

AUTHCRS: FREY, MARTIN A.
TITLE: THE EFFECT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON THE IOWA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.
SOURCE: CRAKE LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 17(1):53-67, 1967.

WEAKNESSES IN THE IOWA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM OCCUR NOT THROUGH DIRECT CONFLICT BETWEEN THE IOWA CODE AND THE U. S. SUPREME COURT'S HOLDING IN GAULT BUT THROUGH OMISSIONS IN THE CODE. BY READING THE CODE IN THE LIGHT OF GAULT, THESE OMISSIONS MAY BE SUPPLIED SO THAT THE PROCEDURE WOULD NOT BE IN VIOLATION OF DUE PROCESS OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. HOWEVER, WITHOUT POSITIVE STATEMENTS OF THESE PROCEDURAL ELEMENTS, ROOM FOR ERROR EXISTS. IN 1967 THE IOWA LEGISLATURE RECONSIDERED THE JUVENILE CODE. THE RESULTS, EXCEPT IN A FEW SCATTERED INSTANCES, DID NOT EVEN APPROACH THE PROBLEMS RAISED IN GAULT. THEREFORE, THE NEED STILL EXISTS FOR A THOROUGH REEVALUATION OF THE STATUTORY BASE FOR THE IOWA SYSTEM OF JUVENILE JUSTICE.

16234

AUTHCRS: DUFFY, JOHN J., JR.
TITLE: STOP AND FRISK: A PERSPECTIVE.
SOURCE: CORNELL LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 53(5):899-915, 1968.

SEVERAL RECENT STATUTES AND COURT DECISIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE MOST IMPORTANT OF WHICH ARE THE NEW YORK STOP AND FRISK LAW, THE UNIFORM ARREST ACT, AND THE MODEL CODE OF PRE-ARREST PROCEDURE, HAVE GIVEN POLICE THE AUTHORITY TO USE FORCE TO STOP AND FRISK PERSONS AND DETAIN THEM FOR INVESTIGATION ON GROUNDS LESS THAN PROBABLE CAUSE. STOP AND FRISK LEGISLATION IS APPLICABLE IN TWO DISTINCT SITUATIONS: IN CASES OF "PREVENTIVE CRIMINALITY," WHERE AN INDIVIDUAL'S Demeanor AND THE ACCOMPANYING CIRCUMSTANCES JUSTIFY A SUSPICION THAT HE IS ABOUT TO ENGAGE IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITY; AND IN INSTANCES WHERE THE OBJECT IS TO ALLOW THE PATROLMAN TO CONDUCT AN "INVESTIGATION" OF A PERSON HE SUSPECTS HAS COMMITTED A CRIME. STOP AND FRISK LEGISLATION HAS ITS ROOTS IN VAGRANCY AND LOITERING STATUTES AND IS SUBJECT TO MANY OF THE SAME CRITICISMS, BASED ON BOTH CONSTITUTIONAL AND PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS. THE FOURTH AMENDMENT PROVIDES THE PRINCIPAL CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARD WHICH THIS TYPE OF LEGISLATION MUST MEET. IF THE NECESSARY DETENTION IS CONSIDERED AN "ARREST" WITHIN THE MEANING OF THIS AMENDMENT, ANY SUCH POLICE ACTIVITY WITHOUT PROBABLE CAUSE WILL BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL. LACK OF CLARITY IN THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN A DETENTION AND AN ARREST, AND BETWEEN A FRISK AND A SEARCH, RENDERS THE REGULATORY STATUTES DIFFICULT TO ADMINISTER. SOCIETY MUST RUN THE RISK OF ANTISOCIAL

BEHAVIOR IN THE INTEREST OF PRESERVING THE FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL. FURTHER, THE BENEFITS RESULTING FROM THE DETENTION AND FRISKING OF SUSPICIOUS PERSONS MIGHT WELL BE OUTWEIGHED BY AN INCREASE IN TENSION BETWEEN POLICE AND CITIZENS, PARTICULARLY MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS. IN CASES INVOLVING THE GRANTING OF AUTHORITY TO APPREHEND PERSONS SUSPECTED OF HAVING COMMITTED A CRIME, THE PRESENT STANDARD OF PROBABLE CAUSE SHOULD BE RETAINED. FORCING THE POLICE TO CONFORM TO THIS STANDARD WILL ENCOURAGE IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF INVESTIGATION.

16235

AUTHORS: DUFFY, JAMES E., JR.
TITLE: IN RE GAULT AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION
IN JUVENILE COURT.
SOURCE: MARQUETTE LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 51(1):62-82, 1968.

THE BASIC CONFLICT IN THE UNITED STATES JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM APPEARS TO BE THE ALLEGED DICHOTOMY BETWEEN THE REHABILITATIVE FUNCTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE CONCEPT OF THE JUVENILE COURT AS A COURT OF LAW, WITH THE CONSEQUENT SAFEGUARDS OF THE CONSTITUTION. THAT THE TWO PRINCIPLES MUST CO-EXIST IS THE FUNDAMENTAL DETERMINATION OF GAULT. IN REGARD TO THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION, SPECIAL PROBLEMS MAY ARISE WITH RESPECT TO WAIVER, AND FACTORS SUCH AS THE AGE OF THE CHILD AND THE PRESENCE OF PARENTS MUST BE CONSIDERED WHEN A JUVENILE IS INVOLVED. HOWEVER, IT CAN NO LONGER BE DEBATED WHETHER THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF THE PRIVILEGE IS APPLICABLE TO THE JUVENILE PROCEEDING. THE U. S. SUPREME COURT SHOULD NOW GIVE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION TO THE RAMIFICATIONS AND EFFECT UPON THE REHABILITATIVE PURPOSE OF THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM WHICH WOULD FOLLOW FROM WHOLESALE APPLICATION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURES TO THE JUVENILE COURT. THE GAULT LANGUAGE WOULD APPEAR TO INDICATE THAT SUCH AN ADOPTION MAY BE FORTHCOMING. THIS POSES A THREAT TO THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM, FOR ITS EFFECT WOULD BE TO MAKE THE JUVENILE COURT A FULL-FLEDGED CRIMINAL COURT, WITH THE JUVENILE GIVEN NO SPECIAL CONSIDERATION. THIS WOULD BE AN ANOMALOUS SITUATION SINCE THE JUVENILE COURT WAS INSTITUTED TO PREVENT THIS VERY RESULT.

16236

AUTHORS: FLEISHER, LESLIE A.
DESIG: EDITOR
TITLE: POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS.
SOURCEID: CHAPEL HILL, N.C., UNIV. OF N.C., INSTITUTE OF GOV'T.,
1967. 117 P.

THE SECOND ANNUAL POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS SEMINAR, HELD AT THE INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, FOCUSED ITS ATTENTION ON THE TOPIC OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND THE PROBLEMS OF CRIME PREVENTION. PAPERS PRESENTED WERE: CRIME AND ITS CAUSES, BY EDWARD W. POHLMAN; POLICE RESPONSIBILITY IN CRIME PREVENTION, BY NELSON WATSON; A PANEL ON COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY IN CRIME PREVENTION, WHICH COVERED THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH, BY REVEREND W. W. FINLATOR, THE ROLE OF WOMEN AND EDUCATION, BY ELIZABETH KOONCE, THE ROLE OF THE PRESS, BY DAVID GILLEPSIE, AND THE ROLE OF MINORITY GROUPS, BY RICHARD M. LEE; THE ROLE OF CORRECTIONS IN CRIME PREVENTION, BY RUSSEL OSWALD; THE ROLE OF THE JUDICIARY IN CRIME PREVENTION, BY LEO CARR; AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN CRIME PREVENTION, BY ROMALLUS D. MURPHY.

16237

AUTHORS: OHIO. DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE AND CORRECTION.
TITLE: 1967 OHIO JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS.
SOURCEID: COLUMBUS, OHIO DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE, 1968. 40 P.

THE STATEWIDE STATISTICAL DATA ON JUVENILE COURT CASES IN OHIO PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED BY TYPE OF CASE, REASON FOR REFERRAL, DISPOSITION, SEX, STATUS, AGE, TYPE OF CASE PENDING DISPOSITION, NUMBER OF CHILDREN INVOLVED, RACE, COUNTRY, AND SOURCE OF REFERRAL.

16238

AUTHORS: MDESCOW, ALVIN.
TITLE: MERCHANTS OF HEROIN. AN IN-DEPTH PORTRAYAL OF BUSINESS IN
THE UNDERWORLD.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, THE DIAL PRESS, 1968. 276 P. \$5.95.

"MERCHANTS OF HEROIN" DESCRIBES IN ITS ENTIRETY AN ACTUAL CASE OF A MERCHANT WHO ORGANIZED AND MANAGED A HUGE NARCOTICS SHIPMENT FOR THE AMERICAN MARKET AND HOW HIS ACTIVITIES GRADUALLY CAME TO THE ATTENTION OF SKILLFUL AGENTS OF THE FEDERAL NARCOTICS BUREAU. ALSO PORTRAYED IS THE VAST CONSPIRING NETWORK OF OPIUM POPPY FARMERS IN TURKEY, SYRIAN SMUGGLERS, CORRUPT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE NEAR EAST, AND ORGANIZATIONS OF SYNDICATED CRIME IN FRANCE, CANADA, MEXICO, AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

16239

AUTHORS: WEAVER, LEON.
TITLE: CRIME IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT TO THE POLICEMEN....
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(5):43-44, 1968.

CRIME IS TOO IMPORTANT AND TOO COMPLICATED A PROBLEM TO BE LEFT TO THE POLICEMAN. IF AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS ARE TO DEAL AT ALL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE CRIME PROBLEM AND ITS ASSOCIATED PROBLEMS, THE PUBLIC WILL HAVE TO BECOME MORE INVOLVED AT THE LEVEL OF CITIZEN ACTION AND POLICY LEADERSHIP. PERHAPS LITTLE SHORT OF A NEW ORDER OF CITIZEN CONCERN AND INTELLIGENT ACTION WILL BE ADEQUATE TO THE NEEDS OF SOCIETY. (AUTHOR EDITED)

16240

AUTHORS: SCHAPER, WILLIAM J., III.
TITLE: NOT GUILTY ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY...?
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(5):45-46, 1968.

IN ARIZONA, AS IN MOST STATES, THE PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH DEFENDANTS WHO APPEAR TO BE CRIMINALLY INSANE IS INADEQUATE: ONCE A DEFENDANT ANNOUNCES HIS INTENTION TO DEFEND UPON INSANITY, NEITHER THE TRIAL COURT NOR THE STATE IS PERMITTED TO HAVE HIM EXAMINED; THE M'NAUGHTON TEST IS AMBIGUOUS AND TREATMENT AT THE STATE HOSPITAL IS INADEQUATE. CRIMINAL LAW NEED NOT RESOLVE THE ISSUE OF MENTAL DISORDER TO RETAIN THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF PUNISHMENT WHILE AT THE SAME TIME INSURING THAT THE INDIVIDUAL UNDERGOES TREATMENT, A STATUTE COULD BE CREATED ALLOWING THE COURT, AFTER CONVICTION, TO SENTENCE THE WRONG DOER TO AN INSTITUTION FOR TREATMENT, THEREBY FORCING HIM TO UNDERGO TREATMENT, AS OPPOSED TO SIMPLY INCARCERATING HIM. THE QUESTION SHOULD NOT BE WHETHER OR NOT THE DEFENDANT IS INSANE BUT WHETHER OR NOT HE IS CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE. STATES SHOULD MAKE GREATER USE OF RULES ALREADY IN EXISTENCE. THE GREATEST PROBLEM IS POSED BY THE DANGEROUSLY SICK OFFENDER WHO IS PUNISHED BY INCARCERATION. THE TREATMENT WHICH MUST BE ADMINISTERED DURING HIS INCARCERATION COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH ESTABLISHMENT OF A SEPARATE INSTITUTION, SET UP TO SERVE THE PURPOSES OF BOTH IMPRISONMENT AND REHABILITATION.

16241

AUTHORS: BROWN, LEE P.
TITLE: HANDLING COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(5):74-81, 1968.

THE POLICE REVIEW BOARD IS NOT A SOLUTION TO THE SUSPICION ON THE PART OF CITIZENS REGARDING THE POLICE COMPLAINT INVESTIGATIVE SYSTEM. A CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD AUTHORIZED TO INVESTIGATE AND PERHAPS DECIDE COMPLAINTS BUT WITHOUT OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES WOULD ENDANGER THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. INSTEAD, SOME METHOD OF INTERNAL CONTROL IS NEEDED. CITIZENS' GROUPS

HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN SOME CITIES TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF POLICE MALPRACTICE AND THE OMBUDSMAN HAS BEEN SUGGESTED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO REVIEW BOARDS BUT NONE OF THESE IS AN ADEQUATE AND EFFICIENT MEANS OF ENSURING FAIRNESS. A STUDY OF POLICE PROCEDURE IN HANDLING COMPLAINTS IN 323 CALIFORNIA POLICE DEPARTMENTS REVEALED THAT MOST AGENCIES DID HAVE AN ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE, ALTHOUGH OFTEN NOT IN WRITING. AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE REVIEW BOARD IS THE CREATION OF AN INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECTION TO HANDLE INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS. ALL CITIES SHOULD DEVELOP AN ESTABLISHED PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING CITIZEN'S COMPLAINTS, THEN PUBLICIZE THAT PROCEDURE AND ADHERE TO IT IN ALL CASES WHERE COMPLAINTS ARE REGISTERED.

16242

AUTHORS: MILANDER, HENRY M.
TITLE: GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL SYSTEM
INTERACTION AND COOPERATION.
SOURCE: POLICE.
SOURCEID: 12(5):62-88, 1968.

A SET OF GUIDELINES ARE PROPOSED WHICH COULD BE OF USE TO BOTH THE LOCAL ILLINOIS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND SCHOOL SYSTEM IN THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH EACH OTHER. THE GUIDELINES ARE BASED ON QUESTIONNAIRES AND ON INTERVIEWS WITH 48 SCHOOL AND 31 POLICE PERSONNEL. THEY POINT OUT THAT NEITHER LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS NOR SCHOOL SYSTEMS CAN AFFORD TO OPERATE IN ISOLATION. LINES OF COMMUNICATION MUST REMAIN OPEN AT ALL TIMES, AND NEWER LINES MUST BE ESTABLISHED BETWEEN POLICE AND SCHOOL PERSONNEL. EVEN WHEN IT APPEARS THAT CONFLICTS MAY BE DUE TO REAL OR APPARENT OVERLAPPING OF AUTHORITY AND/OR LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY, BOTH THE POLICE AND THE SCHOOLS MUST REALIZE THAT THEIR CONCERNS ARE MUTUAL AND THAT THEY SHOULD COOPERATE. (9 REFERENCES)

16243

AUTHORS: NEW YORK STATE. GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.
TITLE: PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK. GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, 1968. 328 P.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT IS TO RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE POST ADJUDICATORY TREATMENT SYSTEM IN NEW YORK STATE WHICH IS EXAMINED ON THREE CONCEPTUAL LEVELS: (1) THEORY OF THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM; (2) ORGANIZATION OF THE TOTAL SYSTEM FOR DEALING WITH ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR; AND (3) METHODOLOGY FOR PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM. PART TWO, THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SYSTEM, SETS FORTH AN ANALYTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENT NEW YORK STATE METHODS OF ADMINISTERING POST ADJUDICATORY TREATMENT FOR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE. THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED PARTLY ON THE EXPLICATION OF THEORY STATED IN PART ONE AND PARTIALLY UPON THE PRINCIPLE OF FUNCTIONAL ADMINISTRATION. THE BASIC POINT IN THE PRINCIPLE OF FUNCTIONAL ADMINISTRATION IS THAT A TREATMENT SYSTEM SHOULD BE ORGANIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FUNCTIONS TO BE SERVED RATHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH JURIDICAL LABELS ATTACHED TO PERSONS FOR ADJUDICATORY PURPOSES. PART THREE, DEALING WITH PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM, ANALYZES THE BASIC PROBLEMS IN COPING WITH RECIDIVISM. THIS PART OF THE REPORT COVERS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM AND OTHER FUNCTIONS OF THE SYSTEM, THE BASIC THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION AND SUGGESTIONS FOR USE OF THE THEORIES IN ALIGNING TREATMENT METHODS WITH TREATMENT NEEDS, A DISCUSSION OF THE RESEARCH AND INFORMATION NEEDS OF THE SYSTEM, AND AN OUTLINE OF TWO SUGGESTED RESEARCH DESIGNS FOR ACQUIRING KNOWLEDGE TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT.

16244

AUTHORS: MORRIS, EARL F.
TITLE: AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE REBIRTH OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(NO NUMBER):653-657, 1968.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE HAS PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN MANY MOVEMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. BUT TODAY ITS CONCEPT IS BEING DISTORTED TO JUSTIFY VIOLENCE AND ANARCHY, AND THOSE WHO CLAIM THE ESCUTCHEON OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE HAVE LITTLE REALIZATION OF AND LESS READINESS TO ACCEPT THE CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR ACTIONS. IT IS TIME FOR THE REBIRTH OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE--FOR REAFFIRMATION OF THE TRUTH THAT ONLY BY THAT PATH ARE PROGRESS AND FREEDOM ASSURED FOR BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY.

16245

AUTHORS: HEADLEY, FRANK M., JR.
TITLE: THE EXEMPLARY REHABILITATION CERTIFICATE.
SOURCE: THE JAG JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 22(4):77-80, 1968.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS THERE HAS BEEN GROWING CONCERN ABOUT THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF MILITARY DISCHARGES IN CIVILIAN LIFE CHARACTERIZED AS LESS THAN HONORABLE. IN 1966, CONGRESS ENACTED LEGISLATION TO MITIGATE THE STIGMA OF SUCH DISCHARGES IN THE CASES OF FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL WHO DEMONSTRATED REHABILITATION. THIS LEGISLATION AND THE INITIAL MONTHS OF ITS OPERATION ARE REVIEWED.

16246

AUTHORS: WHEELER, MATTHEW J.
TITLE: A SUSPECT'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL.
SOURCE: THE JAG JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 22(4):85-92, 1968.

THE U.S. SUPREME COURT HAS HELD THAT THE SIXTH AMENDMENT RIGHT OF AN ACCUSED PERSON TO ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL IN DEFENDING HIMSELF AGAINST CRIMINAL CHARGES ATTACHES THE MOMENT SUCH PERSON IS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS AND IS SUBJECTED TO QUESTIONING. THIS ARTICLE STUDIES THE TRANSLATION OF THIS DOCTRINE INTO MILITARY LAW AND TRACES ITS ELABORATION BY THE U.S. COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS.

16247

AUTHORS: GARD, SPENCER A.
TITLE: FREE PRESS VS. FAIR TRIAL: ANOTHER TEMPEST IN THE TEAPOT.
SOURCE: AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 54(NO NUMBER):669-671, 1968.

THE STANDARDS RELATING TO FAIR TRIAL AND FREE PRESS, ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AT ITS MIDYEAR MEETING IN FEBRUARY, 1968, HAVE GENERATED A CONTROVERSY WHICH HAS EXTENDED TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES OF FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS. CONCENTRATING ON THOSE STANDARDS CONCERNING THE WITHHOLDING OF INFORMATION ABOUT A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION PRIOR TO TRIAL, THIS ARTICLE CONTENDS THAT IF THEY ARE CONSIDERED FROM AN EVIDENTIARY POINT OF VIEW IT WILL BE RECOGNIZED THAT THEY HAVE RAISED NO NEW ISSUES AND ARE NOT UNPRECEDENTED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT UNDER THE RULES OF EVIDENCE, CERTAIN TYPES OF INFORMATION HAVE LONG BEEN PRIVILEGED AND THAT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS THE STATE HAS HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF NOT REVEALING CERTAIN INFORMATION.

16248

AUTHORS: NATIONAL PAROLE INSTITUTES.
TITLE: UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTING. ONE YEAR OF EXPERIENCE.
SOURCEID: DAVIS, CALIFORNIA, 1968. 30 P.

TENTATIVE DATA ANALYSES FROM THE UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS PILOT PROJECT THAT MAY ENABLE INDIVIDUAL AGENCIES TO MAKE PERTINENT EVALUATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING GENERAL STATEMENTS ARE WARRANTED ON THE BASIS OF THESE ANALYSES: (1) UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS PROCEDURES PROVIDE A WORKABLE SYSTEM FOR THE COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL PAROLE STATISTICS; (2) THE DATA COLLECTED ARE, IN GENERAL, SUFFICIENTLY RELIABLE TO PERMIT ACCEPTANCE

OF QUANTITATIVE CONCLUSIONS; (3) THE RELATIVELY LOW RELIABILITY FOUND FOR A FEW ITEMS INDICATES A NEED TO IMPROVE DEFINITIONS AND DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES; (4) EVALUATION OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE DATA, WITHIN AND AMONG AGENCIES, IS MEANINGFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE IF PAROLEE AND AGENCY CHARACTERISTICS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT: FAILURE TO DO THE LATTER ALLOWS "SUCCESS RATES" TO BE SERIOUSLY MISLEADING; (5) PAROLEES IN GENERAL (DISREGARDING THE PAROLING AGENCY) DISPLAY SEVERAL CHARACTERISTICS THAT ARE RELATED TO PAROLE "SUCCESS" IN THE FIRST YEAR. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN EACH CHARACTERISTIC AND PAROLE PERFORMANCE MAY BE STATED IN QUANTITATIVE TERMS; (6) INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED AS "OFFENDERS AGAINST PERSONS" ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUCCEED ON PAROLE THAN ARE "OFFENDERS AGAINST PROPERTY"; (7) THOSE PAROLED FROM "NEW COMMITMENTS" ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUCCEED THAN ARE PERSONS REPAROLED AFTER RETURN TO PRISON DUE TO PAROLE VIOLATION; (8) PERSONS WITH NO PRISON SENTENCES PRIOR TO THE CURRENT INCARCERATION ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUCCEED ON PAROLE THAN ARE THOSE PREVIOUSLY IMPRISONED; (9) PAROLEES WITH NO PRIOR SENTENCES OTHER THAN PRISON ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUCCEED THAN ARE THOSE WITH OTHER PRIOR SENTENCES; (10) INDIVIDUALS WITH NO HISTORY OF DRUG USE TEND TO SUCCEED ON PAROLE MORE OFTEN THAN THOSE WITH SUCH A HISTORY; (11) THOSE WITH NO PAST ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUCCEED ON PAROLE THAN THOSE WITH A RECORD OF SUCH INVOLVEMENT; AND (12) THE OLDER THE PAROLEE, THE GREATER THE LIKELIHOOD OF HIS SUCCESS ON PAROLE.

16249

AUTHORS: JOHNSON, ELMER H.
 TITLE: ONE ANSWER TO MANPOWER NEEDS OF APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY:
 ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE.
 SOURCE: POLICE.
 SOURCEID: 12(5):52-56, 1968.

REPORTS OF THE U. S. PRESIDENT'S CRIME COMMISSION HAVE SUGGESTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE PROGRAM. THE PROPOSED CURRICULUM IS INTENDED TO EXPAND THE MANPOWER RESERVOIR FOR LOWER-LEVEL STAFF IN ADULT PRISONS, JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES, AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS; AND TO EXTEND THE COMPETENCE OF THOSE PERSONS ALREADY EMPLOYED IN THE FIELDS. CRIMINOLOGY IS IN DIRE NEED OF AN OCCUPATIONAL SYSTEM WHEREBY WORTHY JOB CANDIDATES ARE RECRUITED, EXPOSED TO A WELL-ORGANIZED AND EFFECTIVE TRAINING REGIME, AND STRONGLY MOTIVATED TO UPGRADE SYSTEMATICALLY THEIR ABILITY IN THOSE SKILLS ESSENTIAL TO EFFECTIVE FUNCTIONING OF THE AGENCIES BY WHICH THEY ARE EMPLOYED. THE ASSOCIATE DEGREE INTRODUCES STUDENTS TO UNIVERSITY EDUCATION; ITS MAJOR THRUST SHOULD BE TO EMPHASIZE THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SCIENCES, PRESENTING EMPIRICAL PRACTICES WITHIN A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK. COURSEWORK IN THE PROGRAM WOULD RECEIVE UNDERGRADUATE CREDIT TOWARD A FOUR-YEAR DEGREE IN THE EVENT THAT THE STUDENT IS FOUND OTHERWISE QUALIFIED TO MOVE BEYOND THE ASSOCIATE DEGREE. SUCH A PROGRAM SHOULD BE MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND DESIGNED TO SERVE AS BROAD A RANGE OF JOB INTEREST AS POSSIBLE; AUTHORITY OVER THE PROGRAM SHOULD BE CENTRALIZED; AN ADVISORY COUNCIL SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED, CONSISTING OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE COLLEGE AND FROM ACTION AGENCIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS, TO SERVE LIAISON BETWEEN THE TWO; THE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF SHOULD BE DRAWN FROM UNIVERSITY AND SELECTED ACTION AGENCY PERSONNEL; AND THE STAFFING OF THE PROGRAM SHOULD PROCEED THROUGH STAGES, TO MINIMIZE THE COSTS AND MAXIMIZE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM.

16250

AUTHORS: LANGLOIS, NORMAND.
 TITLE: /ATTITUDES DU DELINQUANT A L'ENDROIT DES ACTIVITES
 PHYSIQUES DANS L'INTERNAT./
 TRTITLE: THE ATTITUDES OF THE DELINQUENT IN REGARD TO PHYSICAL
 ACTIVITIES IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.
 SOURCE: REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE A LA
 JEUNESSE (QUEBEC).
 SOURCEID: 7(4):106-132, 1967.

VARIOUS GROUPS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS DETAINED IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE EXAMINED IN REGARD TO THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES. CERTAIN SPORTS OFFER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SUBLIMATION OF AGGRESSION. THE JOB OF THE THERAPIST IS TO STUDY THE VARIATIONS IN THE SUBJECTS' AGGRESSIVENESS DURING THEIR STAY IN THE INSTITUTION. THE DATA COLLECTED BY MEANS OF TWO SETS OF QUESTIONNAIRES GIVE A BROAD SAMPLE OF THE JUVENILES' OPINIONS ABOUT PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS, THUS PROVIDING A BASIS FOR SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMMING OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AND THERAPEUTIC EXPLOITATION. THE THERAPIST MUST ATTEMPT TO CONVINCE THE MOST INFLUENTIAL MEMBERS OF THE DELINQUENT GROUP AND STRENGTHEN ITS COHESIVENESS. (28 REFERENCES)

16251

AUTHCRS: FONTANES, MARIO; FERRACUTI, FRANCO.
 TITLE: /CASO M: RECONSTRUCCION DEL DELITO POR MEDIO DE LOS ELEMENTOS DEDUCIDOS DE LA SENTENCIA DE CONDENA./
 TRTITLE: CASE M: RECONSTRUCTION OF OFFENSE FROM DATA COMPILED FROM THE PRE-SENTENCE REPORT.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO).
 SOURCEID: 34(4):214-230, 1968.

CASE MATERIALS ARE PRESENTED, INCLUDING POLICE AND COURT RECORDS, PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AND REPORTS, ON AN OFFENDER GUILTY OF STATUTORY RAPE AND BODILY INJURY OF A MINOR. THE OFFENDER WAS SUBJECT TO OBSERVATION IN THE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER OF RCME-REBIBBIA, ITALY. THE FOLLOWING TESTS WERE APPLIED: WISC; BENDER GESTALT; HOUSE-TREE-PERSON TEST; OHIO CLASSIFICATION TEST; RORSCHACH INK BLOT TEST; TAT; AND MMPI (INCOMPLETE). ON THE BASIS OF THE OBSERVATION, A TREATMENT HYPOTHESIS WAS MADE.

16252

AUTHCRS: MORRIS, NORVAL.
 TITLE: /EL SISTEMA CORRECCIONAL PARA ADULTOS EN SUECIA./
 TRTITLE: THE CORRECTION SYSTEM FOR ADULTS IN SWEDEN.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO).
 SOURCEID: 34(4):195-213, 1968.

THE SYSTEM OF CORRECTION IN SWEDEN CAN SERVE AS A MODEL FOR THE UNITED STATES, DUE TO THE TWO COUNTRIES' SIMILAR BACKGROUNDS. THE PRISON POPULATION IN SWEDEN IS VERY LOW: ONE-THIRD OF THE 5,000 PERSONS ARRESTED BEING KEPT IN OPEN OR SEMI-OPEN DETENTION. THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IS INTEGRATED UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WHICH SUPERVISES BOTH PRISONS AND PROBATION. AN ADVANCED ORGANIZATION OF WORK IN PRISON FACTORIES EXISTS WITH THE SYSTEM OF LEAVES AND VISITS, INCLUDING CONJUGAL VISITS, OPERATING SATISFACTORILY. THE COMMUNITY IS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS INTO SOCIETY THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF VOLUNTARY PROBATION AND PAROLE SUPERVISORS.

16253

AUTHCRS: PINA Y PALACIOS, JAVIER.
 TITLE: /UNA CLAUSULA DEL TESTAMENTO DEL PRESIDENTE JUAREZ SOBRE ADMINISTRACION DE JUSTICIA QUE AUN NO SE CUMPLE./
 TRTITLE: A PART OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S LEGACY CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN FULFILLED.
 SOURCE: CRIMINALIA (MEXICO).
 SOURCEID: 34(3):116-185, 1968.

PROBLEMS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN MEXICO REMAIN THE SAME TODAY AS THEY WERE 100 YEARS AGO. IN 1868, ANTONIO MARTINEZ DE CASTRO, MINISTER OF JUSTICE, URGED CONGRESS TO STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT: TO INITIATE PRISON REFORM BY CREATING WORKSHOPS WHICH WOULD HELP BOTH THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS INTO SOCIETY AND CONTRIBUTE TO PAY THE CORRECTION COSTS; AND TO ESTABLISH A CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SENTENCES. IN 1968, THE PROPOSALS BY JOSE ANGEL CENICEROS CONTEMPLATE: IMPROVED LAW ENFORCEMENT THROUGH BETTER SALARIES OF OFFICIALS; ESTABLISHMENT OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS FOR POLICE AND PRISON PERSONNEL; AND REPLACEMENT OF THE NUMEROUS POLICE BRANCHES BY A UNIFIED FEDERAL POLICE. OTHER IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDE REINFORCING

THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY OF OFFICIALS; IMPROVING ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE THROUGH THE CREATION OF A CENTRAL REGISTRY OF SENTENCES; MODERNIZING AND UNIFYING THE PRISON SYSTEM; ORGANIZING PRISON WORK AND AFTERCARE; AND INCREASING MATERIAL SUPPORT FOR JUVENILE AGENCIES.

16254

AUTHORS: GARCIA RAMIREZ, SERGIO.
TITLE: /NUESTRA MAS RECIENTE LEY EJECUTIVA PENAL./
TRITLE: OUR MOST RECENT CORRECTION LAW.
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).
SOURCEID: 24(NO NUMBER):13-36, 1968.

THE TREND TOWARD THE SEPARATION OF JUDICIAL CONTROL OF INSTITUTIONS IN MEXICO IS EXPRESSED IN THE LAWS OF THE STATES OF VERACRUZ (1942) AND MEXICO (1966). CONTROL OVER CORRECTION IS TRADITIONALLY ASSIGNED TO GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS BUT THERE IS NO UNIFORM SYSTEM. THE LAW OF THE STATE OF MEXICO CALLS FOR THE INDIVIDUALIZATION OF TREATMENT--A DIAGNOSTIC CENTER HAS BEEN CREATED WHICH DECIDES THE CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS: INTELLIGENCE AND SKILL; CRIME PRONENESS; AGE; AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION. PRISON WORK AND TRAINING ARE PART OF THE TREATMENT. EMPHASIS IS PLACED BOTH UPON THE INMATES' RELATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD, THROUGH VISITS, INCLUDING THOSE OF SPOUSES; AND UPON AFTERCARE. THERE ARE EXTENSIVE PROVISIONS REGARDING SUSPENDED SENTENCE, ANNULMENT, COMMUTATION, PARDON, AND PAROLE.

16255

AUTHORS: INSTITUT DE SOCIOLOGIE, UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES.
TITLE: /LA DELINQUANCE JUVENILE EN EUROPE./
TRITLE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN EUROPE.
SOURCEID: BRUSSELS, UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, 1968. 189 P.

THE INTERNATIONAL COLLOQUIUM ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN EUROPE, HELD IN WARSAW ON OCTOBER 27-30, 1964, CONCERNED COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN FRANCE, HUNGARY, POLAND AND YUGOSLAVIA. THE CENTRE EUROPEEN DE COORDINATION DE RECHERCHE ET DE DOCUMENTATION EN SCIENCES SOCIALES IN VIENNA SPONSORED THE COLLOQUIUM AS THE FIRST PART OF AN INTERNATIONAL PROJECT IN WHICH NUMEROUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND INSTITUTES WILL PARTICIPATE. THE FIRST STAGE IS REPRESENTED BY A STATISTICAL STUDY WITH PARTIAL RESULTS MADE AVAILABLE IN THE REPORTS OF THE COLLOQUIUM. DATA ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SOCIOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC VARIABLES PERTAINING TO DEFINITE TERRITORIAL UNITS ARE ANALYZED AND COMPARED. THE SECOND STAGE, CONCERNS THE STUDY OF CASE MATERIAL RELATING TO THE EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UPON THE STRUCTURE OF PRIMARY JUVENILE GROUPS AND UPON INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS WITHIN THESE GROUPS. THE CONTEMPLATED THIRD STAGE WILL CONSIST OF A MONOGRAPHIC CLINICAL STUDY OF CONDITIONS AND CAUSES GENERATING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND OF THE MEASURES FOR ITS PREVENTION.

16256

AUTHORS: VIDAL RIVEROLL, CARLOS.
TITLE: /LA REINCIDENCIA./
TRITLE: RECIDIVISM.
SOURCE: DERECHO PENAL CONTEMPORANEO (MEXICO).
SOURCEID: 24(NO NUMBER):37-59, 1968.

RECIDIVISM HAS BEEN A SUBJECT OF LEGISLATION SINCE ANTIQUITY. ALTHOUGH RECIDIVISM ALONE IS NOT NECESSARILY AN INDICATION OF GREATER CRIME PRONENESS, LEGISLATIONS OF MOST COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MEXICO, AGREE ON THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITION: RECIDIVISM CONSTITUTES AN AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCE. IT IS NOT PRESENT IF THE PRECEDING OFFENSE IS MILITARY, POLITICAL, OR ANNULLED AS A RESULT OF AMNESTY. RECIDIVISM ELIMINATES THE POSSIBILITY OF A CONDITIONAL SENTENCE AND REDUCES ITS VALUE IN THE FUTURE. ACCORDING TO VARIOUS CRITERIA, RECIDIVISM MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS REAL AND FICTITIOUS; SPECIFIC AND GENERIC; DETERMINATE AND INDETERMINATE; HOMOGENEOUS AND HETEROGENEOUS; SIMPLE; OR MULTIPLE AND HABITUAL. LEGISLATION

CONCERNING RECIDIVISM SHOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE DIVERSE
CRIMINOLOGICAL CAUSES OF THIS PHENOMENON.

16257

AUTHORS: JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING.
TITLE: OFFENDERS AS A CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER RESOURCE. REPORT OF
A SEMINAR, WASHINGTON, D.C., MARCH 1968.
SOURCEID: WASH., D.C., JT. COMMISSION OF CORREC. MANPOWER AND
TRAINING, 1968. 103 P.

TO PROVIDE FOR A FULL EXPRESSION OF VIEWS ON THE USE OF THE
OFFENDER AND EX-OFFENDER IN CORRECTION IN THE UNITED STATES, THE
JOINT COMMISSION ON CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING HELD A SEMINAR
IN MARCH 1968. THE PAPERS PRESENTED EXAMINED THE PROMISE AND
PROBLEMS OF SUCH A PROGRAM FOR THE OFFENDER, FOR THE CORRECTIONAL
SYSTEM, AND FOR SOCIETY, AND WERE GIVEN BY MEN LONG ASSOCIATED WITH
PIONEERING THE USE OF OFFENDERS AND EX-OFFENDERS IN SELF-HELP
PROGRAMS. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS COMPILATION WILL BE OF SERVICE TO
THOSE CONTEMPLATING EMPLOYMENT OF OFFENDERS AND EX-OFFENDERS AS
MANPOWER RESOURCES FOR CORRECTIONS. CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION, BY
KEITH A. STUBBLEFIELD AND LARRY L. DYE; OFFENDER PARTICIPATION IN THE
CORRECTIONAL PROCESS: GENERAL THEORETICAL ISSUES, BY LAMAR T. EMPEY;
LAW, POLITICS, AND EX-OFFENDERS IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS, BY
GILBERT GEIS; SOURCES OF RESISTANCE TO THE USE OF OFFENDERS AND
EX-OFFENDERS IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS, BY DONALD R. CRESSEY;
UTILIZING THE EX-OFFENDER AS A STAFF MEMBER: COMMUNITY ATTITUDES AND
ACCEPTANCE, BY MILTON LUGER; VITAL COMPONENTS OF A MODEL PROGRAM
USING THE OFFENDER IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, BY J. DOUGLAS
GRANT; ISSUES AND STRATEGIES OF IMPLEMENTATION IN THE USE OF
OFFENDERS IN RESOCIALIZING OTHER OFFENDERS, BY RICHARD R. KORN; SOME
OBSERVATIONS ON THE SEMINAR, BY THOMAS F. COURTLESS; APPENDICES:
EMPLOYMENT OF OFFENDERS AND EX-OFFENDERS IN AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL
PROGRAMS, 1967; IF PRISONERS COULD TALK TO JUDGES, BY LAURANCE M.
HYDE, JR.; BIBLIOGRAPHY ON NEW CAREERS AND THE NONPROFESSIONAL IN THE
HUMAN SERVICES.

16258

AUTHORS: ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADULT DETENTION.
TITLE: SAN FRANCISCO ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES.
SOURCEID: SAN FRANCISCO, ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADULT EDUCATION,
1968. 55 P.

BASED ON INSPECTION OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY JAIL
FACILITIES AND COMPARISON OF THESE WITH THOSE OF SURROUNDING
COUNTIES, THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE: (1) STANDARDS OF
INMATE CARE AND TREATMENT SHOULD BE IMPROVED AND EXISTING SPACE MORE
EFFICIENTLY USED; (2) BUDGET REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND
EQUIPMENT RELATING TO SECURITY, PROGRAM, CARE, AND TREATMENT SHOULD
BE GRANTED; (3) DEVELOPMENT OF REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS IN EDUCATION,
RECREATION, TRAINING, AND COUNSELING SHOULD BE EMPHASIZED.
ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE REGARDING MEDICAL AND FOOD
SERVICES, ISOLATION CELLS, INMATE CLASSIFICATION, SHOWER FACILITIES,
AND TRAINING PROGRAMS. (8 REFERENCES)

16259

AUTHORS: INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE.
PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS DIVISION.
TITLE: POLICE PERSONNEL SELECTION SURVEY.
SOURCEID: WASH., D.C., INTERNAT. ASSOC. OF CHIEFS OF POL. 1968. NO
PAGING. \$1.00.

A TABLE IS PRESENTED WHICH INCLUDES DATA RELATED TO RESIDENCE
REQUIREMENTS, AGE, EDUCATION, PHYSICAL AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS,
SALARY RANGE, AND OTHER CRITERIA TO PROVIDE THOSE SEEKING A CAREER IN
LAW ENFORCEMENT WITH CONCISE INFORMATION REGARDING SELECTION CRITERIA
OF THE VARIOUS LEVELS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN THE UNITED
STATES.

16260

AUTHCRS: MILTON, FRANK.

TITLE: THE ENGLISH MAGISTRACY.

SOURCEID: LONDON, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1967. 146 P. \$1.20.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH MAGISTRACY CAN BE TRACED FOR SIX TO EIGHT CENTURIES DURING WHICH TIME THE STATUS, POWER, AND FUNCTION OF THE MAGISTRATES HAVE VARIED GREATLY. THE INFORMALITY WHICH DISTINGUISHES MAGISTRATES' COURTS FROM THE "HIGHER COURTS" HAS INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS. THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF THE MAGISTRATE IS THE HEARING OF CRIMINAL CASES; ALMOST EVERY CASE BEGINS IN A MAGISTRATES' COURT AND MUST GO NO FURTHER. PREWAR CASES IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS TOTALLED THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION PER YEAR WHILE IN 1965 THE TOTAL WAS TWICE THIS NUMBER. WHILE THE RULES OF PROCEDURE IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS ARE FEW AND SIMPLE, THOSE GOVERNING THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE ARE VERY COMPLEX. QUESTIONS INVOLVING SENTENCE MUST BE ANSWERED MORE FREQUENTLY AND ARE OFTEN AS DIFFICULT AS THOSE INVOLVING GUILT OR INNOCENCE. DURING THE 19TH CENTURY, MOST OF THE DUTIES OF MAGISTRATES, OTHER THAN THOSE RELATED TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL LAW, WERE DELEGATED TO GOVERNMENT, ELECTED, OR STATUTORY BODIES, ALTHOUGH SOME CIVIL JURISDICTION AND NONCOURT RESPONSIBILITIES REMAIN. (39 REFERENCES)

16261

AUTHCRS: PRICE, STEWART D.

TITLE: CRIME CHECK.

SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.

SOURCEID: 35(6):14-20, 1968.

INVOLVING CITIZENS IN A PROGRAM WITH LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO PREVENT CRIME AND AID IN APPREHENSION OF OFFENDERS IS THE AIM OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEF OF POLICE CRIME CHECK PROGRAM. IT IS A POLICE-PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM ON CRIME PREVENTION FOR USE BY LOCAL DEPARTMENTS. CRIME CHECK HAS TWO OBJECTIVES: (1) TO EDUCATE THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE IMPORTANCE OF REPORTING CRIMES BEING COMMITTED OR SUSPICIOUS PERSONS AND EVENTS; AND (2) TO TEACH INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS THE BASIC STEPS TO INCREASED PROTECTION FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR PROPERTY. AN INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR LOCAL DEPARTMENTS DETAILS THE BEST COURSE OF ACTION IN ORGANIZING THE DEPARTMENT; OBTAINING COMMUNITY SUPPORT; FINANCING; ENLISTING THE MASS MEDIA; AND USING CRIME CHECK MATERIALS.

16262

AUTHCRS: FOX, HARRY G.

TITLE: COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORIENTATION FOR POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CRCP).

SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.

SOURCEID: 35(6):22-23, 26, 1968.

TO IMPROVE THE POLICE OFFICER'S KNOWLEDGE AND APPRECIATION OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND TO DEMONSTRATE HOW THE POLICEMAN CAN DEVELOP SUPPORT FROM THE COMMUNITY, THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORIENTATION FOR POLICE (CRCP) PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA. IT PROVIDES TRAINING SESSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS GOALS AND PROBLEMS.

16263

AUTHCRS: STRUL, GENE.

TITLE: PARTNERS IN CRIME.

SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.

SOURCEID: 35(6):22, 30, 32, 1968.

A DOCUMENTARY FILM WAS MADE OF A VARIETY OF CRIMES STAGED IN MIAMI BY PLAIN-CLOTHED POLICE OFFICERS AND NEWSMEN IN ORDER TO TEST PUBLIC APATHY. THE REFUSAL, IN MOST CASES, OF THE PUBLIC TO GET INVOLVED IN ANY WAY, TO CALL POLICE OR TO ASSIST IN APPREHENSION OR IDENTIFICATION, WAS RECORDED ON FILM. WHEN SHOWN ON TELEVISION, THIS FILM MOTIVATED A NUMBER OF INSTANCES OF PUBLIC ACTION AGAINST CRIME.

16264

AUTHORS: REEDIN, THOMAS.
TITLE: OPERATION GRASS ROOTS.
SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.
SOURCEID: 35(6):34, 36, 40, 1968.

TO REDUCE THE RISING CRIME RATE, THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT DECIDED IN 1966 TO INITIATE A SERIES OF CAMPAIGNS DESIGNED AS A DIRECT "GRASS ROOTS" APPROACH TO CRIME PREVENTION. THE FIRST CAMPAIGN WAS DIRECTED AGAINST VEHICLE THEFT. UTILIZING THE TECHNIQUES OF ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS, THE FACTS OF VEHICLE THEFT WERE COMMUNICATED TO THE PUBLIC, AND CITIZENS ADOPTING BASIC PREVENTIVE PRACTICES INCURRED A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN AUTO THEFT.

16266

AUTHORS: SILVERMAN, HAROLD.
TITLE: POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING.
SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.
SOURCEID: 35(6):57-59, 1968.

A COMPULSORY 12-HOUR TRAINING COURSE IN HUMAN AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS WAS PROVIDED FOR MEMBERS OF THE DAYTON OHIO POLICE FORCE. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE COURSE, OFFICERS WERE ASKED TO EVALUATE IT BY RESPONDING TO A QUESTIONNAIRE. THE DATA INDICATED THAT OFFICERS WERE INTERESTED IN SELF-IMPROVEMENT, AND IN LEARNING SOUND METHODS AND TECHNIQUES FOR HANDLING COMMUNITY AND RACIAL PROBLEMS.

16267

AUTHORS: NEWMAN, CHARLES L.; BIELEN, THOMAS R.
TITLE: WORK RELEASE: AN ALTERNATIVE IN CORRECTIONAL HANDLING.
SOURCEID: UNIVERSITY PARK, PENN., PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, 1968. 17 P.

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL HANDLING IN THE BUCKS COUNTY PRISON IN PENNSYLVANIA WAS MADE. IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHETHER WORK RELEASE WAS AS EFFECTIVE AS INCARCERATION FOR SHORT TERM OFFENDERS IN A COUNTY JAIL AND IN ORDER TO DEVELOP AN INSTRUMENT FOR PREDICTION OF SUCCESS IN SUBJECTS SELECTED FOR WORK RELEASE. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM WAS MEASURED BY COMPARING THE RECIDIVISM OF A GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM WITH A GROUP OF 69 WHO HAD NOT. THOSE WHO HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM WERE OLDER, MORE WERE NON-WHITE, MORE WERE MARRIED, AND MORE WERE SKILLED WORKERS. BOTH GROUPS WERE SERVING SENTENCES FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF OFFENSES. THE LENGTH OF TIME SERVED WAS LONGER FOR THE WORK-RELEASE GROUP, A FACT WHICH MIGHT HAVE INFLUENCED THEIR LATER LOWER RATE OF RECIDIVISM. WITHIN 18 MONTHS OF RELEASE, 15 PERCENT OF THE GROUP WHICH HAD NOT EXPERIENCED WORK RELEASE HAD COMMITTED NEW OFFENSES AS COMPARED TO ONLY EIGHT PERCENT OF THE WORK-RELEASE GROUP. THE FINDINGS OF THIS STUDY INDICATED THAT WORK RELEASE COULD BE A SUCCESSFUL CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVE WITHOUT INCREASED RISK FOR THE COMMUNITY. (5 REFERENCES)

16268

AUTHORS: CLEVELAND, OHIO. CITIZENS' ADVISORY BOARD OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.
TITLE: REPORT.
SOURCEID: CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1968. 19 P. 25 CENTS.

BECAUSE OF THE DISSATISFACTION WITH THE FUNCTIONING OF THE JUVENILE COURT OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY IN CLEVELAND, AN ADVISORY BOARD WAS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE COURT'S OPERATIONS AND TO RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS IN FOUR MAJOR AREAS: GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COURT; LEGISLATIVE CHANGES; SERVICES TO THE COURT; AND COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS WITH ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE THE COURT. THE SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY REVEALED THAT THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS OBSERVED WAS A LACK OF ADEQUATE MANAGEMENT. THE MOST IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS WERE: (1) THAT THE JUDICIARY FUNCTION AS A POLICY-MAKING BODY WITH THE ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF ALL JUDGES; AND (2) THAT THE JUDGES APPOINT A

PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED ADMINISTRATOR AS DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES. ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS MADE REGARDING POLICY MAKING, ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT, INTAKE, PROBATION SERVICES, DETENTION, COMMUNITY SERVICES AND RELATIONS, DECENTRALIZATION, AND LEGISLATION.

16269

AUTHORS: ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH.
TITLE: RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE, 1968. 12 P.

WHILE THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OPPOSES EFFECTIVE GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF LEGITIMATE SPORTSMEN, MUCH OF THE ORGANIZED RESISTANCE COMES FROM VIOLENCE-PRONE EXTREMIST POLITICAL GROUPS. THESE RACIST AND EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS ENCOURAGE MEMBERS TO ARM THEMSELVES AND TO PREPARE FOR CONFLICT. THE OPPOSITION OF THESE GROUPS TO GUN CONTROL LEGISLATION IS PERHAPS THE BEST RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PASSAGE OF SUCH LAWS.

16270

AUTHORS: NATIONAL PAROLE INSTITUTES.
TITLE: UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS. INTRA-AGENCY RELIABILITY.
SOURCEID: DAVIS, CALIFORNIA, NCCO RESEARCH CENTER, 1967. 72 P.

IN ORDER TO SHARE INFORMATION CONCERNING CHARACTERISTICS OF PAROLEES, INCLUDING THEIR PAROLE OUTCOMES, 49 PAROLE AGENCIES ACROSS THE UNITED STATES ARE COLLABORATING IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTING SYSTEM. BEFORE RESULTS FROM THIS PROGRAM ARE ACCEPTED, THE DATA BEING COLLECTED MUST BE SHOWN TO BE RELIABLE. ONE MEASURE OF THIS IS THE EXTENT TO WHICH REPEATED CODINGS, BASED UPON ONE SET OF DEFINITIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS, AGREE IN TERMS OF THE INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM A GROUP OF CASE FILES WITHIN AN AGENCY. SEVEN PAROLE AGENCIES PARTICIPATED IN THE STUDY OF RELIABILITY REPORTED HERE. IN EACH, A SECOND PERSON INDEPENDENTLY CODED A RANDOM SAMPLE OF CASES PREVIOUSLY CODED. STUDY OF AGREEMENTS AND DISAGREEMENTS IN THE RESULTING PAIRS OF CODINGS DEMONSTRATED AN ACCEPTABLE CODING RELIABILITY. CODINGS WERE IN PERFECT AGREEMENT 89 PERCENT OF THE TIME; AND THE TOTAL CORRELATION WAS .84. HOWEVER, INDIVIDUAL ITEMS DIFFERED IN CODING DIFFICULTY. FOR SIX "MORE DIFFICULT" ITEMS, RELIABILITY WAS SERIOUSLY REDUCED; THIS WAS APPARENTLY DUE TO UNCLEAR DEFINITIONS, INACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION IN CASE FILES, AND INADEQUATE IDENTIFICATION OF ERRORS DURING DATA PROCESSING AT THE RESEARCH CENTER. WORKSHOPS ARE PROPOSED FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALL AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE REPORTING SYSTEM IN ORDER TO CLARIFY ITEM DEFINITIONS FURTHER AND TO ESTABLISH STANDARDS FOR CASE FILE INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR INCREASED RELIABILITY. THE STUDY SHOWS THAT RELIABLE INFORMATION IS BEING COLLECTED, BUT THAT IMPROVEMENT IN CODING DEFINITIONS, CASEFILE INFORMATION, AND DATA PROCESSING COULD ENHANCE UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS' DATA RELIABILITY.

16271

AUTHORS: MOHR, J.W.; WILDRIDGE, M.A.
TITLE: SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW (PART IV): INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.
SOURCEID: CANADA, CLARKE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, 1968. 38 P. (CASE SUMMARIES)

AN ANALYSIS IS MADE OF CASES OF INDECENT ASSAULT ON WOMEN WITHIN A LARGER STUDY OF THE NATURE OF OFFENSES UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA. ABOUT ONE-HALF OF THE 112 OFFENDERS ARE INVOLVED IN FROTTEURISTIC ACTS, THE OTHER HALF REPRESENTING A RESIDUAL CATEGORY OF ASSAULT, SO THE ANALYSIS IS DIVIDED INTO THESE TWO GROUPS. THE AGES OF VICTIMS WERE GROUPED FOR ANALYSIS SINCE DIFFERENT PHENOMENA COULD BE EXPECTED IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS. BOTH FROTTEURISM AND ASSAULT ARE EXAMINED IN TERMS OF AGE FACTORS, SOCIAL FACTORS, AND VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP; TIME, PLACE, AND NATURE OF THE ACT; ROLE OF VICTIM; COMPLAINT; AND COURT PROCESS INCLUDING CHARGES, OUTCOME, AND PREVIOUS RECORD. TABLES AND CHARTS ON FROTTEURISM AND ASSAULT ARE ALSO GIVEN.

16272

AUTHCRS: RICHMOND, M. S.
TITLE: CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING IN THE COMMUNITY.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 6(1):2-9, 1968.

A PERVERSIVE CLIMATE OF CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1960'S HAS HAD AN IMPACT UPON ALL OF THE NATION'S SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS. THERE HAS EMERGED A NEW APPRECIATION THAT THE TASK OF CORRECTIONS--THE REINTEGRATION OF THE OFFENDER INTO SOCIETY--INTERSECTS WITH THAT OF OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE SOLUTION OF HUMAN PROBLEMS. ONE OF THE MOST ESSENTIAL ASPECTS IN PREPARING THE OFFENDER FOR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY INVOLVES ACTIVE COLLABORATION, BOTH IN BROAD PROGRAM PLANNING AND IN PLANNING FOR INDIVIDUALS IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, WITH EMPLOYERS; TRADE UNIONS; THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM; AND AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR VOCATIONAL COUNSELING, REHABILITATION, AND EMPLOYMENT PLACEMENT. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, AS WELL AS LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, HAVE BEGUN TO SHOW A NEW WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE DIRECTLY TO THE TRAINING NEEDS OF OFFENDERS. PART OF THE STIMULUS FOR THIS MOVEMENT HAS ITS ORIGINS IN NEWER COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS: WORK-RELEASE AND RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTERS. A SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF THE RESIDENTIAL CENTER IS TO SERVE AS A MEDIATOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES WHICH BEAR UPON THE NEEDS OF THE OFFENDER. THE ROLE OF THE BROKER IS IMPLICIT ALSO IN THE INVOLVEMENT OF PROBATION AND PAROLE FIELD AGENTS IN THE PROCESSES OF REINTEGRATION. NO SUSTAINED EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO TRANSFORM THE JAIL INTO AN EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS CENTER. FAR MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE TO ASSIST THE MISDEMEANANT IN SOLVING THE PROBLEMS WHICH LED TO HIS COMMITMENT AND TO SUPPORT HIS EFFORTS TO COPE AND MANAGE IN THE COMMUNITY. A BALANCED VIEW MUST BE MAINTAINED WITH RESPECT TO THE USE OF NEW INTERVENTIONS: ALL OFFENDERS CANNOT BENEFIT FROM THEM; AND A TENSION MUST BE AVOIDED BETWEEN THE INSTITUTIONAL AND THE COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, TO PRESERVE THE CHANCE TO STRENGTHEN THE ESSENTIAL CONTINUUM OF TREATMENT. (7 REFERENCES)

16273

AUTHCRS: YABLONSKY, LEWIS.
TITLE: THE PROBLEMS OF DEVIANT RESEARCH.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 6(1):10-13, 1968.

"DEVIANT RESEARCH" IS THE TYPE OF RESEARCH THAT CAN PLACE A SOCIAL SCIENTIST IN A DEVIANT OR ILLEGAL POSITION IN THE COURSE OF HIS ETHICAL, LEGITIMATE, AND SINCERE RESEARCH EFFORT. PARTICIPANT-OBSERVATION STUDY OF ILLEGAL DEVIANT BEHAVIOR IN LIVE SITUATIONS IN A NATURAL MILIEU CAN LEAD TO ROLE-CONFLICT POSITIONS: REVEALING HIS SOURCE WOULD END THE SCIENTIST'S RESEARCH; AND FAILING TO DISCLOSE INFORMATION CAN CONSTITUTE LEGAL GUILT OF A MISDEMEANOR. REMEDIAL LEGISLATION, GRANTING IMMUNITY TO QUALIFIED SOCIAL SCIENTISTS SINCERELY ENGAGED IN RESEARCH, SHOULD BE PROMULGATED BY THE STATE. THE DATA ACQUIRED BY LIVE RESEARCH INTO ALL AREAS OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR IS NEEDED FOR A PROPER UNDERSTANDING OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS AS A FOUNDATION FOR RESOLVING AND AMELIORATING SOCIAL PATHOLOGY.

16274

AUTHCRS: MCCAGHY, CHARLES H.; ALLEN, IRVING L.; COLFAX, J. DAVID.
TITLE: PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE-SIZED NORTHERN CITY.
SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
SOURCEID: 6(1):14-22, 1968.

THE PUBLIC IMAGE OF THE POLICE OFFICER IS ASSAILED BY BAD PUBLICITY AND BY HIS INCREASED CONFLICT WITH THE NOMINALLY NON-CRIMINAL SEGMENT OF SOCIETY. A STUDY WAS MADE TO DETERMINE BY INTERVIEW SURVEY THE EXTENT TO WHICH HOSTILE ATTITUDES TOWARD POLY EXIST IN A MEDIUM-SIZED NORTHERN CITY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, WHERE ABOUT 25 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION WAS NEGRO IN 1966. DATA WERE COLLECTED AS PART OF A MULTI-PURPOSE SAMPLE SURVEY DURING JUNE AND JULY 1966. THE SAMPLE WAS A SELF-WEIGHTING TWO-STAGE STRATIFIED

AREA PROBABILITY SAMPLE OF HOUSEHOLDS. INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED AND COMPLETED WITH 618 RESPONDENTS. THE CITIZENS AS A WHOLE APPEARED SATISFIED WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THE POLICE: 65 PERCENT WERE SATISFIED; 23 PERCENT WERE SOMEWHAT SATISFIED. HOWEVER, WHILE 52.5 PERCENT OF THE NEGRO SAMPLE (N#120) WERE SATISFIED WITH THE POLICE JOB, 68 PERCENT OF THE WHITES (N#498) WERE. THE PRIMARY REASONS FOR PUBLIC UNHAPPINESS WITH THE POLICE INVOLVE THEIR INABILITY OR UNWILLINGNESS TO ACT AS LAW ENFORCERS; ABUSE OF ROLE PREROGATIVES CONSTITUTES ONLY A MINOR ISSUE. OF EIGHT SENTENCES USED TO REPRESENT SPECIFIC CRITICISMS POPULARLY DIRECTED TOWARD POLICE, THE ONE RECEIVING THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF AGREEMENT (34.3 PERCENT) CONCERNED THE POLICE CONTACT WITH CITIZENS OVER RELATIVELY MINOR CONSIDERATIONS; ONLY ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE SAMPLE BELIEVED THAT POLICE WERE ARROGANT OR UNNECESSARILY BRUTAL. PROPORTIONATELY MORE NEGROES THAN WHITES AGREED WITH ALL SPECIFIC CRITICISMS OF THE POLICE; THERE WERE VARYING DEGREES OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS DEPENDING ON THE SPECIFIC CRITICISM. EVEN IN CITIES WITH A SMALL NONWHITE POPULATION AND A RELATIVELY UNEVENTFUL HISTORY OF RACE RELATIONS, ANTI-POLICE SENTIMENT, POSSIBLY STEMMING FROM ROUTINE CONTACTS WITH POLICE, CAN BECOME THE VEHICLE FOR EXPRESSING MORE GENERAL MINORITY GROUP FRUSTRATION AND HOSTILITY, AS EVIDENCED BY THE JULY 1967 RIOTS IN HARTFORD, WHICH WERE SET OFF BY A CHARGE OF POLICE BRUTALITY. (21 REFERENCES)

16275

AUTHORS: ROGERS, JOSEPH W.
 TITLE: PROGRESSIVISM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL FRAMEWORK FROM ARREST THROUGH PAROLE.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 6(1):23-36, 1968.

DATA WERE OBTAINED BY MEANS OF QUESTIONNAIRES FROM OVER 400 RESPONDENTS REPRESENTING A NUMBER OF CRITICAL POINTS OF THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS: LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS; SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES; CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STAFF; PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS; PROBATION AND PAROLE STAFF; AND MEMBERS OF A CITIZENS' COUNCIL. CORRECTIONAL PROGRESSIVISM WAS DEFINED AS THE DEGREE OF FAVORABILITY TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF NEW IDEAS AND METHODS IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. THE GENERAL DOMINANCE OF THE NOTIONS OF REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF OFFENDERS WERE ASSUMED AS GOAL REFERENTS. TWELVE IDEAS REPRESENTING BOTH TRADITIONAL AND PROGRESSIVE ASPECTS OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS WERE EMPLOYED. OF THESE, THE ADVOCATING OF MORE USE OF PAROLE PREDICTION INSTRUMENTS RECEIVED MOST SUPPORT. NEXT, 57 PERCENT FAVORED WITHHOLDING OF PAROLE UNTIL AN INMATE IS ASSURED A JOB UPON RELEASE. THE THREE AREAS RECEIVING THE NEXT HIGHEST AMOUNTS OF AGREEMENT IN DESCENDING ORDER WERE: INCETERMINATE SENTENCING; LONG-TERM IMPRISONMENT FOR FIRST-DEGREE MURDER; AND STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSITION OF GREATER USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY. USING THE 12 ITEMS, A GENERAL INDEX OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRESSIVISM WAS CONSTRUCTED, BY COMPUTING MEAN SCORES FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL RESPONDENT, WHICH WERE THEN CONVERTED INTO GROUP SCORES. IN A PRELIMINARY EFFORT TO ACCOUNT FOR CORRECTIONAL PROGRESSIVISM, A NUMBER OF VARIABLES WERE CORRELATED WITH THE 12 ITEMS, INCLUDING EDUCATION, INCOME, SELF-RANK, AGE, CONTACT WITH OTHER SYSTEM INCUMBENTS, JOB AND CAREER SATISFACTION, AND POSITIONAL DISTANCE FROM THE OFFENSE (OR VICTIM). HYPOTHESES OF A DIRECT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE OF PROGRESSIVISM AND THE CORRELATES OF EDUCATION, CONTACT, AND DISTANCE FROM OFFENSE WERE CONFIRMED. AND STRONG SUPPORT WAS RENDERED FOR INCOME AND SELF-RANK. A SHARING OF IDENTIFICATION WITHIN AN OCCUPATION MAY INDICATE LIBERAL INNOVATIONS THROUGHOUT THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM, AS MEMBERS INCREASE IN EDUCATION AND INTERACTION AND ARE REWARDED COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR INVESTMENTS. (39 REFERENCES)

16276

AUTHORS: HARDT, ROBERT H; PETERSON, SANDRA J.
 TITLE: NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 6(1):37-47, 1968.

THE FIRST SERIES OF FINDINGS OBTAINED FROM A DELINQUENCY SELF-REPORT STUDY CONDUCTED AMONG JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS IN ONE MEDIUM-SIZED AMERICAN CITY ARE PRESENTED. SCHOOLS WERE SELECTED FROM NEIGHBORHOODS WHICH DIFFERED MARKEDLY IN OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY RATES, INCOME LEVELS, AND RACIAL COMPOSITION. FOUR SETS OF ITEMS WERE DEVELOPED TO MEASURE THEFT, FIGHTING, VANDALISM AND WAYWARD ACTIVITIES. THE PRESENT FINDINGS INDICATE THAT AREAS WITH HIGH OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY RATES HAVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF YOUNGSTERS WITH MORE SERIOUS INVOLVEMENT IN PARTICULAR TYPES OF DELINQUENT ACTIVITY. SPECIFICALLY, THE RESULTS DEMONSTRATE THAT CERTAIN TYPES OF INVOLVEMENT, SUCH AS THEFT AND FIGHTING, ARE MORE HIGHLY CONCENTRATED IN CERTAIN NEIGHBORHOODS, WHILE OTHER ACTS, SUCH AS VANDALISM AND WAYWARD ACTIVITIES, SHOW A MORE UNIFORM PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS HAVE METHODOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL, AND PRACTICAL RELEVANCE. FURTHER WORK IS NEEDED TO DEVELOP MORE COMPREHENSIVE AND MORE REFINED SCALES OF DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY. OMNIBUS SCALES OF DELINQUENCY BEHAVIOR APPEAR TO HAVE SERIOUS LIMITATIONS. ETIOLOGICAL FORMULATIONS NEED TO BE FOCUSED MORE CLEARLY ON SPECIFIC TYPES OF DELINQUENT CONDUCT. COMMUNITIES SELECTING NEIGHBORHOODS FOR DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROGRAMS ON THE BASIS OF HIGHEST OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY RATES ARE PROBABLY SELECTING AREAS IN WHICH DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY IS HIGHEST. HOWEVER, IT IS PROBABLE THAT SUCH AMBITIOUS EFFORTS MIGHT BE MORE SUCCESSFUL IF PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMS WERE FOCUSED ON REDUCTION OF THE SPECIFIC TYPES OF DELINQUENCY MOST DISTINCTIVE OF SUCH NEIGHBORHOODS. (16 REFERENCES)

16277

AUTHORS: EFTIMIADIS, THEODORE D.; FINK, LUDWIG.
 TITLE: A STUDY REGARDING THE VALUE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PRISON.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 6(1):50-56, 1968.

THE THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY MAINTAINED AT THE DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENTER OF CLINTON PRISON, A MAXIMUM-SECURITY INSTITUTION OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, FEATURES A SPECIAL KIND OF ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH PSYCHOTHERAPY IS WELL-VALUED AND ACCEPTED. EFFORTS THERE HAVE BEEN PRODUCING ENCOURAGING RESULTS TO DATE. THE CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT OF THE PRISON, WITH CERTAIN MANIPULATIONS, MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO FORCE THERAPY ON THE INMATE, IN THE HOPE THAT HE WILL EVENTUALLY YIELD TO ITS IMPACT, WILLINGLY, THOUGH MANY FACTORS COMBINE TO CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE NOT CONDUCTIVE TO THE FREE GROWTH OF MODERN PSYCHIATRIC METHODS. EFFORTS ARE FOCUSED ON THE CREATION OF A THERAPY-ORIENTED SOCIETY FROM THE OUTSET; AND ALL ORGANIZED THERAPEUTIC ACTIVITIES ARE COMPULSORY. COMMUNITY MEETINGS ARE HELD DAILY; EACH INMATE IS ASSIGNED TO A PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC GROUP OF 10 TO 12 INMATES WHICH MEETS ONCE A WEEK UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF A PROFESSIONAL THERAPIST; AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY IS PROVIDED AT LEAST ONCE WEEKLY. CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS ARE GIVEN THE ROLE OF REHABILITATOR AND ARE MEMBERS OF THE THERAPEUTIC GROUP. AFTER 10 MONTHS OF THE PROGRAM, THEIR ATTITUDE REFLECTS BELIEF IN AND RESPECT FOR THERAPY AND TREATMENT; THE OFFICER IS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN HELPING THE WHOLE COMMUNITY TO BECOME DIRECTED TOWARD THERAPY. AN ATMOSPHERE OF PERMISSIVENESS AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION HAS RESULTED IN AN IMPROVEMENT IN MUCH OF THE BEHAVIOR OF THE INMATES. AN ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO ENCOURAGE PRISONERS TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITIES AND TO LEARN TO SUBSTITUTE INTERNAL CONTROLS AND SELF-DISCIPLINE FOR ENFORCED OBEEDIENCE.

16278

AUTHORS: HIPPCHEN, LEONARD J.
 TITLE: RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENSE TYPE TO REHABILITATION AND FOLLOW-UP SUCCESS.
 SOURCE: CRIMINOLOGICA.
 SOURCEID: 6(1):56-60, 1968.

IN A STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE AIR FORCE PRISONER RETRAINING GROUP AT AMARILLO AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS, THE RELATIONSHIPS WERE EXPLORED BETWEEN VARIOUS TYPES OF OFFENSES AND PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND FOLLOW-UP SUCCESS. THE STUDY POPULATION INCLUDED THE TOTAL OF 966 PRISONERS PROCESSED THROUGH THE RETRAINING GROUP DURING THE YEARS 1963 AND 1964. FORTY-FIVE PERCENT HAD BEEN CONVICTED AND SENTENCED BY A COURTS MARTIAL BOARD FOR OFFENSES RELATED TO DISHONESTY AND FRAUD; 27 PERCENT, FOR BEING ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE; 25 PERCENT, FOR OFFENSES OF A VIOLENT NATURE; AND THREE PERCENT WERE SEX OFFENDERS. EIGHTY-EIGHT PERCENT HAD NO PRIOR MILITARY CONVICTIONS. TWO SETS OF CRITERIA WERE ESTABLISHED FOR COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: ONE SET COMPARED OFFENSE TYPES AND RESTORED-DISCHARGED DICHOTOMY; THE SECOND COMPARED OFFENSE TYPES AND A FOLLOW-UP SUCCESS-FAILURE DICHOTOMY. DISPOSITION DATA WERE SECURED FROM CASE HISTORIES. FOLLOW-UP DATA ON EACH RESTOREE WAS SECURED: SIX MONTHS FOLLOWING RESTORATION, BY QUESTIONNAIRES FILLED OUT BY THE RESTOREE'S SQUADRON COMMANDER; AND AT THE END OF CURRENT ENLISTMENT, FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS FOLLOWING RESTORATION, BY SCREENING AIR FORCE AIRMAN DISCHARGE ROSTERS. OF THE 63 PERCENT OF ALL PRISONERS WHO WERE RESTORED TO FULL DUTY, 92 PERCENT WERE PERFORMING SUCCESSFULLY AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS; 81 PERCENT WERE SUCCESSFUL TO THE END OF THEIR CURRENT ENLISTMENT. SEX OFFENSES WERE FOUND TO HAVE A HIGH PROBABILITY OF REHABILITATION SUCCESS WITHIN THE PROGRAM; OFFENSES INVOLVING VIOLENCE AND DISHONESTY AND FRAUD, MEDIUM; AND RUNAWAY OFFENSES, LOW. SEX AND VIOLENCE OFFENSES HAD A HIGH PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS FOLLOWING RELEASE FROM THE INSTITUTION; DISHONESTY AND FRAUD OFFENSES, MEDIUM; AND RUNAWAY OFFENSES, LOW. A NUMBER OF RESEARCH STUDIES EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENSE TYPE AND FOLLOW-UP SUCCESS OF PRISONERS FOLLOWING RELEASE FROM PRISON ALSO TENDED TO FIND THE LOWEST RECIDIVISM RATES AMONG SEX AND VIOLENCE OFFENSES, AND THE HIGHEST AMONG RUNAWAYS. OFFENSES INVOLVING DISHONESTY AND FRAUD FELL IN BETWEEN.

16279

AUTHORS: JESSOR, RICHARD; GRAVES, THEODORE D.; HANSON, ROBERT C.; JESSOR, SHIRLEY L.
 TITLE: SOCIETY, PERSONALITY, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. A STUDY OF A TRI-ETHNIC COMMUNITY.
 SOURCEIC: NEW YORK, HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 1968. 500 P. \$9.95.

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY THEORY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR WAS TESTED IN A SMALL, RURAL AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO, USING HEAVY ALCOHOL DRINKING AS AN EXAMPLE OF SUCH BEHAVIOR. THE RESEARCH BEGAN WITH THE TASK OF ACCOUNTING FOR DIFFERENTIAL RATES OF OCCURRENCE OF HEAVY ALCOHOL USE AMONG THREE ETHNIC GROUPS: ANGLO-AMERICANS (DEFINED AS WHITES, WHETHER ENGLISH, GERMAN, OR ITALIAN), SPANISH-AMERICANS, AND INDIANS. THREE MAJOR CONVERGING INVESTIGATIONS WERE MADE BY A FIELD THEORY APPROACH, IN AN ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT THE BEHAVIOR EXAMINED WAS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE INTERACTION OF FACTORS IN THE PERSONALITY AND IN THE SOCIOCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT. TREATING DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AS LEARNED, PURPOSEFUL, GOAL-ORIENTED, AND ADAPTIVE, THE PROBLEM BECAME TO ACCOUNT FOR SELECTION AMONG POSSIBLE ADAPTIVE ALTERNATIVES, TO SEE DEVIANCE AS REFLECTING THE FAILURE OF CONFORMITY. THE THREE INVESTIGATIONS WERE: (1) A COMMUNITY SURVEY, WHICH ASSESSED THE APPLICABILITY OF THE THEORY OF DEVIANCE TO THE ADULT POPULATION, WHERE SUBJECTS WERE CHOSEN BY STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING FROM A COMPLETE CENSUS LIST, AND DATA WERE OBTAINED BY INTERVIEWING CROSS-CHECKED WITH COURT RECORDS; (2) A STUDY WHICH USED THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL BODY AND DERIVED DATA BY GROUP-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES OR TESTS; AND (3) A SOCIALIZATION STUDY, DONE BY INTERVIEWS WITH PARENTS, WHICH FOCUSED ON THE PROCESSES WHICH ANTECEDE THE PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR SYSTEMS AND MEDIATE THE RELATION OF THE LATTER TO THE SOCIOCULTURAL ENVIRONMENT. THE FINDINGS ABOUT ALCOHOL USE MADE EVIDENT THE COMPLEXITY OF DEVIANCE; IT WAS DEMONSTRATED IN ALL THREE STUDIES THAT EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL USE IS RELATED TO DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURES AND CONTROLS, BOTH SOCIOCULTURAL AND PERSONAL. THE RESEARCH SUGGESTED THAT A LACK OF NORMATIVE CONSENSUS WITHIN A GROUP MAY BE RELEVANT TO DEVIANCE; THAT DIFFERENCES IN EXPECTATION FOR ACHIEVING WHAT IS VALUED IS CRUCIAL IN RATES OF DEVIANCE AMONG GROUPS. LAST, THE WORK CONTRIBUTED TO AN ANALYSIS OF ETHNICITY BY DEALING WITH IT AS REPRESENTING A POSITION IN SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL SPACE.

16280
AUTHORS: ZELINSKII, A.
TITLE: /DOBROVOLNYI OTKAZ OT PRESTUPLENIIA./
TRTITLE: VOLUNTARY NONENACTMENT OF AN OFFENSE.
SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (USSR).
SOURCEID: NO.8:9-11, 1968.

LEGAL WRITERS AND COURTS IN THE USSR VARY IN THEIR INTERPRETATIONS OF A PERSON'S VOLUNTARY DECISION NOT TO ENACT AN ATTEMPTED OFFENSE. THE FREEDOM OF THE POTENTIAL OFFENDER'S DECISION IS LIMITED, IF HE ENCOUNTERS OBSTACLES IN PERPETRATING THE OFFENSE. ONE OPINION IS THAT THE REALIZATION OF THE DISADVANTAGE RESULTING FROM POSSIBLE CRIMINAL ACTION PRECLUDES VOLUNTARY PERFORMANCE, ALTHOUGH THE SUBJECT'S FREEDOM OF DECISION DECREASES WITH INCREASING OBSTACLES. IT STILL PERSISTS AS LONG AS THERE ARE ALTERNATIVE DECISIONS. IF A PERPETRATOR IS AWARE OF THE ACTUAL POSSIBILITY OF COMMITTING AN OFFENSE AND YET REFRAINS FROM DOING SO, HIS DECISION QUALIFIES AS BEING VOLUNTARY.

16281
AUTHORS: VEREIN BEWAHRUNGSHILFE.
TITLE: /DENKSCHRIFT ZUR STRAFRECHTSREFORM./
TRTITLE: MEMORANDUM ON THE REFORM OF PENAL LAW.
SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (WEST GERMANY).
SOURCEID: 15(2):115-126, 1968.

THE PROBATION ASSOCIATION (VEREIN BEWAHRUNGSHILFE) OF WEST GERMANY ELABORATES A MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE IMPROVEMENT OF CURRENT CRIMINAL LAW REFORM. THE PROJECT CLEARLY DEFINES THE LEGAL INSTITUTIONS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE TO BE COMBINED WITH SUPERVISION. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECURITY SUPERVISION WARRANT AND MONEY CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROBATIONER OR PAROLEE FOR WELFARE PURPOSES WOULD GREATLY FACILITATE TREATMENT DURING THE PROBATION AND PAROLE PERIODS. SECURITY SUPERVISION SHOULD BE TRANSFORMED INTO GUIDANCE SUPERVISION AND A CORRECTION COURT SHOULD SUPERVISE THE EXECUTION OF SENTENCES. JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE IS TO BE AVAILABLE FROM SOCIAL SERVICES AS A PART OF POSTRELEASE AID.

16282
AUTHORS: PAEHLER, HANS-HERMANN.
TITLE: /GEGENENTWURF./
TRTITLE: COUNTER-PROPOSAL.
SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (WEST GERMANY).
SOURCEID: 15(2):127-131, 1968.

THE 1962 CRIMINAL CODE PROJECT OF WEST GERMANY MAKES EXTENSIVE PROVISIONS FOR PROBATION; THEY INCLUDE THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH PROBATION MAY BE APPLIED, PROCEDURE AND CONDITIONS, DURATION, PROBATION AID, INSTRUCTIONS TO END OBLIGATIONS OF THE PROBATIONER, AND CHANGES IN AND ANNULMENT OF THE PROBATION SENTENCE. THE PROJECT ALSO INCLUDES CONTRADICTIONARY AND HARMFUL PROVISIONS WHICH MAY SERIOUSLY IMPEDE SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF THE INSTITUTION OF PROBATION IN THE FUTURE.

16283
AUTHORS: MEYER, HANS.
TITLE: /INTENSIVIERE ZUSAMMENARBEIT ZWISCHEN ERWACHSENENSTRAFVOLLZUG - STRAFRICHTER - BEWAHRUNGSHILFER./
TRTITLE: THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS.
SOURCE: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE (WEST GERMANY).
SOURCEID: 15(2):152-162, 1968.

THE SO-CALLED "FAILURES" CONSTITUTING A HIGH PROPORTION AMONG ADULT OFFENDERS, REPRESENT A DIFFICULT PROBLEM FOR THE PAROLE BOARD. IN WEST GERMANY, THERE IS USUALLY INSUFFICIENT COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COURTS AND THE PRISON AUTHORITIES ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE PAROLE

OFFICERS ON THE OTHER. THE LATTER DO NOT RECEIVE ALL THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN RECORDS OF FUTURE PAROLEES. IN ORDER TO PREPARE THE "FAILURES" FOR PAROLE, WAYS TO INSPIRE THEIR DESIRE FOR REFORM SHOULD BE STUDIED MORE INTENSELY. AN EARLY CONTACT BETWEEN THE PRISONER AND THE PAROLE OFFICER SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED, TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL RELEASE, AS PREPARATION FOR THE PAROLE PERIOD.

16284

AUTHORS: SIMPSON, JOSEPH.
TITLE: THE POLICE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):119-129, 1968.

POLICE WORKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH VARIOUS SOCIAL SERVICES ARE BEST EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. THEY CONSIDER PROBLEMS OF DRUG ABUSE, TRUANCY, RECIDIVISM, AND PRE-DELINQUENCY. POLICE ALSO WARN THE COMMUNITY OF THE DANGERS OF DELINQUENCY, AND HELP YOUTHS WHO MIGHT BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY INCARCERATION OR OTHER CONTACT WITH HARDENED OFFENDERS. THUS, POLICE MUST HAVE A FULLER ROLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW MEASURES IN DELINQUENCY TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. FINALLY, THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE JUVENILE SPECIALISTS TO WORK WITH COMMUNITY LEADERS MAY AID AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF CURBING DELINQUENCY. THESE SPECIALISTS, ABLE TO DEVOTE TIME AND ENERGY TO THE PROBLEM OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WOULD PROVE INVALUABLE IN THE FIELDS OF DISCOVERY, ELEMENTARY DIAGNOSIS, REFERRAL AND LIAISON, AS WELL AS IN THE INSTITUTION OF MORE FORMAL COURT PROCESSES.

16285

AUTHORS: BLACKLER, CHARMIAN.
TITLE: PRIMARY RECIDIVISM IN ADULT MEN: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN ON FIRST AND SECOND PRISON SENTENCE.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):130-169, 1968.

A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED OF 438 FIRST SENTENCE MEN, AND 242 PRIMARY RECIDIVISTS. DATA WERE COLLECTED ON THE COMPLETE SOCIAL HISTORIES OF ALL THE INMATES. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WERE USED IN THE ANALYSIS: SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND BEHAVIOR; FAMILY BACKGROUND; EDUCATION; EMPLOYMENT; MILITARY SERVICE; INTELLIGENCE; EDUCATION ATTAINMENT; PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT; ANTHROPOMETRIC DETAILS; MEDICAL HISTORY; PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY; CURRENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE; AND CRIMINAL RECORD. SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS INCLUDED: (1) RECIDIVISTS HAD LESS TOUCH WITH THEIR FAMILIES THAN FIRST SENTENCE MEN; (2) RECIDIVISTS REMEMBERED THEIR HOME LIFE AS BEING LESS HAPPY; (3) THEY SCORED HIGHER ON MMPI NEUROSIS INDICES; AND (4) THEY HAD A GENERAL TENDENCY TO BE MORE SOCIALLY ISOLATED. THESE FINDINGS HAVE IMPORTANT RELEVANCE TO THE PROBLEMS OF PREDICTING AND PREVENTING RECIDIVISM. (31 REFERENCES)

16286

AUTHORS: TAYLOR, A.J.W.
TITLE: A SEARCH AMONG BORSTAL GIRLS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR TATTOOS.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):170-185, 1968.

SIXTY-ONE BORSTAL GIRLS WERE SPLIT INTO THREE GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE FREQUENCY OF THEIR TATTOOS, AND COMPARATIVE STUDIES WERE MADE OF THEIR SOCIAL HISTORIES AND OF THEIR PERFORMANCE ON CERTAIN PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND RATING SCALES. THE RESULTS DEMONSTRATED THAT MORE OF THE GIRLS WITH MANY TATTOOS HAD SPENT LONG PERIODS IN DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS THAN HAD GIRLS IN OTHER GROUPS; THEY WERE MOST CUT OFF TOUCH WITH THEIR FAMILIES; AND THEY WERE THE MOST CRIMINAL IN THEIR ATTITUDES AND AGGRESSIVE IN THEIR BEHAVIOR. THE HEAVILY TATTOOED GIRLS WERE ALSO THE MOST MASCULINE IN THEIR SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND BEHAVIOR, WITH SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER TENSION AND ANXIETY THAN GIRLS IN BOTH OF THE OTHER GROUPS. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE PRACTICE OF TATTOOING MIGHT ONLY BE EFFECTIVELY CONTROLLED

IF THE SPECIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF THE "TATTOO-PRONE" GIRLS ARE MET, BUT IT MIGHT ALSO BE POSSIBLE TO INTRODUCE MORE ACCEPTABLE METHODS BY WHICH THOSE NEEDS WHICH CANNOT BE MODIFIED MIGHT BE CONTROLLED. (43 REFERENCES)

16287

AUTHORS: NIELSON, JOHANNES.
TITLE: CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):186-203, 1968.

THREE PATIENTS WITH THE XYY SYNDROME HAVE BEEN FOUND AMONG 1,160 MALE PATIENTS ADMITTED TO A MENTAL HOSPITAL DURING A 19-MONTH PERIOD. ALL THREE OF THEM HAD A RECORD OF CRIMINALITY AND THEY WERE ALL IMMATURE WITH FEELINGS OF INSECURITY AND WITH CONTACT DIFFICULTIES ESPECIALLY IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH WOMEN. THEY HAD CHARACTER TRAITS OF AGGRESSIVENESS AND DISCREPANCY BETWEEN SEXUAL LIBIDO AND POTENCY WITH A COMPARATIVELY STRONG SEXUAL LIBIDO AND A NORMAL OR LOW POTENCY WHICH TO A CERTAIN EXTENT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE CRIMES OF AT LEAST TWO OF THE THREE PATIENTS. THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER THE LAW SHOULD CONTAIN A SPECIAL SECTION FOR THE SENTENCE OF PERSONS WHO ARE GENETICALLY DISPOSED TO CRIMINALITY WITH NO OR AT LEAST VERY LITTLE POSSIBILITY OF CORRECTION IS BROUGHT UP, AS IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT PUNISHMENT OF ANY KIND WOULD CHANGE THE RISK OF NEW CRIMES IN PATIENTS WHO ARE GENETICALLY DISPOSED TO CRIMINALITY, AS, FOR INSTANCE, PATIENTS WITH THE XYY SYNDROME OR PATIENTS WITH KLINEFELTER'S SYNDROME AND THE SEX CHROMOSOME CONSTITUTION XXY. (25 REFERENCES)

16288

AUTHORS: HUNTER, H.
TITLE: KLINEFELTER'S SYNDROME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):203-207, 1968.

A STUDY OF 17 MALE PATIENTS IN SUBNORMAL HOSPITALS, WHO WERE FOUND TO HAVE KLINEFELTER'S SYNDROME (CHROMATIN POSITIVE) INDICATES THAT THE TYPE OF OFFENSES THEY COMMIT MAY BE ROUGHLY DIVIDED INTO FAIRLY EQUAL NUMBERS OF SEXUAL, LARCENOUS, AND AGGRESSIVE ACTS. COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP, THE INCIDENCE OF AGGRESSIVE ACTS IS GREATLY INCREASED. THE OBJECTS OF THE AGGRESSION WERE MAINLY THINGS AND PROPERTY. THERE WERE ALSO SEX OFFENSES AGAINST CHILDREN. THIS COULD BE INTERPRETED AS A MORE COVERT TYPE OF AGGRESSION DIRECTED AGAINST THE WEAK, OR SHOWING DISPLACEMENT TO PROPERTY; AND CONTRASTS WITH A MORE MASCULINE TYPE OF AGGRESSIVENESS WHICH IS MORE USUALLY DIRECTED AGAINST THE PERSON. (11 REFERENCES)

16289

AUTHORS: BAKATSULAS, MENELAUS.
TITLE: THE GREEK CODE OF PRISON RULES 1967.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 8(2):211-213, 1968.

THE GREEK PENAL CODE OF 1950 HAS NECESSITATED THE CREATION OF NEW PRISON RULES, WHICH WERE PROMULGATED IN 1967. THE NEW RULES ADHERE TO THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ADAPTATION OF PENAL SANCTIONS TO THE PERSONALITY OF THE OFFENDER, AND LEGITIMATE, EQUAL TREATMENT FOR ALL PRISONERS. WITH THESE NEW RULES, THE AUTHORITIES HOPE TO DIRECT THEIR EFFORTS SO THAT THE REGIME OF PRISON MAY BE USED FOR TRAINING AND REFORMATION OF PRISONERS NOT ONLY FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT, BUT ALSO FOR THAT OF SOCIETY.

16290

AUTHORS: AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION.
TITLE: FREE PRESS AND FAIR TRIAL.
SOURCE: NEW YORK, AMER. NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN., 1967. 143 P. \$2.00.

THE COMMITTEE ON FREE PRESS AND FAIR TRIAL OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION CANNOT RECOMMEND COVENANTS OF CONTROL OR RESTRICTIONS ON THE ACCURATE REPORTING OF CRIME. THE PRESS MUST STAND READY TO DISCUSS THESE PROBLEMS; THE AMERICAN PRESS MUST ACT AS A FORCE FOR JUSTICE AND GENERAL WELFARE, YET NOT DILUTE ITS RESPONSIBILITY, OR CIRCUMVENT BASIC CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES. THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT THAT CANNOT BE ABRIDGED. CONTENTS: REPORT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION; THE GENESIS OF THE FIRST AND SIXTH AMENDMENTS TO OUR FEDERAL CONSTITUTION; SUPREME COURT AND JUROR PREJUDICE CREATED BY NEWS MEDIA; REVIEW OF REPRESENTATIVE PROPOSED CODES, GUIDELINES AND PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCT RELATING TO NEWS MEDIA AND THEIR REPORTING OF COURT TRIALS; APPENDICES; AND TABLES.

16292

AUTHORS: FORTAS, ABE.
TITLE: CONCERNING DISSENT AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NEW AMERICAN LIBRARY, 1968. 64 P. 50 CENTS.

THE ONLY LAWS THAT MAY BE JUSTIFIABLY DISOBEYED ARE THOSE THAT ARE PROFOUNDLY IMMORAL OR UNCONSTITUTIONAL. IN THE PRESENT AMERICAN REVOLUTION FOR EQUAL RIGHTS, THE ONLY CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE THAT WILL BE TOLERATED IS A DISOBEDIENCE WITH REGARD FOR THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES. TO ADJUDGE A LAW IMMORAL IS A TREMENDOUS BURDEN, AND AN INDIVIDUAL WHO MISJUDGES SUCH A LAW SHOULD BE PREPARED TO ACCEPT THE PENALTY. VIOLENCE IS NOT A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE; A STABLE, HEALTHY SOCIETY REQUIRES CONFORMITY TO AND RESPECT FOR ITS LAWS. THE ALTERNATIVES OF DISSENT, CRITICISM, ASSEMBLY, AND THE VOTE ARE POWERFUL INSTRUMENTS FOR CHANGE, AND THESE ARE THE ONES THAT SHOULD MAKE THIS REVOLUTION. CONTENTS: WHAT IS THE LAW OF DISSENT?; CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE; THE REVOLT OF YOUTH; AND CONCLUSION.

16293

AUTHORS: CLAGHORN, JAMES L.; BETO, DAN RICHARD.
TITLE: SELF-MUTILATION IN A PRISON MENTAL HOSPITAL.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 13(3):133-141, 1967.

MUTILATION WAS STUDIED BY MEANS OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWS IN A PRISON MENTAL HOSPITAL. FIFTY MUTILATORS AND A CONTROL GROUP OF 50 PRISONERS, SELECTED FOR MATCHED DIAGNOSES AND RACES, WERE EXAMINED. A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN MEN PRESENT IN THE HOSPITAL WERE MUTILATED. MUTILATORS CAME FROM LARGE FAMILIES, FREQUENTLY WERE NARCOTIC ADDICTS, AND HAD A HIGHER RATE OF SEXUAL INADEQUACY AND HOMOSEXUALITY THAN DID THE CONTROLS. POOR JOB ADJUSTMENT WAS MORE COMMON AMONG MUTILATORS. SUCH MUTILATION IS BELIEVED TO BE MORE A REACTION TO CONFINEMENT, THAN A REFLECTION OF A PERSONALITY PATTERN OF TURNING ANGER INWARD. (9 REFERENCES)

16297

AUTHORS: RUBIN, JULIUS.
TITLE: CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 13(3):162-170, 1967.

PUNISHMENT OR TREATMENT CAN ONLY BE SUCCESSFUL IF THE OFFENDER REGARDS HIS ACT AS A VIOLATION OF THE MORAL CODE -HENCE, AS A CRIME. ANY PUNISHMENT THAT EXCEEDS HIS GUILT FEELINGS, OR UNNECESSARILY INTENSIFIES THEM, ONLY ACTS TO CREATE RESENTMENT AND A FEELING OF PERSECUTION. THE THERAPIST MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE MORAL NORM OF THE OFFENDER, AND MUST HELP HIM TO CHANGE HIS BEHAVIOR AND TO CONFORM TO A BEHAVIORAL NORM. THUS, THE THERAPIST MUST ACHIEVE A RAPPORT OR A THERAPEUTIC CONTRACT BY WHICH THE OFFENDER AGREES TO ACT MORALLY, WHILE THE THERAPIST DOES ALL IN HIS POWER TO MAKE HIM ABIDE BY THIS AGREEMENT. IN THIS WAY THE OFFENDER CAN BE MADE TO RECOGNIZE HIS CRIME, AND CAN BE REHABILITATED.

16299

AUTHORS: GIBBONS, DON C.
TITLE: SOCIETY, CRIME AND CRIMINAL CAREERS.
SOURCEID: ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, NEW JERSEY, PRENTICE HALL, 1968. 564 P.
\$7.98.

FACTORS INVOLVED IN UNLAWFUL BEHAVIOR ARE NOTED AND DEFINED IN THIS TEXTBOOK, CONCENTRATING ESPECIALLY UPON CAUSATION AND THE SOCIETAL RESPONSES TO CRIME. THE BASIC PREMISE OF THE WORK IS THAT PROGRESS IN EXPLAINING LAWBREAKING BEHAVIOR OR IN CORRECTING THAT CONDUCT DEMANDS THAT THE HETEROGENOUS ASSORTMENT OF CRIMINAL ROLES BE SORTED OUT INTO HOMOGENOUS PATTERNS FOR STUDY. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CRIME ARE ANALYZED AND THE APPROACHES OF THESE DISCIPLINES TO CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY ARE OUTLINED. CASE HISTORIES ARE DESCRIBED ACCORDING TO THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE OFFENDER AND THE APPLICABLE OFFENSE PATTERN. FINALLY, THE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF CRIME ARE DISCUSSED AND THE PROBLEMS FACED BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN COMBATING THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME ARE PRESENTED. CONTENTS: CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY; DEFINITION: ORIGIN AND TRENDS IN CRIMINAL LAW; BECOMING A "CRIMINAL": THE POLICE; BECOMING A "CRIMINAL": FROM ARREST TO TRIAL; EPIDEMIOLOGY; CAUSAL ANALYSIS: BACKGROUND AND HISTORY; CAUSAL ANALYSIS: PSYCHOGENIC APPROACHES; CAUSAL ANALYSIS: THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME; CAUSAL ANALYSIS: THE SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMINAL CAREERS; CAUSAL ANALYSIS: THE STUDY OF ROLE-CAREERS; INTRODUCTION TO PROPERTY OFFENDER CAREERS; CRIMINALITY AMONG "RESPECTABLE CITIZENS"; MURDERERS AND ASSAULTISTS; PATTERNS OF SEXUAL DEVIATION; OTHER CRIMINAL CAREERS; VARIATIONS IN CORRECTIONAL DISPOSITIONS; CORRECTIONAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS; TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS; THE RESULT OF TREATMENT; THE CHALLENGE OF CRIME.

16300

AUTHORS: SANDRELLI, ENRICO.
TITLE: /SPUNTI CRITICI SULLA DENUNZIA DEI TOSSICOMANI./
TRITITLE: CRITICAL POINTS IN REGARD TO THE REPORTING OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS.
SOURCE: RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI (ROME).
SOURCEID: 18(1):3-24, 1968.

AS DEFINED BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, NARCOTIC ADDICTION IS A "STATE OF PERIODIC OR CHRONIC INTOXICATION, HARMFUL TO THE INDIVIDUAL OR SOCIETY, CAUSED BY THE REPEATED CONSUMPTION OF A NATURAL OR SYNTHETIC DRUG." IN ITALY, LEGAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE REPORTING OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION RESULT IN MUCH AMBIGUITY; IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER ALL CASES SHOULD BE REPORTED OR ONLY THOSE CONSTITUTING A DANGER TO THE NARCOTIC ADDICTS THEMSELVES OR TO SOCIETY. FURTHERMORE, THE TERMS "DANGEROUSNESS" AND "POSSESSION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS" ARE NOT DEFINED SATISFACTORILY. CLARIFICATION IS ALSO NECESSARY IN REGARD TO THE PRESCRIPTION OF DRUGS WITHOUT LEGITIMATE MEDICAL NEED AND TO THE USE OF HALLUCINATORY DRUGS, ESPECIALLY LSD. (24 REFERENCES)

16301

AUTHORS: TESSARI, GIUSEPPE.
TITLE: /LE CORRISPONDENZE DEI DETENUTI./
TRITITLE: CORRESPONDENCE OF PRISONERS.
SOURCE: RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI (ROME).
SOURCEID: 18(1):45-65, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE LEGAL THEORY PREVALENT IN ITALY, MAIL OR TELEPHONE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRISONER'S COMMUNICATION IS A LIMITATION OF HIS PERSONAL FREEDOM. THIS LIMITATION SHOULD NOT APPLY TO SECURITY DETENTION (PRE-TRIAL). SINCE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND SECURITY CAN CLEARLY BE DISTINGUISHED, CENSORSHIP DOES NOT INFRINGE UPON THE OFFENDER'S RIGHT TO THE FORMER. SINCE CORRESPONDENCE REPRESENTS A VALUABLE LINK BETWEEN THE PRISONER AND SOCIETY, CENSORSHIP SHOULD BE USED SPARINGLY, APPLYING TO THE CONTENT OF RATHER THAN TO THE NUMBER OF COMMUNICATIONS. CENSORSHIP AND WIRETAPPING OF SUCH COMMUNICATIONS DO NOT PROVIDE IMPORTANT EVIDENCE IN THE CASE, BUT THEY DO OFFER INSIGHT INTO THE OFFENDER'S PERSONALITY, A FACT NEEDED

TO FACILITATE HIS TREATMENT. CORRESPONDENCE TO THE PRISONER SHOULD NOT BE CENSORED NOR SHOULD THAT WHICH HE ADDRESSES TO JUDGES, DEFENSE ATTORNEY, AND SUPERIOR JUDICIAL AND CORRECTION AUTHORITIES.

16302

AUTHORS: MARCOTTE, GUY.
TITLE: /LES COURS FAMILIALES DANS LE QUEBEC./
TRITITLE: FAMILY COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
SOURCE: REVUE DES SERVICES DE BIEN-ETRE A L'ENFANCE ET A LA JEUNESSE.
SOURCEID: 7(4):137-140, 1968.

THE FOUR JUVENILE COURTS CREATED IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BEFORE 1950 CONCENTRATE ON THE INDIVIDUAL. THE SUBSEQUENT RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION OF THE PROVINCE HAS SHIFTED EMPHASIS ONTO THE FAMILY AS THE BASIC UNIT OF SOCIETY. SPECIALIZED COURTS TO DEAL WITH MULTIPLE LEGAL PROBLEMS OF THE FAMILY ARE NEEDED. THEY WOULD DIFFER FROM OTHER COURTS IN THEIR LEGAL FUNCTIONS; THEIR SPECIAL PROCEDURE; THEIR SPONSORSHIP OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL STUDY AND TREATMENT; (CONDUCTED BY PERSONS WHO ARE NOT PART OF THE JUDICIARY); AND THEIR INTEGRATION WITH THE GENERAL SOCIAL AND FAMILY POLICY. THESE FAMILY COURTS WOULD BE ON THE BORDERLINE BETWEEN THE SOCIAL WELFARE AND JUDICIAL AGENCIES.

16303

AUTHORS: DEBUYST, CHR.; HUBER, W.; LIEVENS, P.; SCHABER, G.; DICKES, P.; HASTERT, F.; HOCHMANN, J.; BLANC, M.; BAJARD, G.; JOOS, J.
TITLE: /LA CRIMINOLOGIE CLINIQUE: ORIENTATIONS ACTUELLES./
TRITITLE: CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY: CURRENT TRENDS.
SOURCEID: BRUSSELS, CHARLES DESSART, 1968, 302 P.

THE COLLOQUIUM HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LOUVAIN, BELGIUM, IN 1966, DEALT WITH THE FOLLOWING THEMES: CLINICAL APPROACHES IN NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY; THE NOTION OF IMMATURITY IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY; THE CONCEPT OF SOCIOPATHOLOGY; AND THE UTILIZATION OF QUANTITATIVE DATA IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY. THE PAPERS SUBMITTED ANALYZED THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO THE ABOVE PROBLEMS AS REPRESENTED BY THE LOUVAIN SCHOOL OF DE GREEF, THE LYON SCHOOL, AND THE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. ACCORDING TO THE DE GREEF SCHOOL, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR EXPRESSES THE INDIVIDUAL'S PERSONALITY, ITS CONFLICTS, DEFICIENCIES AND ASPIRATIONS. IT MANIFESTS THE DETERMINING INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS IN PERSONAL EXPERIENCE. THE LYON SCHOOL BELIEVES THAT THE PERSONALITY, INCLUDING THE CRIMINAL ONE, IS SHAPED BY INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS, AS A RESULT OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S AWARENESS OF THE OPINIONS OTHER PEOPLE HOLD ABOUT HIM. THE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL ATTEMPTS TO EXPRESS CLINICAL DATA IN MATHEMATICAL MODELS, THUS ELIMINATING THE DATA ACQUIRED BY "INTUITION" ONLY.

16304

AUTHORS: CASSIERS, L.
TITLE: /LE PSYCHOPATHE DELINQUANT. ETUDE EXPERIMENTALE A TRAVERS LE RORSCHACH./
TRITITLE: THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING RORSCHACH INK BLOT TESTS.
SOURCEID: BRUSSELS, CHARLES DESSART, 1968, 180 P.

THE PRINCIPAL THEORIES CONCERNING PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN RELATION TO CRIME PRONENESS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES: CONSTITUTIONAL; PERSONALITY HYPOTHESIS OF KURT SCHNEIDER; CLINICAL HYPOTHESIS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SCHOOL; ANTHROPOLOGICAL HYPOTHESIS OF HENRI EY, AND PSYCHOANALYTICAL. THE DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY CAN ALSO BE MADE THROUGH ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DATA FROM THE RORSCHACH INK BLOT TEST. THIS NEW METHODOLOGY ENABLES THE RESEARCHER TO UNDERSTAND THE SYMBOLIC FUNCTION OF THE SUPEREGO AND THE ACTIVE ROLE OF IMAGES AND WORDS REFLECTING PAST EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES. THE DYNAMICS OF THE SUPEREGO ARE THUS EXPRESSED IN SIGNALS AND SYMBOLS. THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDERS CAN ONLY BE SUCCESSFUL IF THE CRIMINOLOGIST CONTRIBUTES THE KNOWLEDGE GAINED FROM THE NEW ANALYSIS OF THE RORSCHACH DATA TO THE THERAPIST'S FINDINGS. (57 REFERENCES)

16305

AUTHORS: ELKIND, P.
TITLE: /NEKOTORYE VOPROSY ZASHCHITY V SOVETSKOM UGOLOVNO
PROTSESSE./
TRITITLE: PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE IN THE SOVIET CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.
SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (USSR).
SOURCEID: NO-9:12-13, 1968.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OF THE RUSSIAN REPUBLIC OF THE USSR IS FREQUENTLY AMBIGUOUS IN REGARD TO THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS TO COUNSEL. ATTORNEYS, REPRESENTATIVES OF PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND RELATIVES MAY GENERALLY SERVE AS DEFENSE COUNSELS; YET, THERE IS NO REGULATION ABOUT THEIR ADMISSIBILITY DURING THE PRETRIAL STAGE. BESIDES ATTORNEYS, REPRESENTATIVES OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ACT AT THIS STAGE AND THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO HAVE HIS DEFENSE COUNSEL REPLACED SHOULD BE EXTENDED. WHILE THE DEFENDANT MAY REFUSE DEFENSE COUNSEL, CURRENT PRACTICE VARIES IN REGARD TO THE REASSIGNMENT OF ANOTHER DEFENSE COUNSEL SHOULD THE DEFENDANT CHANGE HIS MIND. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SUCH REASSIGNMENT BE ALLOWED.

16306

AUTHORS: TKACHENKO, V.
TITLE: /SILNOE DUSHEVNOE VOLNENIE KAK OBSTOYATELSTVO
SMIAGCHAIUSHCHEE OTVETSTVENNOST./
TRITITLE: OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING
CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.
SOURCE: SOVETSKAIA IUSTITSIIA (USSR).
SOURCEID: NO. 9:14-15, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW OF THE USSR, OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AT THE TIME OF THE COMMISSION OF AN OFFENSE MAY ACCOUNT FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF THE OFFENDER. EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES ARE GIVEN IF SUCH EXPERIENCE WAS PROVOKED BY VIOLENCE, HEAVY INSULT OR OTHER IRREGULAR, ANTISOCIAL, OR ILLEGAL ACT BY THE VICTIM, WHICH IN TURN COULD HAVE HAD SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE OFFENDER. IMPUNITY IS GIVEN IF SELF-DEFENSE IS USED AGAINST ATTEMPTED MURDER.

16308

AUTHORS: SCHMIDHOFFER, ERNST.
TITLE: CEREBRAL TRAINING FOR DELINQUENTS.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 13(4):198-203, 1967.

CEREBRAL TRAINING OF DELINQUENTS, A SELF-HELP TRAINING PROGRAM UTILIZING TAPED INTERVIEWS, PRODUCES SUCH RESULTS AS: REDUCTION IN FIGHTING; A DECLINE IN ELOPEMENTS; INCREASE IN RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY; HEIGHTENED ALERTNESS; DEVELOPMENT OF ARTISTIC ABILITY AND CONSTRUCTIVE PLANNING; AND AN IMPROVED OUTLOOK TOWARD LIFE. SELF-SUGGESTION SEEMS TO PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. THEREFORE, GREATER USE SHOULD BE MADE OF CEREBRAL TRAINING TO CHANNEL SELF-SUGGESTION CONSTRUCTIVELY.

16309

AUTHORS: ZWEIBELSON, IRVING.; LCDATO, FRANCIS J.
TITLE: COUNSELING PARENTS AND PROBLEM CHILDREN.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 13(4):204-208, 1967.

A PRIME GOAL OF COUNSELING PARENTS OF PROBLEM CHILDREN AND DELINQUENTS IS TO ENABLE THEM TO GAIN INSIGHT INTO THEIR OWN BEHAVIOR AND MOTIVATION AS WELL AS INTO THAT OF THEIR CHILDREN. THIS IS DONE IN ORDER TO REDUCE WORRY AND CONFLICT. GROUP COUNSELING IS PARTICULARLY SUITED TO THIS END SINCE IT IS LESS THREATENING TO THE INDIVIDUAL THAN ARE OTHER TYPES OF TREATMENTS IN THAT PARENTS BECOME

AWARE THAT OTHERS HAVE PROBLEMS SIMILAR TO THEIR OWN. THE THERAPIST MUST GAIN INSIGHTS INTO THE CHILD'S PERSONAL AND FAMILY PROBLEMS FROM THESE SESSIONS WHICH WILL BE OF USE TO THE THERAPY. IT IS ALSO HOPED THAT IMPROVED PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS WILL ALSO RESULT FROM THIS TYPE OF COUNSELING. (2 REFERENCES)

16311

AUTHORS: BUTLER, JOEL ROBERT; TRICE, JOHN; CALHOUN, KAREN.
TITLE: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 13(4):218-224, 1967.

A STUDY OF 678 SUBJECTS RANGING IN AGE FROM SEVEN YEARS TO ADULTS, WAS MADE TO DETERMINE WHAT DIFFERENCES, IF ANY, EXIST BETWEEN GROUPS OF PSYCHOTICS AND NORMAL SUBJECTS IN THEIR STATED KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER. THIS INVESTIGATION WAS UNDERTAKEN TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR CHALLENGING THE MCNAUGHTON CRITERION OF ABSOLUTE KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER AS A DETERMINANT OF SANITY. SINCE PEOPLE IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION KNOW RIGHT FROM WRONG, THE VALIDITY OF THE CRITERION IS QUESTIONABLE. THIS CRITERION CONFOUNDS THE PRESENT MEDICO-LEGAL CONFUSION OF SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS WITH INSANITY. IT FURTHER TENDS TO REFUTE EMPIRICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF INSANITY. BOTH ABSOLUTE AND CONCEPTUAL PROPERTIES OF KILLING A PERSON WERE INVESTIGATED. IT WAS HYPOTHEZIZED THAT: (1) NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WOULD EXIST BETWEEN ANY OF THE GROUPS INSOFAR AS THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF DEATH BY MURDER IS CONCERNED; AND (2) THAT SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WOULD BE PRESENT BETWEEN THE GROUPS WHERE THE CONCEPTUAL VALUE OF DEATH BY MURDER IS CONCERNED. THE TESTING APPARATUS WAS A QUESTIONNAIRE CONSISTING OF 12 QUESTIONS REGARDING MURDER AND RELATED CONCEPTS. THE FIRST HYPOTHESIS WAS SUPPORTED; THE SECOND WAS NOT. THIS INDICATES NEITHER AN ABSOLUTE NOR CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANY OF THE GROUPS FOR KNOWLEDGE OF RIGHT OR WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER. THE MAIN FINDING OF THE STUDY WAS THAT MENTAL PATIENTS INTELLECTUALLY KNOW AND PROBABLY UNDERSTAND AS WELL AS NORMAL INDIVIDUALS THAT THE ACT OF MURDER IS MORALLY AND LEGALLY WRONG. KNOWLEDGE AS THE SOLE CRITERION FOR INSANITY SHOULD BE DISCARDED AS UNJUSTIFIED AND UNJUST. (6 REFERENCES)

16312

AUTHORS: HAMEURGER, ERNEST.
TITLE: THE PENITENTIARY AND PARANOIA.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 13(4):225-230, 1967.

A STUDY WAS MADE AT THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, TO INVESTIGATE THE HYPOTHESIS THAT A MORE FREQUENT PATTERN OF PARANOID SYMPTOMS OCCURRED THERE THAN IN OTHER CLINICAL SETTINGS. THE MMPI TEST WAS GIVEN TO INCOMING INMATES AT THE PENITENTIARY AND REPEATED AFTER APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS. A SERIES OF 38 INTERVIEWS WERE HELD INFORMALLY WITH PRISON OFFICIALS, CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS, STAFF PHYSICIANS, AND INMATES, IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND MORE FULLY THEIR FEELINGS ABOUT THE MILIEU OF THE PENITENTIARY. FINALLY, THE EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHOR, WHO HAD SERVED AS STAFF PSYCHIATRIST AT THIS AND OTHER PRISON FACILITIES, WAS INCORPORATED IN THE STUDY. APPROXIMATELY 82 PERCENT OF 132 CONSECUTIVE ADMISSIONS TO THE PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT UNIT HAD SIGNIFICANT PARANOID FEATURES. ALMOST 60 PERCENT OF ADMITTED PATIENTS SUFFERED FROM A PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA OR PARANOID REACTION; THIS IS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE PERCENTAGE OF SIMILAR GROUPS ADMITTED TO METAL INSTITUTIONS IN GENERAL. OF THOSE RETESTED, 32 PERCENT HAD ABNORMALLY HIGH PARANOID SCALE LEVELS. THE STUDY SEEMED TO INDICATE THAT THE INMATES INCARCERATED AT LEAVENWORTH PENITENTIARY HAVE A GREATER THAN AVERAGE TENDENCY TOWARD PARANOID TYPE THINKING ON ADMISSION. THESE TENDENCIES ARE ACCENTUATED BY THE PARANOID INFLUENCES OF THE PENITENTIARY MILIEU SEEN IN SUBTLE EXPRESSIONS OF HOSTILITY BY THOSE IN CUSTODY, WHICH MAY SIGNIFICANTLY RAISE FEELINGS OF THIS TYPE IN INDIVIDUALS HAVING LITTLE IF ANY OF THESE TENDENCIES BEFORE.

16313
 AUTHORS: REISS, ALBERT J., JR.
 TITLE: POLICE BRUTALITY--ANSWERS TO KEY QUESTIONS.
 SOURCE: TRANS-ACTION.
 SOURCEID: S(8):10-19, 1968. \$1.00.

A STUDY OF POLICE PRACTICES IN BOSTON, CHICAGO, AND WASHINGTON, D.C. INDICATED THAT POLICE BRUTALITY IS NOT UNCOMMON. UNNECESSARY FORCE IS USED AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE ARREST PROCEDURE, AT THE STATION HOUSE, AND JUST IN KEEPING ORDER. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE MOST LIKELY VICTIM IS A LOWER-CLASS MAN. TO DETERMINE THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF PHYSICAL FORCE BY POLICEMEN, 36 OBSERVERS WERE PLACED IN PATROL CARS AND IN THE PRECINCTS IN EACH OF THE THREE CITIES. ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CASES WHERE UNDUE FORCE WAS USED INVOLVED OPEN DEFIANCE OF POLICE AUTHORITY OR RESISTING ARREST AS DEFINED BY THE POLICE THEMSELVES. ALTHOUGH POLICE BRUTALITY DID OCCUR, IT WAS LIKELY THAT POLICE PRACTICES WHICH DEGRADE OR HARASS A CITIZEN AND RESTRICT HIS FREEDOM ARE MORE COMMON. POLICE PROFESSIONALIZATION IS PERHAPS THE ONLY SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF POLICE MALPRACTICE.

16314
 AUTHCRS: ROSE, G.N.G.
 TITLE: REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS.
 SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY (LONDON).
 SOURCEID: 8(2):207-211, 1968.

THE REPORT OF GREAT BRITAIN'S DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS SHOWS THAT THE STATISTICAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DESCRIBING THE PHENOMENON OF CRIME AND THE PROCESSES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE FORMIDABLE. ATTENTION HAS NOT BEEN CONFINED ENTIRELY TO THE COMPILATION OF CRIME STATISTICS; THE COMMITTEE HAS ALSO CONSIDERED THE STATISTICAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE POLICE AND THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING DATA AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH. ONE OF THE AREAS IN WHICH MAJOR CHANGES ARE RECOMMENDED IS THAT OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES. THE PRESENT SYSTEM, INVOLVING SOME 160 CLASSES OF OFFENSES, HAS BEEN REDUCED TO 41 CLASSES ARRANGED IN 10 MAIN GROUPS. TWENTY-EIGHT OF THE 41 CLASSES HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO COMPRISE A NEW STANDARD LIST OF THE MORE SERIOUS CRIMES. STATISTICS ARE TO BE COMPILED ON THE NUMBERS OF CRIMES RECORDED; ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THESE OCCURRED; ON COURT PROCEEDINGS; AND ON THE SOCIAL BACKGROUNDS OF ALL OFFENDERS, WHETHER PROSECUTED OR DEALT WITH IN ALTERNATIVE WAYS. THE REPORT RECOMMENDS THAT FIGURES ON NONCRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS BE DISCONTINUED, AND THAT TABLES, SHOWING THE INCIDENCE OF RECONVICTIONS FOLLOWING SENTENCES OF DIFFERENT KINDS, BE INCLUDED IN THE NEW REPORT. THE RECOMMENDATION HAVING THE BROADEST SCOPE SUGGESTS THAT A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM BE INTRODUCED FOR LINKING STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT KINDS; IN PARTICULAR, STATISTICS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED SHOWING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RECORDED CRIMES AND SUBSEQUENT ACTION BY THE POLICE AND THE COURTS. A STANDARD CRIME REPORT FORM WOULD BE INTRODUCED NATIONALLY, TO BE CODED AND PUNCHED ON TAPE BY EACH POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND THEN RETURNED TO A CENTRAL HOME OFFICE COMPUTER. THIS METHOD OF DATA PROCESSING WOULD PROVIDE A RESERVOIR OF DATA AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH AND A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM LINKING CRIMES WITH PROCEEDINGS, TREATMENT, AND OUTCOME, AND WITH THE OFFENDER'S PREVIOUS AND SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL CAREER. AN OFFICIAL "INDEX OF CRIME" WAS CONSIDERED BY THE COMMITTEE BUT REJECTED BECAUSE OF THE HETEROGENEOUS NATURE OF CRIME AND THE CONTROVERSY WHICH WOULD SURROUND THE INTRODUCTION OF A WEIGHTING SYSTEM FOR OFFENSES. THE CRIMINAL STATISTICS SHOULD BE PUBLISHED IN SIX VOLUMES, THE SIXTH OF WHICH WOULD BE A DIGEST OF THE PREVIOUS VOLUMES, ACCOMPANIED BY INFORMED PROFESSIONAL COMMENT.

16315
 AUTHORS: MISNER, GORDON E.
 DESIG: CORRESPONCENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENTAL

STUDIES, BERKELEY.

SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JANUARY 1969.

STANDARD LIBRARY RESEARCH AND QUESTIONNAIRES ARE BEING USED TO SECURE DATA ABOUT THE CURRENT ORGANIZATION OF POLICE RESOURCES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA WILL BE DONE IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO ILLUSTRATE THE PATTERN OF POLICE ALLOCATION TO VARIOUS SUB-FUNCTIONS: PATROL, INVESTIGATION, JUVENILE, CRIME PREVENTION, ADMINISTRATION, PLANNING AND RESEARCH, AND POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS; BESIDES SUCH STAFF SERVICES AS INFORMATION PROCESSING AND COMMUNICATION. THE SECOND PART OF THE STUDY WILL DEAL WITH WHAT THIS PATTERN OF ORGANIZATION IMPLIES, IN TERMS OF INCONGRUENCIES, DYSFUNCTIONS, AND ABILITY TO RELATE STRATEGICALLY TO THE POLICE PROBLEMS CURRENTLY MANIFESTED IN THE REGION. THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR WAS JOSEPH D. LOHMAN.

16316

AUTHORS: GALTON INSTITUTE.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE GALTON INSTITUTE: PRELUDE PROJECT.
SOURCE: GALTON INSTITUTE.
SOURCEID: PROJECT RECEIVED AT INFO. CENTER OF NCCD JULY 1968.

"PRELUDE" IS A PROJECT DESIGNED TO CONDUCT A SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF INDIVIDUAL, SEX, AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN CHILDREN DURING THEIR FIRST THREE YEARS OF LIFE. COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE DETERMINED BY MEANS OF TESTS OF SELF-AWARENESS, OF IMITATION, OF PERCEPTION OF OBJECTS AND QUALITIES OF SPATIAL RELATIONS AND CAUSATION, OF PICTURES AND PICTORIAL DIMENSIONS, OF PEOPLE, AND OF LANGUAGE. ITS EMPHASIS ON EARLY CHILDHOOD REPRESENTS A PREVENTATIVE MEASURE FOR DELINQUENCY. CHILDREN IN THE STUDY WILL BE BOYS AND GIRLS FROM FOUR ETHNIC GROUPS: MEXICAN-AMERICAN; NEGRO; ORIENTAL; AND JEWISH. COMPARISONS WILL BE MADE OF THE COGNITIVE GROWTH AMONG THESE GROUPS AND OF EACH GROUP WITH CHILDREN FROM WHITE, ANGLO-SAXON, AND PROTESTANT ORIGIN. COMPARISONS WILL ALSO BE MADE OF COGNITIVE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES FOUND IN CHILDREN OF THESE ETHNIC GROUPS WHO COME FROM DIFFERENT SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS. AS A RESULT OF THIS PROJECT, PRACTICAL PROGRAMS OF PARENT EDUCATION ASSISTANCE TO INSURE MAXIMUM INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF MINORITY GROUP YOUNGSTERS WILL BE CONSTRUCTED. "PRELUDE" WILL BE INSTRUMENTAL IN HELPING TO PREVENT SOME OF THE DEVELOPMENTAL DIFFERENCES THAT ARE ALREADY EVIDENT IN THE LATER PRE-SCHOOL YEARS WHICH REQUIRE MASSIVE REMEDIAL EFFORT.

16317

AUTHORS: WERTENS DE WILMAR, COLETTE.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: CONFIDENTIALITY AS A SOCIAL FUNCTION.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF JUSTICE; CENTRE NATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO ANALYZE THE BASES OF PROFESSIONAL SECRECY; TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL SECRECY AND FUNCTIONAL SECRECY; AND TO STUDY CATEGORIES OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE FIELD OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, ACCORDING TO WHETHER THEY HAVE AN OBJECTION TO SECRECY OR A RIGHT TO SECRECY. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #301.)

16318

AUTHORS: FOGELSON, ROBERT M.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE RIOTS OF THE 1960'S.
SOURCE: COLUMBIA UNIV.; NAT'L. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS.
SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JULY 1968.

THIS SURVEY, BEING CARRIED OUT AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IS INVESTIGATING THE ARREST SHEETS OF RIOTERS WHO TOOK PART IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1960'S. THE PURPOSE IS TO GATHER DATA ON THE BASIS OF WHICH CONCLUSIONS CAN BE DRAWN AS TO THE EXTENT OF PARTICIPATION IN THE RIOTS AND TO DETERMINE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RIOTERS.

16319

AUTHORS: LUHMAN, WILLIAM S.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE SERVICE.
SOURCE: BI-STATE METROP. PLANNING COMMISSION; U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE; SEE ABSTRACT.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1968.

THIS BI-STATE PROGRAM IS AN ATTEMPT AT IDENTIFYING FEASIBLE MEANS BY WHICH METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICES IN IOWA AND ILLINOIS COULD BE IMPROVED, AS THROUGH CONSOLIDATED RECORD KEEPING, CRIME LABORATORY FACILITIES, AND POLICE TRAINING SERVICES. THE POTENTIAL OF COOPERATIVE EFFORTS WITHIN COUNTIES AND ACROSS THE STATE LINE WILL BE EXPLORED. SPONSORS INCLUDE DAVENPORT, BETTENDORF, RIVERDALE, AND SCOTT COUNTY, IOWA; AND EAST MOLINE, MOLINE, ROCK ISLAND, AND ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

16320

AUTHORS: COHOON, DELWIN D.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROPOSED ATLAS OF MMPI PROFILES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS.
SOURCE: AUBURN UNIVERSITY, AUBURN, ALABAMA.
SOURCEID: PROJECT RECEIVED AT INFO. CENTER OF NCCD JUNE 1968.

AT THE PRESENT TIME, ONLY LIMITED MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE WHICH CAN BE USED WITH CONFIDENCE IN THE INTERPRETATION OF MMPI PROFILES PRODUCED BY SOUTHERN REGION VETERANS ADMINISTRATION PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED WITH PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS, (HYPOCHONDRIASIS, DEPRESSION, HYSTERIA, PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIATE, PARANOID, PSYCHASTHENIA, SCHIZOPHRENIA, AND HYPOMANIA), ESPECIALLY WITH RESPECT TO PROFILES PRODUCED BY NEGRO MEMBERS OF THAT POPULATION. IT IS PROPOSED THAT MMPI PROFILES BE COLLECTED ON A CONTINUING BASIS FROM A RANDOMLY SELECTED SAMPLE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA VA HOSPITAL. THESE PROFILES WILL BE COLLATED, ALONG WITH DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATIONS AND BEHAVIORAL DESCRIPTIONS; AND MADE AVAILABLE TO OTHER VA HOSPITALS IN THE SOUTHERN REGION. IT IS FURTHER PROPOSED THAT PROFILES PRODUCED BY NEGRO PATIENTS BE COMPARED WITH PROFILES OF WHITE PATIENTS (DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES HELD CONSTANT) TO DETERMINE IF SYSTEMATIC DIFFERENCES ARE FOUND. THE PURPOSE WILL BE TO CONSTRUCT, USING STATISTICAL PROCEDURES, A SCORING CORRECTIVE SCALE IN ORDER THAT NEGRO AND WHITE MMPI PROFILES MIGHT BE INTERPRETED IN A COMPARABLE MANNER. FOR A PERIOD OF TIME NECESSARY TO COLLECT A MINIMUM OF 200 PROFILES, THE MMPI WILL BE ADMINISTERED TO A NON-SYSTEMATICALLY SELECTED SAMPLE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO TUSKEGEE VA HOSPITAL. FOLLOWING DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION BY THE PSYCHIATRIC TEAM, PROFILES WILL BE GROUPED BY DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES AND THE END PRODUCT PUBLISHED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE OTHER SOUTHERN VA HOSPITALS FOR WHICH SUCH AN ATLAS WOULD BE OF VALUE. INVENTORIES COLLECTED IN THIS MANNER WILL ALSO BE DIVIDED INTO TWO CATEGORIES CORRESPONDING TO THOSE PRODUCED BY NEGRO AND WHITE PATIENTS. IF THE PROFILES OF THESE LATTER TWO GROUPS ARE FOUND TO DIFFER UPON VISUAL INSPECTION, INDIVIDUAL ITEMS THAT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS WILL BE IDENTIFIED STATISTICALLY. ON THIS BASIS, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT A NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE CORRECTIVE FACTOR WHICH CAN BE USED TO ADJUST THE AFFECTED SCALES OF THE NEGRO-PRODUCED PROFILES, IN ORDER THAT THE RESULTANT PROFILES MAY BE SUBJECTED TO THE SAME INTERPRETIVE CRITERIA AS THOSE APPLIED TO PROFILES PRODUCED BY WHITE PATIENTS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE A. COOPER PRICE AND ALLEN SMITH.

16321

AUTHORS: SHEVIN, ROBERT L.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: URBAN AFFAIRS.
SOURCE: INTERIM COMMITTEE ON URBAN AFFAIRS OF THE FLORIDA
LEGISLATURE.
SOURCEID: BEGAN DECEMBER 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION MARCH 1969.

THIS STUDY OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON URBAN AFFAIRS OF THE
FLORIDA LEGISLATURE IS BEING MADE TO INVESTIGATE URBAN PROBLEMS.
INCLUDED ARE HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND LAW
ENFORCEMENT.

16322

AUTHORS: HAYCRAFT, SARAH L.
DESIG: PRIN. INVESTIG.
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL
METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.
SOURCE: WISC. DIV. OF CORRECTIONS, BUR. OF RESEARCH; DOUGLAS CTY.
GUIDANCE CENTER.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

IT IS THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY TO DETERMINE THE
RELATION BETWEEN THE PAIR-COMPARISON METHOD OF THURSTONE AND THE
CATEGORY SCALING METHOD WITH THE MAGNITUDE-ESTIMATION METHOD OF S. S.
STEVENS IN THE AREA OF INTERNALIZED REINFORCING SYSTEMS AS THEY ARE
RELATED TO PERSONALITY TRAITS. A SECONDARY PURPOSE IS TO DEVISE A
SCALE TO ARRANGE IN HIERARCHICAL ORDER THE SITUATIONAL PREFERENCES OR
REWARD VALUES OF IMPULSIVE CHARACTERS SUCH AS ALCOHOLICS, DRUG
ADDICTS, AND SOCIOPATHIC DELINQUENTS. THE USE OF SUCH SCALES MAY
PROVIDE THE BASIS FOR A PROGRAM WHICH COULD BE USED FOR TREATING
IMPULSIVE PERSONALITIES, THROUGH DEVISING A THERAPY BASED UPON
CORRECTING OR AMELIORATING THE ABERRANT REINFORCING SYSTEM. ALSO,
THE SCALE MAY HAVE USE IN INSTITUTIONS TO PREDICT WHICH DIAGNOSED
SOCIOPATHS ARE MORE IMMEDIATELY AMENABLE TO THERAPEUTIC CHANGE. SUCH
PROGRAMS COULD FOLLOW THE PRELIMINARY RESEARCH OF THIS STUDY.
SEVENTY-FIVE CURRENTLY INCARCERATED WISCONSIN STATE REFORMATORY
INMATES, CLASSIFIED BY THE EXPERIMENTER FROM A REVIEW OF CASE FOLDER
MATERIAL AS SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITIES, ALCOHOLICS, AND DRUG ADDICTS
(THESE CATEGORIES MAY BE MIXED, ALL BELONGING TO THE IMPULSIVE
NEUROTIC STYLE BEING MEASURED), AGED 17 TO 35, CONSTITUTE THE SAMPLE.
NO NEUROTIC OR COMPULSIVE CHARACTERS WILL BE USED. THESE INMATES
WILL BE ADMINISTERED A QUESTIONNAIRE, WHICH ESSENTIALLY CONSISTS OF A
SERIES OF QUESTIONS RELATING TO THEIR RELATIVE DEGREE OF PREFERENCE
FOR CERTAIN ACTIVITIES. THEIR RESPONSES WILL BE COMPARED WITH THOSE
OF A NON-INMATE CONTROL GROUP. THE DATA WILL THEN BE ANALYZED BY
VARIOUS SCALING METHODS AND THROUGH THE USE OF CORRECTIONAL
TECHNIQUES.

16323

AUTHORS: SMITH, CHARLES E.
DESIG: PRIN. INVESTIG.
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF "B"
CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.
SOURCE: NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. COMPLETED MARCH 1968.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROBLEM OF THREATENING AND ASSAULTIVE
BEHAVIOR IN A PRISON IS STUDIED IN THE CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH
CAROLINA, WITH EMPHASIS IN THE FOLLOWING BROAD CONCERNS: (1) A
REVIEW OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY DEALING WITH THE ASSAULTIVE
PRISONER, INCLUDING CRITERIA FOR SELECTION, OBJECTIVES, AND CONTENT
OF TREATMENT PROGRAM, AND PERSONNEL AND INMATE UNDERSTANDING OF THE
POLICY; (2) A TABULATION OF PERSONAL AND BACKGROUND DATA ON 36
INMATES HOUSED IN "B" CELL BLOCK, WHO HAD BEEN CLASSED AS
"ASSAULTIVE." THESE DATA WERE ANALYZED TO DETERMINE IF THEY PROVIDE
A BASIS TO PREDICT THE LIKELIHOOD OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR AND A BASIS
TO EVALUATE MOTIVATION FOR CHANGES; (3) EACH OF THESE INMATES WAS
INTERVIEWED, EMPLOYING A SCHEDULED INTERVIEW DESIGNED TO EVALUATE HIS
RELIABILITY AS AN INFORMANT, HIS EVALUATION OF HIMSELF, HIS ABILITY
TO FORM INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS, HIS AGGRESSIVENESS, AND HIS

MOTIVATION. THE HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT ASSAULTIVE PRISONERS COMPRISE A HETEROGENEOUS GROUP OF OFFENDERS WITH DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS AND NEEDS, WHO REQUIRE SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN A SEGREGATED SETTING WITHIN THE PRISON COMMUNITY. THE STUDY FINDINGS SUGGESTED THAT ROUGHLY ONE-THIRD OF THESE ASSAULTIVE PRISONERS DID NOT REQUIRE THE CONTINUOUS SEGREGATED TREATMENT WHICH HAD BEEN IMPOSED. NEARLY ANOTHER THIRD OF THESE CASES WERE FOUND TO HAVE SOME FORM OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND/OR SEXUAL DEVIATION. THE STUDY ALSO SUGGESTED THAT ASSAULTIVE PRISONERS MAY BE PROVISIONALLY GROUPED AS FOLLOWS: (1) THOSE WHO MAKE SITUATIONAL ASSAULTS, AS IN RESPONSE TO UNDUE PROVOCATION, EXPLOITATION, AND IN INSTANCES OF SELF-DEFENSE; (2) BORDERLINE CASES, SUCH AS INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE EXHIBITED VERBAL OR OTHER THREATENING BEHAVIOR WITHOUT HAVING ACTUALLY ACTED IT OUT PHYSICALLY; AND (3) CASES SHOWING DEMONSTRATED CONTINUED DANGEROUSNESS. IT IS NOTED THAT MENTALLY ILL PERSONS, INCLUDING THOSE WITH SEXUAL DEVIATION AND MENTAL RETARDATION, MAY BE FOUND IN ALL THREE OF THESE CATEGORIES. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE F. NEIL COLVIN AND THOMAS E. DUNN. THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION PERTAINS TO THIS PROJECT: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF "E" CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

16324

AUTHORS: LIEF, NINA R.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: EARLY DETECTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.
 SOURCE: CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 1967. CONTINUING.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO ACHIEVE EARLY DETECTION OF POTENTIALLY DELINQUENT CHILDREN, TWO TO THREE YEARS, IN ORDER TO APPLY INTERVENTION TO ABORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. ONE HUNDRED CHILDREN PLUS THOSE ADMITTED TO THE PRE-NURSERY OF THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER OF NEW YORK CITY SINCE 1959 WILL BE THE SUBJECTS. METHODS INCLUDE: LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UPS, USING DIRECT OBSERVATION OF CHILDREN AND PARENTS BY CASEWORKERS, NURSERY SCHOOL TEACHERS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND PSYCHIATRISTS; RECORDINGS OF INTERVIEWS; AND COLLECTION OF DATA ON PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS; PARENTAL RELATIONS AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS TO ENABLE INVESTIGATORS TO APPLY THE GLUECK TABLE FOR CHILDREN IN THIS AGE GROUP. THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR IS NINA R. LIEF.

16325

AUTHORS: RANTON, LOREN W.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.
 SOURCE: NATL. COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELIN., WASH. STATE COUNCIL.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN APRIL 15, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JUNE 15, 1969.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DEVELOP A PLAN PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE YOUTH IN WASHINGTON TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS RELATED TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. YOUTH ARE INVOLVED IN SOCIAL PROBLEM-SOLVING IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISCOVER WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE AN IMPACT UPON THEIR PEERS. AN OFFICIAL SUB-GROUP OF THE WASHINGTON COUNCIL, THE COMMITTEE ON DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH, CONSISTING OF HIGH SCHOOL AGE PEOPLE, HAS ALL THE OPERATING RESPONSIBILITIES. OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT INCLUDE: DEVELOPING NEW AND IMPROVED DELINQUENCY PREVENTION; AND FACILITATING IMPROVED COMMUNICATION AND COOPERATION AMONG YOUTH OF ALL RACES, COLORS, CREEDS, AND BACKGROUNDS; AND BETWEEN YOUTH AND ADULTS. THE COMMITTEE IS MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM LOCAL, STATE, AND NATIONAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE YOUTH-SERVING ORGANIZATIONS, THE DELINQUENT POPULATION, AND FROM THE GENERAL POPULATION OF TEENAGE YOUTH. THE PROJECT PROVIDES EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES FOR ITS PARTICIPANTS; THE YOUTH ARE EXPOSED TO INFORMATION ENHANCING THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF LAWS, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURTS AND CORRECTIONS. FIELD TRIPS, PERSONAL CONTACTS WITH OFFICIALS, WRITTEN MATERIAL, FILMS AND VISITING SPEAKERS ARE USED IN THE LEARNING PROCESS. RESEARCH TECHNIQUES BEING USED INCLUDE: (1) A QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO ALL THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS; (2) INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS WILL BE EVALUATED; (3) CASE EXAMPLES

OF INDIVIDUAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS WILL BE STUDIED; (4) THE IMPACT OF THE COMMITTEE WILL BE EVALUATED BY THE WASHINGTON COUNCIL.

16326

AUTHORS: SIEVERTS, RUDOLF.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIME PREDICTION: PREVIOUS RESEARCH
ABROAD.
SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF PENAL LAW AND CRIMINAL POLICY, UNIV. OF
HAMBURG.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1967. COMPLETED DECEMBER 31, 1967.

THIS VAST STUDY TOOK INTO ACCOUNT THE TOTAL RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF PREDICTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CRIME IN ALL NON-GERMAN-SPEAKING COUNTRIES. THE PREDICTION OF CRIME, AS UNDERTAKEN FROM THE STATISTICAL, CLINICAL, TYPOLOGICAL AND GLOBAL VIEWPOINTS, WAS PRESENTED SYSTEMATICALLY. IN PARTICULAR, THE STUDIES BY S. AND E. T. GLUECK; S. R. HATHAWAY AND E. D. MONACHESI; W. C. RECKLESS; S. YOSHIMASU; H. MANNHEIM AND L. T. WILKINS; AND K. B. BALLARD AND D. M. GOTTFREYSON WERE ANALYZED. THESE STUDIES GAVE A NEW ORIENTATION TO GERMAN RESEARCH OF CRIME PREDICTION. DR. HANS JOACHIM SCHNEIDER ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROJECT. THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION PERTAINS TO THIS PROJECT: HANDBUCH DER PSYCHOLOGIE, 11: (NO NUMBER) P. 397-510. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT # 310.)

16327

AUTHORS: MERGEN, ARMAND.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SENSATIONALIST TRIAL.
SOURCE: FACULTY OF LAW AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES, UNIV. OF MAINZ.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1964. COMPLETED 1967.

THE SENSATIONALIST TRIAL IS THE PRODUCT OF MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA; THERE IS AN INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC - EXPERIENCES OF FEAR STRESSED BY DESIRE - AND INFORMATION WHICH DISSEMINATES THE MEDIA OF MASS COMMUNICATION. CRIMES WHICH ARE UNUSUAL, FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF CRIME STATISTICS AND THOSE RELATED TO AN IDEAL NORM OF BEHAVIOR, BECOME THE OBJECT OF THE SENSATIONALIST TRIAL. PROJECTION AND IDENTIFICATION ARE THE ESSENTIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS USED IN THE SENSATIONALIST TRIAL. JURGEN BEHR WAS ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT # 314.)

16328

AUTHORS: MERGEN, ARMAND.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: VALIDATION STUDY OF THE SOCIAL TABLE
ESTABLISHED BY THE GLUECKS.
SOURCE: FACULTY OF LAW AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES, UNIV. OF MAINZ.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1966. COMPLETED OCTOBER 1967.

ONE HUNDRED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS FROM ASCHAFFENBURG AND MUNICH WERE STUDIED IN THIS PROJECT. THEIR RECORDS WERE ANALYZED; INTERVIEWS WITH THEIR PARENTS WERE CONDUCTED; THEIR ENVIRONMENT WAS EXAMINED; THE DELINQUENTS WERE OBSERVED AND REVIEWED; AND THE GLUECK PREDICTION TABLE WAS VALIDATED IN THE PROJECT. HERMANN ELMERING WAS ALSO INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAM. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT # 315.)

16329

AUTHORS: MACCLELLAN, G. EDWARD.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT

TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: INMATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT.
SOURCE: ALACHUA CTY. SHERIFF'S OFF.; U.S. DEPT. OF JUST., OFF. OF
LAB ENFOR. ASS'T.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 31,
1968.

THE PRESENT PROJECT INTRODUCES REHABILITATIVE SERVICES FOR BOTH JUVENILES AND ADULTS INCARCERATED IN THE ALACHUA COUNTY JAIL, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA. THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC SERVICES ARE PROPOSED: (1) COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE SERVICES BY PROFESSIONAL WORKERS ACADEMICALLY PREPARED IN COUNSELING; (2) BASIC EDUCATIONAL INSTRUCTION INCLUDING REMEDIAL READING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND ARITHMETIC SKILLS; (3) INITIAL VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR SUBSEQUENT OCCUPATIONAL PLACEMENT; (4) WORK AND STUDY RELEASE PROGRAM; (5) RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING AN ACTIVE PHYSICAL PROGRAM, ARTS, AND CRAFTS TO FACILITATE MORE ADEQUATE ADJUSTMENT TO INCARCERATION; (6) COMMUNITY EXTENSION SERVICES TO INMATE FAMILIES; (7) AFTER-RELEASE FOLLOW-UP SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY; (8) SPONSORSHIP OF PREVENTATIVE YOUTH PROGRAMS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY; AND (9) IN-SERVICE EDUCATION FOR DEPARTMENTAL PERSONNEL IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND PERSONALITY DYNAMICS. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE ROBERT D. STRIPLING, MYRON CUNNINGHAM, ROY E. LEILICH, THOMAS C. NEIL, HOWARD B. GARWOOD, AND JUDY GARCIA.

16330
AUTHORS: MORGAN, JOSEPH K.
CESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.
SOURCE: MINN. DEPT. OF CORR.; MINN. DEPT. OF ED.; MINN. STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JUNE 15, 1967. COMPLETED AUGUST 31, 1967.

TWELVE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF MEMBERS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE TRAINING SCHOOL PARTICIPATED IN 18 TWO-HOUR T-GROUP PROCESS SESSIONS. A PSYCHOLOGIST ASSISTED BY RESOURCE PERSONNEL GAVE TRAINING IN SMALL GROUP THEORY METHODS; IN HUMAN RELATIONS; AND IN THE ACTUAL PARTICIPATION IN THE T-GROUP PROCESS. EACH SESSION WAS TWO HOURS LONG. THE FIRST HOUR WAS A T-GROUP HELD IN A CONFERENCE ROOM EQUIPPED WITH A ONE-WAY MIRROR AND A VIDEO TAPE RECORDER BEHIND THE MIRROR; THE SECOND HOUR WAS A DIDACTIC LEARNING EXPERIENCE REVOLVING AROUND THE RECORDING OF THE PREVIOUS HOUR. BECAUSE THE GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION PROGRAM WAS CENTRAL TO THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING, THE CURRICULUM INCLUDED: (1) HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF GROUPS; (2) GROUP STRUCTURE AND SYSTEMS; (3) GROUP AND LEARNING PROCESS; (4) CONFLICT RESOLUTION; (5) GROUP TRAINING AND THERAPY; AND (6) APPLICATION OF GROUP DYNAMICS. AFTER COMPLETION OF TRAINING IN THIS PHASE, PARTICIPATING MEMBERS WERE INVOLVED IN TRAINING OTHER PERSONNEL WHICH EVENTUALLY INCLUDED THE WHOLE STAFF. SUBJECTIVE EVALUATIONS WERE MADE THROUGHOUT THE SESSIONS. SIGNIFICANT GAINS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS A TOTAL THERAPEUTIC AND EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY WERE REALIZED. CHARLES GADBOIS ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE PROJECT.

16331
AUTHORS: MORGAN, JOSEPH K.
CESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.
SOURCE: MINN. DEPT. OF CORR.; MINN. DEPT. OF ED.; MINN. STATE TRAINING SCHOOL.
SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1, 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION AUGUST 31, 1968.

THIRTEEN COTTAGE COMMITTEES, INCLUDING COTTAGE COUNSELORS, SOCIAL WORKERS, TEACHERS AND SUPERVISORS (APPROXIMATELY 130 PERSONNEL) ARE PARTICIPATING IN 16 TWO-HOUR "T" GROUP PROCESS SESSIONS. A PSYCHOLOGIST ASSISTED BY RESOURCE PERSONNEL GIVES TRAINING IN SMALL GROUP THEORY METHODS, HUMAN RELATIONS AND ACTUAL

PARTICIPATION IN THE "T" GROUP PROCESS. EACH SESSION IS HELD FOR TWO HOURS. THE FIRST HOUR IS A "T" GROUP HELD IN A CONFERENCE ROOM EQUIPPED WITH A ONE-WAY MIRROR, SOUND EQUIPMENT AND A VIDEO TAPE RECORDER; THE SECOND HOUR IS A DIDACTIC LEARNING EXPERIENCE REVOLVING AROUND THE RECORDING OF THE PREVIOUS HOUR. BECAUSE THE GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION PROGRAM IS SECONDARY TO THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, THE CURRICULUM INCLUDES: (1) HISTORICAL AND THEORETICAL; (2) FOUNDING OF GROUP; (3) GROUP STRUCTURE AND SYSTEMS; (4) GROUP AND LEARNING PROCESS; (5) CONFLICT RESOLUTION; AND (6) GROUP TRAINING AND THERAPY APPLICATION OF GROUP DYNAMICS. AFTER COMPLETION OF TRAINING IN THIS PHASE, PARTICIPATING MEMBERS WILL BE BETTER TRAINED TO RESOLVE THEMSELVES TO THE GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION PROGRAM IN THEIR COTTAGE. THIS "T" GROUP PROCESS WILL EVENTUALLY INCLUDE ALL STAFF. IT IS EXPECTED TO EXPAND THE "T" GROUP PROCESS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS FROM EXPERIENCE GAINED AND EQUIPMENT USED IN THIS PROPOSAL. EVALUATION IS DESIGNED BY "T" GROUP EXPERTS. SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION IS MADE THROUGHOUT THE SESSION. A RESEARCH ASSISTANT ASSISTS THE PROJECT DIRECTOR IN COMPILING DATA. SYSTEMATIC GAINS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A POSITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE TOTAL THERAPEUTIC AND EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY ARE BEING REALIZED. CHARLES GACBOIS IS ALSO INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT.

16332

AUTHORS: KONSTANT, JEAN.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THREE YEARS OF MILITARY JUSTICE.
 SOURCE: UNIVERSITY OF LIEGE, SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY.
 SOURCEIC: BEGAN OCTOBER 1967. COMPLETED JUNE 1968.

THIS PROJECT CONCERNED 764 INDIVIDUALS CONVICTED BY THE WAR COUNCIL OF LIEGE DURING THE YEARS 1962, 1963, AND 1964. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE THE DOMINATING TRENDS OF CRIME IN THE MILITARY MILIEU IN BELGIUM. THE MOST COMMON OFFENSES FOUND WERE: DESERTION (175 CASES); INSUBORDINATION (165, INCLUDING 19 PERCENT CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS); NON-MILITARY OFFENSES: THEFT (274, INCLUDING 64 PERCENT TO THE DAMAGE OF THE MILITARY OR THE STATE); ROAD OFFENSES (246); AND INVOLUNTARY CORPORAL INJURIES (123). JUDICIARY OR DISCIPLINARY RECORDS VARIED ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT OFFENSES. A TOTAL OF 49.7 PERCENT OF THE CASES HAD JUDICIARY AND DISCIPLINARY RECORDS; 34.4 PERCENT HAD DISCIPLINARY RECORDS ONLY; AND 16 PERCENT HAD NO RECORD. THE STUDY COMPARED THE RAPID JUDICIARY PROCESS WITH THE SEVERE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED BY ORDINARY OR MILITARY COURTS. PUNISHMENT RELATING TO THEFT OFFENSES WERE MORE SEVERE AND LESS FREQUENTLY CONDITIONARY WHEN INFLICTED BY MILITARY COURTS. MESSRS. CHARLOT, COLLIN AND DANIELS ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROJECT. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT # 304.)

16333

AUTHORS: WEINSTOCK, N.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE OF FIREARMS IN BELGIUM.
 SOURCE: BELGIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, CENTRE NATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE.
 SOURCEIC: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1968. COMPLETED APRIL 1968.

AN ANALYTICAL STUDY WAS MADE OF ALL CASES WHEN FIREARMS WERE REPORTED USED IN BELGIUM, OVER THE PERIOD 1963 TO 1967. M. REMOUCHAMPS AND P. EL RASHIDI PARTICIPATED IN THE WORK. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #303.)

16334

AUTHORS: BUFFARD, S.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF (CRIME AND DELINQUENCY) IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED

(FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.
SOURCE: UNIV. OF LYON, INST. OF LEGAL MED. AND CLINICAL
CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1967. COMPLETED END OF 1967.

IN THIS STUDY OF SOCIAL ILLS CAUSED BY SOCIAL CHANGE,
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY WERE INVESTIGATED IN A
COMMUNITY (FEYZIN, FRANCE) WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED
OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS. JUVENILE AND ADULT OFFENDERS WHO WERE BORN
IN THIS COMMUNITY AND WHO WERE PRESENT THERE DURING THE PERIOD
STUDIED, WERE THE SUBJECTS. MOST OF THE DATA WERE OBTAINED THROUGH
INTERVIEWS WITH THESE INDIVIDUALS. THE HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT THESE
OFFENDERS WOULD SHOW RESISTANCE AND PASSIVENESS TO CHANGE, AND THAT,
THOUGH THEY WOULD MAKE SHORT-TERM USE OF THE NEW ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITIES, THEY WOULD NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT.
(THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION
CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND
APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #307.)

16335
AUTHORS: HESS, HENNER.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE RELATION OF THE INMATE WITH HIS
PRIMARY GROUP.
SOURCE: UNIV. OF HEIDELBERG, INSTIT. OF CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JANUARY 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

THE NATURE OF THE INMATE'S INTERACTION WITH HIS PRIMARY GROUP
WILL BE STUDIED. THIS VARIABLE WILL THEN BE CORRELATED WITH HIS
BEHAVIOR DURING IMPRISONMENT, WITH HIS LIFE, HISTORY, AND WITH
RECIDIVISM. THE EFFECTS OF APPLYING THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT, AND THE
POSSIBILITIES OF ESTABLISHING A PREDICTION INSTRUMENT ON THE BASIS OF
SOCIAL FACTORS WILL BE INVESTIGATED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND
COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #313.)

16336
AUTHORS: GONIN, DANIEL.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF
CRIME (AND DELINQUENCY) IN A SETTING OF RAPID
INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEYZIN).
SOURCE: UNIV. OF LYON, INSTIT. OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND CLINICAL
CRIME.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1968.

FEYZIN, A FRENCH COMMUNITY OF 6,000 INHABITANTS, WAS STUDIED.
THIS AREA HAS BEEN THE SITE OF LARGE-SCALE ECONOMIC CHANGES OVER THE
PAST TEN YEARS, DUE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT THERE OF BIG INDUSTRIES.
INTERVIEWS WERE MADE WITH BOTH OFFICIAL AND INFORMAL REPRESENTATIVES
OF FEYZIN; THE RECORDS OF THE STATE POLICE WERE EXAMINED; AND USE WAS
MADE OF STUDIES UNDERTAKEN AFTER THE CATASTROPHE THERE. BOTH
QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE FINDINGS ON THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND
DELINQUENCY RESULTED FROM THE RESEARCH. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED
AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE
COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS
PROJECT #308.)

16337
AUTHORS: BROUSOLLE.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE WORK OF THE
PRISON GUARD.
SOURCE: UNIV. OF LYON, INST. OF LEG. MED. AND CLIN. CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1968.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT WHICH THE JAIL AND PRISON GUARD'S
WORKING CONDITIONS HAVE UPON HIM ARE STUDIED. THE RESEARCH COVERS
THE FOLLOWING AREAS: THE DIFFICULTIES OF ADJUSTING TO CORRECTIONAL

REFORM; THE OCCUPATIONAL STRESSES INVOLVED; AND THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH OF THE GUARD. MR. GOUZY IS ALSO INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #309.)

16338

AUTHORS: KAPANIKAS, DIMITRIOS.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE.
SOURCE: CENT. FOR THE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY OF THESSALONIKI.
SOURCEID: BEGAN 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION 1968-1969.

A STUDY MADE OF THE CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE CITY OF THESSALONIKI, AS REPORTED UNDER COUNCIL OF EUROPE #25 (BULLETIN NO. 1, 1966, AND 3, 1967, FF.), IS BEING EXTENDED TO THE ENTIRE JUDICIAL DISTRICT SURROUNDING THE CITY. THE RESEARCH CONCERNS THE FOLLOWING AREAS, WHICH HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECT OF INDIVIDUAL STUDY: VOLUNTARY HOMICIDE FROM THE HISTORICAL, COMPARATIVE, AND THEORETICAL VIEWPOINTS; MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS; SECURITY MEASURES INVOLVING THE DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY, OVER THE YEARS FROM 1951 TO 1966; PEDERASTY; VIOLATION OF SUPPORT OBLIGATION; ABDUCTION OF MINORS; FREQUENTING; CRIMINALITY IN THE VILLAGE OF VASSILIKA; AND INSULT AND DEFAMATION DURING THE YEARS 1961 TO 1966. THESE STUDIES HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN ON THE BASIS OF DATA OBTAINED FROM THE GREEK CRIMINAL STATISTICS BUREAU, AND FROM COURT RECORDS AND SENTENCES OF PERSONS LIVING IN THE CITY OR IN THE DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #316.)

16339

AUTHORS: SOLDI, GIOVANNI.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS.
SOURCE: UNIV. OF GENOA, DEPT. OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

IN STUDYING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE IN DEALING WITH ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS, A SAMPLE OF 100 YOUNG MEN WAS EXAMINED. THESE YOUTHS WERE HOSPITALIZED IN A REHABILITATION CENTER FOR MINORS AGED 14 TO 18 IN GENOA, ITALY. THE PERSONALITIES OF THESE BOYS WERE EXAMINED FROM BOTH THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL AND THE SOCIOLOGICAL POINTS OF VIEW, AND A SPECIALLY-DESIGNED QUESTIONNAIRE WAS APPLIED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #319.)

16340

AUTHORS: BANCINI, TULLIO.
DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: THEMATIC PROJECTION AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.
SOURCE: UNIV. OF GENOA, DEPT. OF CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY.
SOURCEID: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1967. SCHEDULED COMPLETION DECEMBER 1968.

A STUDY IS BEING MADE OF THE PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF 100 YOUTHS, AGED 18 TO 25, WHO ARE SENTENCED TO LESS THAN THREE YEARS IMPRISONMENT TO PRISONS IN GENOA, ITALY. THEY ARE TO BE EXAMINED FROM BOTH THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL AND THE SOCIOLOGICAL POINTS OF VIEW. THE TAT TEST OF MURRAY WILL BE ADMINISTERED. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #320.)

16341
 AUTHCRS: PAOLELLA, ALFREDO.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: MENTAL DEFICIENCY AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.
 SOURCE: PSYCHIATRIC JUDICIAL INSTITUTION OF AVERSA; FAC. OF MED. OF NAPLES.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1967. COMPLETED JULY 1968.

THE PERSONALITIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCIES ARE TO BE STUDIED. SUBJECTS ARE YOUNGSTERS PLACED UNDER SECURITY DETENTION IN THE SPECIAL WARD OF THE PSYCHIATRIC JUDICIAL INSTITUTION IN AVERSA, ITALY. BOTH CLINICAL STUDIES AND LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WILL BE MADE, THROUGH THE USE OF INTELLIGENCE TESTS. THE RESEARCH IS AIMED AT FINDING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL PATHOLOGY AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; SPECIFICALLY INVESTIGATIONS WILL BE MADE OF: THE NATURE OF THE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AS A FUNCTION OF PSYCHO-PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS; THE EVOLUTION OF THE SYNDROM; AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF TREATMENT. DOMENICO RAGOZZINO ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROJECT. (THIS PROJECT WAS COLLECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE INFORMATION CENTER OF NCCD THROUGH THE COURTESY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE AND APPEARS IN THEIR FILES AS PROJECT #321.)

16342
 AUTHCRS: HAYNER, NORMAN S.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: MODES OF ADAPTATION TO INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS.
 SOURCE: NIMH; UNIV. OF WASHINGTON, INSTIT. FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN NOVEMBER 1966. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JULY 1968.

A MAJOR PURPOSE OF THE LARGER STUDY OF WHICH THIS IS A PART IS TO DETERMINE THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES WHICH EXIST BETWEEN PRISON SOCIETIES BOTH WITHIN GIVEN COUNTRIES AND BETWEEN THOSE COUNTRIES. FOR EIGHT MEXICAN PRISONS THE PRESENT PAPER SOUGHT TO INDICATE THE EXTENT TO WHICH TREATMENT IS EMPHASIZED; THE DEGREE OF INDIVIDUAL AND PERCEIVED GROUP HOSPITALITY TOWARD CUSTODY STAFF; AND THE RELATIONSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF CONJUGAL VISITS AND THE EXTENT OF PERCEIVED HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR. THROUGH A STRUCTURED INTERVIEW WITH EACH WARDEN, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE EIGHT PRISONS VARIED SHARPLY IN THE DEGREE OF THEIR EMPHASIS ON TREATMENT AS COMPARED WITH CUSTODY. INMATE RESPONSES TO THREE HYPOTHETICAL CASE SITUATIONS IN A QUESTIONNAIRE SHOWED THAT PERCEIVED HOSTILITY TOWARD CUSTODY STAFF WAS ONLY ONE-SIXTH AS HIGH AS THAT FOUND BY WHEELER IN 15 SCANDINAVIAN PRISONS. IN A GIVEN MEXICAN INSTITUTION AS THE PERCENTAGE OF PRISONERS WHO HAD HAD AT LEAST ONE CONJUGAL VISIT DURING THE PRECEDING MONTH ROSE, THE PROPORTION WHO ESTIMATED THE EXTENT OF HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR AMONG THE INMATES DURING THE PRECEDING MONTH AS LESS THAN 10 PERCENT TENDED TO INCREASE. THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATION IS FORTHCOMING: MODES OF ADAPTATION TO INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS.

16343
 AUTHORS: MATHIAS, WILLIAM J.
 DESIG: CORRESPONDENT
 TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS' PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
 SOURCE: GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE.
 SOURCEID: BEGAN MAY 1, 1968. SCHEDULED COMPLETION NOVEMBER 1, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DETERMINE THE ATTITUDES OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE MODEL CITIES AREA OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TOWARD THE POLICE; THIS WILL BE DONE BY A SERIES OF PERSONAL INTERVIEWS. BASICALLY, IT IS A REPLICATION OF A SIMILAR STUDY DONE IN CHICAGO, WASHINGTON AND BOSTON FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. NO RESULTS HAVE YET BEEN OBTAINED.

AUTHOR INDEX

ADAMS S	16069	DINWODDIE A	16103	HICKS J	16111
ADAMS TF	16084	DOLESCHAL E	16086	HIPPCHEN LJ	16278
ALLEN IL	16274	DRAGASH NJ	16147	HOCHMANN J	16303
AMOS WE	16201	DRUHAN FE	16143	HOLDAWAY RM	16089
BABST DV	16175	DUFFY JE JR	16235	HUBER W	16303
BACH MN	16129	DUFFY JJ JR	16234	HUNTER H	16288
BAJARD G	16303	DUNNE AL	16224	ILLING HA	16133
BAKATSULAS M	16289	EDWARDS G	16093	ISKRANT AP	16123
BALLARD KB JR	16175	EFTIHIADIS TD	16277	JESSOR R	16279
BAMFORD B	16125	EISENSTEIN ML	16140	JESSOR SL	16279
BANAY RS	16178	ELKIND P	16305	JOBSCN KB	16229
BANDINI T	16340	EMPEY LT	16169	JOHNSON EH	16249
BAVCON L	16214	ENDORE G	16087	JOLIET PV	16123
BENTEL DJ	16192	ESSELSTYN TC	16044	JONES H	16134
BETO DR	16293	FERRACUTI F	16251		16135
BIELER TR	16267	FINCH GL	16216	JOOS J	16303
BITTNER W	16100	FINK L	16277	KARANIKAS D	16338
BLACKLER C	16285	FINKELSTEIN H	16156	KAREN RL	16170
BLANC M	16303	FISHER G	16183	KEMPE CH	16208
BOCHES RE	16068	FISHER RG	16058	KENNEDY RF	16109
BORNHOUSER ME	16114	FLEISHER LA	16236	KENNEY E	16157
BOSLY H	16096	FOGELSON RM	16318	KILPATRICK DM	16103
	16097	FONTANES M	16251	KIRKPATRICK AM	16228
BOWER RC	16170	FORTAS A	16292	KLEIN HT	16090
BRENDES RC	16158	FOX HG	16262	L'HEUREUX-DUBE C	16079
BROUSOLLE	16337	FREY MA	16233		16073
BROWN LP	16241	FULTON WS	16137	LAMBERT C	16073
BUFFARD S	16334	GAGNON JH	16043	LAMBERT S	16053
BULL EM JR	16068		16198	LANDREVILLE P	16074
BURNHAM RW	16189	GARCIA RAMIREZ, SE	16254	LANGLOIS, N	16250
BUTLER JR	16311		16247	LAPLANTE J	16080
CAIN AH	16071	GARD SA	16247	LEAVITT J	16152
CALHOUN K	16311	GERBER RJ	16205	LIEF NR	16324
CAMPBELL CF	16199	GIBBONS DC	16299	LIEVENS P	16303
CANLIS MN	16163	GIFFEN PJ	16053	LIGONDE P	16075
CARR-HILL R	16188		16055	LITTLE JW	16091
CARTER RM	16191	GITTINS J	16065	LOCKE HG	16185
CASANOVA T	16144	GOLDFARB J	16068	LODATO FJ	16309
CASSIERS L	16304	GONIN D	16336	LOHMAN JC	16105
CASSITY JH	16180	GOTTFREDSON CM	16175	LUHMAN WS	16319
CHARLES R	16096	GRAVES TD	16279	LUNDEN WA	16139
CLAGHORN JL	16293	GRIFFIN JB	16153	MACCLELLAN GE	16329
CLARK TC	16221	HAGAN CR	16199	MACNAMARA DEJ	16046
CLINARD MB	16051	HALLERMANN W	16099	MARCOTTE G	16302
COATES JF	16050	HAMBURGER E	16312	MARTIN JM	16218
COHEN B	16142	HAMMER M	16182	MATHIAS WJ	16343
COHN Y	16154	HANSON RC	16279	MAXWELL T	16138
COHOCN DD	16320	HARDT RH	16172	MCANANY PD	16205
COLFAX JD	16274		16276	MCCAGHY CH	16274
CONNER WC	16153	HARVEY AC	16081	MCCLESKEY G	16113
CONSTANT J	16095	HASTERT F	16303	MCDONALD WF	16186
	16332	HAYCRAFT SL	16322	MCHARDY LW	16202
CORNES P	16134	HAYNER NS	16342	MCINTOSH M	16136
CROFT EB	16166	HEADLEY FM JR	16245	MERGEN A	16327
CURLEE J	16196	HECHT K	16068		16328
DEBUYST C	16303	HEFNER HM	16056	MERTENS DE WILMAR C	16317
DEMING RW	16132	HELPER RE	16208		16227
	16203	HERMAN M	16217	MEWETT AW	16283
DESMAREZ JJ	16073	HESS H	16335	MEYER H	16283
DICKES P	16303	HICKEY WL	16085	MILANDER HM	16242

MILES FF	16200	RICHMOND MS	16272	SIMON W	16043
MILLER RB	16157	ROBISON JO	16126		16198
MILLER WB	16219	ROGERS JW	16275	SIMPSON J	16284
MILTON F	16260	ROSE GNG	16314	SIMPSON JE	16131
MISNER GE	16315	ROSEN SJ	16115	SKABERNE B	16213
MOHR JW	16271	ROSENBERG B	16217	SKOLER DL	16151
MOHRBOTTER K	16078	RUBIN J	16297	SKOLNICK JH	16161
MONBOISSE RM	16222	RUBIN T	16177	SLOVENKO R	16057
MORGAN JK	16330	RUDDY FS	16128	SMITH CE	16323
	16331	SADOFF RL	16092	SMITH GW	16190
MORRIS EF	16244	SADOFKY S	16217	SMITH JF	16177
MORRIS N	16252	SANDERS RI	16060	SOLDI G	16339
MOSCOW A	16238	SANDRELLI E	16300	SPARER EV	16220
MYLONAS AD	16176	SARBIN TR	16174	SPEISER L	16094
NEWARK M	16167	SCARPITTI FR	16179	STAAK M	16101
NEWLAND GE	16169	SCHABER G	16303	THORNBURG RN	16143
NEWMAN CL	16267	SCHAPER WJ III	16240	TKACHENKO V	16306
NIELSON J	16287	SCHICK PJ	16098	TRICE J	16311
NORMAN S	16066	SCHLOSS B	16055	TROUSSE P	16072
NORMAN, S	16067	SCHMIDHOFER E	16308	TYDINGS JD	16116
O'REGAN RS	16168	SCHUR EM	16045	TYNDEL M	16054
OGLE R	16126	SECKEL JP	16164	VADUM AC	16171
OHMART H	16162	SHANNON LW	16173	VAN ARSDOL MC JR	16131
OKI G	16053	SHERWOOD DW	16174	VANCE CR	16083
	16055	SHEVIN RL	16321	VANHALEWIJN J	16072
OLIVER JW	16194	SIDLOFSKY S	16053	VASSART C	16102
ORDWAY JA	16155	SIEVERTS R	16326	VEREIN B	16281
PAEHLER H	16282	SILVERMAN H	16266	VIDAL RIVEROLL, C	16256
PAOLELLA A	16341	SILVERSTEIN L	16145	VINSON FM JR	16225
PAPPENFORT DM	16103		16146	WAHLE E	16077
PARKER GE	16226	STABENAU JR	16141	WALKER N	16062
PEARSON JW	16165	STASCN EB	16130	WARREN CD	16153
PETERSON SJ	16172	STEIGLEDER E	16099	WEAVER L	16239
	16276	STEPHENSON RM	16179	WEINSTOCK N	16333
PILIAVIN IM	16171	STICKGOLD M	16207	WENK EA	16174
PINA Y PALACIOS, J		STIMMEL DP	16059	WHEELER MJ	16246
	16253	STOIBER CR	16060	WILDRIDGE MA	16271
PRICE SD	16261	STRUL G	16263	WILKINS LT	16187
RACINE A	16102	SURAL B	16135		16191
RANTON LW	16325	SUSSMAN CB	16211	WILLS WD	16047
RECKLESS WC	16176	TAIT CD JR	16153	WINSLOW RL	16159
REDDIN T	16264	TAYLOR AJW	16286	YABLONSKY L	16273
REGIMBAL J	16076	TEPPERMAN J	16055	ZELINSKI A	16280
REINERT RE	16195	TESSARI G	16301	ZWEIBELSON I	16309
REISS AJ JR	16313	THOMSEN RC	16193		

The subject index is machine generated. Keywords in the titles of abstracts appear alphabetically in the left hand margin; under each keyword is a list of titles in which the keyword appears. The spelling of words in the titles of abstracts has not been changed; hence, two spellings of the same word may appear in this index--for example, BEHAVIOR and BEHAVIOUR.

SUBJECT INDEX --See note on page A-2

ABETTING		SEGREGATE HIM FROM HOSPITALIZED ADULTS	16157
JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN AIDING AND ABETTING CASES.	16124	THE CORRECTION SYSTEM FOR ADULTS IN SWEDEN.	16252
ABORTION		ADVISORY	
ABORTION.	16045	ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADULT DETENTION. SAN FRANCISCO ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES.	16258
COLORADO'S NEW ABORTION LAW.	16060	REPORT. CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16268
ACCESS		ADVOCACY	
THE DEFENDANTS RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PRESENTENCE REPORTS.	16129	VOIR DIRE - A NEGLECTED TOOL OF ADVOCACY.	16089
ACT		AFFAIRS	
CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PRELIMINARY ACT INVOLVING ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.	16078	PROJECT SUMMARY: URBAN AFFAIRS.	16321
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER.	16311	AFTERCARE	
ACTION		CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO.5)	16121
UNITY OF ACTION DETERMINED BY OUTSIDE CONNECTION.	16077	AGENCY	
PROJECT SUMMARY: POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH (PAY).	16138	THE DC JUVENILE COURT: SOCIAL AGENCY OR COURT OF LAW	16125
ACTIVITIES		A BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY: SYNANON.	16170
THE ATTITUDES OF THE DELINQUENT IN REGARD TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.	16250	AGGRESSIVENESS	
ACTIVITY		PROJECT SUMMARY: THEMATIC PROJECTION AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.	16340
NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.	16276	AID	
ACTS		ART AS AN AID IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.	16180
CRIMINALITY OF VOLUNTARY SEXUAL ACTS IN COLORADO.	16059	AIDE	
ADAPTATION		POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROJECT: RESEARCH EVALUATION 1967.	16070
PROJECT SUMMARY: MODES OF ADAPTATION TO INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS.	16342	AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM: AN APPROACH TO NEW CAREERS.	16164
ADAPTATIONAL		AIDING	
SEXUAL DEVIATION: RESPONSE TO AN ADAPTATIONAL CRISIS.	16057	JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN AIDING AND ABETTING CASES.	16124
ADDICTION		ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI	
CYCLAZOCINE PLUS: A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION.	16178	DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 2: STATE REPORTS: ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI.	16145
ADDICTS		ALCOHOL	
CRITICAL POINTS IN REGARD TO THE REPORTING OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS.	16300	ALCOHOL AND PENAL LAW.	16099
ADJUSTED		ALCOHOLICS	
PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141	WOMEN ALCOHOLICS.	16196
ADJUSTMENT		ALCOHOLISM	
CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	16212	ALCOHOLISM: DISEASE OR HABIT	16195
ADMINISTRATION		ALTERNATIVE	
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CIVIL DISORDERS.	16083	ALTERNATIVE TO DRAFT: FORM JUSTICE CORPS, CRIMINOLOGIST URGES.	16111
A PART OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S LEGACY CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN FULFILLED.	16293	WORK RELEASE: AN ALTERNATIVE IN CORRECTIONAL HANDLING.	16267
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315	AMENDMENT	
ADOLESCENT		VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DUMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207
THE HOSPITALIZED ADOLESCENT. IS IT NECESSARY TO SEGREGATE HIM FROM HOSPITALIZED ADULTS	16157	14TH AMENDMENT, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT.	16224
ADULT		AMERICA	
OPERATION MANUAL FOR ADULT PAROLE AGENTS.	16147	SEXUAL DEVIANCE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA.	16043
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADULT DETENTION. SAN FRANCISCO ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES.	16258	CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA.	16221
THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS.	16283	CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE. CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA.	16230
PRIMARY RECIDIVISM IN ADULT MEN: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN ON FIRST AND SECOND PRISON SENTENCE.	16285	AMERICAN	
ADULTS		PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128
PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141	DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 2: STATE REPORTS: ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI.	16145
THE HOSPITALIZED ADOLESCENT. IS IT NECESSARY TO		DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 3: STATE REPORTS: MISSOURI-WYOMING.	16146
		AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE REBIRTH OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE.	16244

ANALYSIS	ATLANTA	CONTINUATION
A BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY: SYNANON.	16170	CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. 16343
COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.	16175	ATLAS PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROPOSED ATLAS OF MMPI PROFILES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. 16320
ANTI-DEFAMATION	ATTITUDES	
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT. ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH.	16269	ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES. 16176
ANTISOCIAL		THE ATTITUDES OF THE DELINQUENT IN REGARD TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. 16250
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS.	16339	POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING. 16266
APPRECIATION		PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE SIZED NORTHERN CITY. 16274
CONTEMPORARY WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: A DEFENSE AND APPRECIATION.	16115	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS. 16339
APPROACH	AUGUSTA	
AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM: AN APPROACH TO NEW CAREERS.	16164	CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER. 16212
FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE - A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH.	16189	AUTHORITIES
APPROACHES		THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS. 16283
BASIC APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.	16066	AUTHORITY
APPROVED		ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1967. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY. 16210
APPROVED SCHOOLS AND THE FUTURE.	16065	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS. 16339
ARREST	16220	B'NAI
EMPLOYABILITY AND THE JUVENILE ARREST RECORD.	16275	RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT. ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH. 16269
PROGRESSIVISM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL FRAMEWORK FROM ARREST THROUGH PAROLE.	16172	BALTIMORE
ARRESTS		A REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE CIVIL DISTURBANCE OF APRIL 6 TO APRIL 11, 1968. 16122
ARRESTS OF SELF AND FRIENDS AS INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT.	16180	BASE
ART		COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES. 16175
ART AS AN AID IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.	16249	BATTERED
ARTS		THE BATTERED CHILD. 16208
ONE ANSWER TO MANPOWER NEEDS OF APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY: ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE.	16101	BAY
ASOCIAL		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX. 16315
SOCIOGENETIC PROBLEMS OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT ASOCIAL YOUTHS.	16174	BEHAVIOR
ASSAULT		SOCIOLOGY OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. 16091
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, PART IV: INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.	16323	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, PART IV: INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE. 16271
ASSAULT-PRONE		SOCIETY, PERSONALITY, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. A STUDY OF A TRI-ETHNIC COMMUNITY. 16279
AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY ASSAULT-PRONE OFFENDERS.	16054	BEHAVIORAL
ASSAULTIVE		A BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY: SYNANON. 16170
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF B CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.	16249	BELGIAN
ASSESSMENT		THE SUPPRESSION OF OFFENSES AGAINST FARM PROPERTY IN OLD BELGIAN LAW. 16095
THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 15: PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT.	16088	BELGIUM
ASSOCIATE		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE OF FIREARMS IN BELGIUM. 16333
ONE ANSWER TO MANPOWER NEEDS OF APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY: ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE.	16121	BIBLIOGRAPHY
ASSOCIATION		PLANNING STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. 16085
CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION. INDIANS AND THE LAW (SURVEY).	16148	BLOCK
CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO.5	16259	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF B CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA. 16323
THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK 1967.		BLOT
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. POLICE PERSONNEL SELECTION SURVEY.	16137	THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING MIRSCHACH INK BLOT TESTS. 16304
ATLANTA		
PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. PLAN C SUBPROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.		
PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS OF		

BOARDS		B CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.	16323
POLICE BRUTALITY AND CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS: A SECOND LOOK.	16105	CEREBRAL	
BORSTAL		CEREBRAL TRAINING FOR DELINQUENTS.	16308
A SEARCH AMONG BORSTAL GIRLS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR TATTOOS.	16206	CERTIFICATE	
BRIEF		THE EXEMPLARY REHABILITATION CERTIFICATE.	16245
BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCD.	16061	CHALLENGES	
BRITH		CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY.	16091
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH.	16209	CHANGE	
BRUTALITY		CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA: PLANNING FOR CHANGE.	16120
POLICE BRUTALITY AND CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS: A SECOND LOOK.	16105	CHANGES	
BRUTALITY--ANSWERS		CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	16212
POLICE BRUTALITY--ANSWERS TO KEY QUESTIONS.	16313	CHANGING	
BUILD		CHANGING CONCERNS IN CORRECTIONS.	16191
THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU BUILD OR ENLARGE A DETENTION CENTER.	16067	PROOF OF GUILTY IN A CHANGING SOCIETY.	16227
BUREAU		CHANNELING	
BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCD.	16061	CHANNELING THE PROBATION INTERVIEW.	16154
BUSINESS		CHARACTERISTICS	
MERCHANTS OF HEROIN. AN IN-DEPTH PORTRAYAL OF BUSINESS IN THE UNDERWORLD.	16238	INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126
CALIFORNIA		CHARACTERISTICS OF FIELD SERVICES POPULATIONS, JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967, MINNESOTA.	16209
CALIFORNIA JUVENILE COURT PRACTICE.	16068	CHECK	
FOLLOWUP SUMMARY: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RECORDS MATCHING PROJECT.	16131	CRIME CHECK.	16261
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1967, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY.	16210	CHICAGO	
CANADA		PROPOSAL 1968, CHICAGO JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.	16048
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1967, CANADA.	16232	CHIEFS	
CANADIAN		INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. POLICE PERSONNEL SELECTION SURVEY.	16259
CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION. INDIANS AND THE LAW (SURVEY).	16088	CHILD	
CARE		THE BATTERED CHILD.	16208
PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 3: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103	CHILDREN	
CAREERS		PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 3: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103
AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM: AN APPROACH TO NEW CAREERS.	16164	COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16119
SOCIETY, CRIME AND CRIMINAL CAREERS.	16299	COUNSELING PARENTS AND PROBLEM CHILDREN.	16309
CAROLINA		CHRONIC	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF B CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.	16323	THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER, CHAPTER 6: THE JAIL.	16053
CASE		THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER, CHAPTER 15: PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT.	16054
CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE, THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO. 5)	16121	THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER, CHAPTER 17: FIRST OFFENDERS: A COMPARISON.	16255
WORK RELEASE: A CASE FOR INTERMITTENT SENTENCES.	16229	CINEMA	
CASE H: RECONSTRUCTION OF OFFENSE FROM DATA COMPILED FROM THE PRESENTENCE REPORT.	16251	THE CINEMA AND THE PROTECTION OF YOUTH.	16106
CELL		CIRCUMSTANCE	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF B CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.	16323	OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.	16306
CENTENNIAL		CITIES	
CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL REVIEW.	16223	CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES.	16225
CENTER		PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.	16343
THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU BUILD OR ENLARGE A DETENTION CENTER.	16067	CITY	
CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	16212	PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE SIZED NORTHERN CITY.	16274
CENTRAL		CIVIL	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF		THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CIVIL DISORDERS.	16088
		A REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE CIVIL DISTURBANCE OF APRIL 6 TO APRIL 11, 1968.	16122

CIVIL	CONTINUATION	COMPLAINTS	
AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE REBIRTH OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE.	16244	HANDLING COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE.	16241
CONCERNING DISSENT AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.	16292	COMPLEX	
CIVILIAN		HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE REVERSED OEDIPUS COMPLEX.	16192
POLICE BRUTALITY AND CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS: A SECOND LOOK.	16185	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315
CLASSIFICATION		COMPREHENSIVE	
TEAM CLASSIFICATION IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.	16199	COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING - A NEW CHALLENGE.	16151
CLINICAL		CONCEPT	
CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY: CURRENT TRENDS.	16303	THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.	16075
CODE		THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE.	16186
THE GREEK CODE OF PRISON RULES 1967.	16289	THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE IN CRIMINOLOGY.	16187
COLLABORATION		THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE IN CRIMINOLOGY - A COMMENT.	16188
STAFF-INMATE COLLABORATION: A STUDY OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES IN THE SILVERLAKE EXPERIMENT.	16169	FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE - A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH.	16189
COLLEGE		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS.	16339
THE SAN QUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT: FINAL REPORT, PHASE 1.	16069	CONCERNS	
COLONIAL		CHANGING CONCERNS IN CORRECTIONS.	16191
PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128	CONFIDENTIALITY	
COLORADO		PROJECT SUMMARY: CONFIDENTIALITY AS A SOCIAL FUNCTION.	16317
CRIMINALITY OF VOLUNTARY SEXUAL ACTS IN COLORADO.	16059	CONFIGURAL	
COLORADOS		COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.	16175
COLORADO'S NEW ABORTION LAW.	16060	CONFLICT	
COMMENTARY		PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.	16140
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE POLICE: A COMMENTARY.	16105	CONFUSION	
COMMITMENT		RES GESTAE: A SYNONYM FOR CONFUSION.	16114
A FEDERAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY AND A SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT PROCEDURE.	16116	CONGRESS	
COMMUNICATION		10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PENAL LAW. QUESTION 4: CURRENT EXTRADITION PROBLEMS.	16072
INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126	10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.	16096
COMMUNITY		CONGRESSIONAL	
LAW ENFORCEMENT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICE ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY.	16084	CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE. CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA.	16230
THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER: A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING.	16093	CONSTITUTIONAL	
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORIENTATION FOR POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CROP).	16262	CONTEMPORARY WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: A DEFENSE AND APPRECIATION.	16115
POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING.	16266	CONSTRAINTS	
CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING IN THE COMMUNITY.	16272	PROJECT SUMMARY: MODES OF ADAPTATION TO INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS.	16342
SOCIETY, PERSONALITY, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. A STUDY OF A TRI-ETHNIC COMMUNITY.	16279	CONTROL	
PROJECT SUMMARY: INMATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT.	16329	CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY.	16091
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334	A BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY: SYNONYM.	16170
COMPARISON		PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.	16325
THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 17: FIRST OFFENDERS: A COMPARISON.	16055	COOPERATION	
COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.	16175	GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL SYSTEM INTERACTION AND COOPERATION.	16242
PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.	16322	THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS.	16203
COMPENSATION		CORPORAL	
SELECTED PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME.	16192	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT	16228
COMPILED		COHPS	
CASE 13: RECONSTRUCTION OF OFFENSE FROM DATA COMPILED FROM THE PRESENTENCE REPORT.	16291	ALTERNATIVE TO DRAFT: FORM JUSTICE CORPS, CRIMINOLOGIST URGES.	16111

CORRECTION

- THE CORRECTION SYSTEM FOR ADULTS IN SWEDEN. 16252
- OUR MOST RECENT CORRECTION LAW. 16254
- THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS. 16263

CORRECTIONAL

- INTERIM REPORT: DEVELOPMENTAL LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING. 16063
- THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. 16075
- THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK 1967. 16148
- THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. 16177
- THE ATTITUDES OF THE DELINQUENT IN REGARD TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. 16250
- OFFENDERS AS A CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER RESOURCE. REPORT OF A SEMINAR, WASHINGTON, DC, MARCH 1968. 16257
- WORK RELEASE: AN ALTERNATIVE IN CORRECTIONAL HANDLING. 16267
- CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING IN THE COMMUNITY. 16272
- PROGRESSIVISM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL FRAMEWORK FROM ARREST THROUGH PAROLE. 16275

CORRECTIONS

- CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION. INDIANS AND THE LAW (SURVEY). 16088
- CHANGING CONCERNS IN CORRECTIONS. 16191

CORRESPONDENCE

- CORRESPONDENCE OF PRISONERS. 16301

COSTS

- JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE. 16081

COUNSEL

- FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL. 16226
- A SUSPECT'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL. 16246

COUNSELING

- COUNSELING PARENTS AND PROBLEM CHILDREN. 16309

COUNTER

- COUNTER PROPOSAL. 16282

COUNTRIES

- CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. 16086

COURT

- CALIFORNIA JUVENILE COURT PRACTICE. 16068
- FOR A FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S COURT IN QUEBEC. 16079
- JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE. 16081
- 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES. 16096
- COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT. 16119
- THE DC JUVENILE COURT: SOCIAL AGENCY OR COURT OF LAW 16125
- PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE MADE BY JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATES OF THE IDEA OF WELFARE IN THEIR COURT DISPOSITIONS. 16135
- REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS. 16159
- ANNUAL REPORT, 1967. CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT. 16160
- A PLAN FOR COURT AND PROBATION SERVICES. 16166
- THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING. 16177
- THE COURT, THE POLICE, AND THE SCHOOL. 16202
- IN RE GAULT AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION IN JUVENILE COURT. 16235
- 1967 OHIO JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS. 16237
- REPORT. CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT. 16268

COURTS

- THE COURTS - DEFENSELESS SCAPEGOAT FOR THE CRIME RATE. 16094
- DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 2: STATE REPORTS: ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI. 16145
- DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 3: STATE REPORTS: MISSOURI-WYOMING. 16146
- ANNUAL REPORT 1966-1967. MARYLAND COURTS. 16204
- CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY THE COURTS, 1964. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND. 16231
- THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS. 16283
- FAMILY COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. 16302

CREATIVITY

- CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY. 16091

CRIME

- BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCO. 16061
- CRIME AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND. VOLUME ONE: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. 16062
- YOUNG PEOPLE AND CRIME. 16071
- CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES. 16086
- THE COURTS - DEFENSELESS SCAPEGOAT FOR THE CRIME RATE. 16094
- CRIME AND DELINQUENCY--A REPUBLICAN RESPONSE. 16110
- CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA: PLANNING FOR CHANGE. 16120
- STATISTICAL STUDIES ON CRIME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PUERTO RICO. 16144
- NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING. A POLICY STATEMENT. 16150
- SELECTED PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME. 16192
- CRIME PREVENTION: A PROFESSION? 16200
- CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES. 16225
- CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE. CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA. 16230
- CRIME IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT TO THE POLICEMEN. 16239
- CRIME CHECK. 16261
- PARTNERS IN CRIME. 16263
- CRIME AND PUNISHMENT. 16297
- SOCIETY, CRIME AND CRIMINAL CAREERS. 16299
- PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIME PREDICTION: PREVIOUS RESEARCH ABROAD. 16326
- PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS. 16334
- PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEYZIN). 16336
- CRIMINAL
- MENTAL ILLNESS, DUE PROCESS AND THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT. A SECOND REPORT AND ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS. 16052
- CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PRELIMINARY ACT INVOLVING ROBBERY AND EXTORTION. 16078
- JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE. 16081
- PLANNING STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. 16085
- MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST. 16092
- CONTEMPORARY WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: A DEFENSE AND APPRECIATION. 16115
- NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (NECIS). 16117
- PROJECT SUMMARY: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION. 16136
- DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE

CRIMINAL	CONTINUATION	DAMNED	
COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 2: STATE REPORTS: ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI.	16145	THE POLICE: DAMNED IF THEY DO - DAMNED IF THEY DON'T.	16090
DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 3: STATE REPORTS: MISSOURI-WYOMING.	16146	DAUGHTERS	16193
COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING - A NEW CHALLENGE.	16151	THE DANGERS OF DEADFALL DELEGATION.	16203
VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207	DATA	
CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA.	16221	CASE H: RECONSTRUCTION OF OFFENSE FROM DATA COMPILED FROM THE PRESENTENCE REPORT.	16251
CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY THE COURTS, 1964. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND.	16231	DEADFALL	
PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, NEW YORK.	16243	THE DANGERS OF DEADFALL DELEGATION.	16203
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, PART IV: INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.	16271	DECISION	
SOCIETY, CRIME AND CRIMINAL CAREERS.	16299	THE EFFECT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON THE IOWA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.	16233
PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE IN THE SOVIET CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.	16305	DEFENDANT	
REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS.	16314	MENTAL ILLNESS, DUE PROCESS AND THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT. A SECOND REPORT AND ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.	16052
PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE.	16338	JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE.	16081
PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.	16343	DEFENSELESS	
CRIMINALITY		THE COURTS - DEFENSELESS SCAPEGOAT FOR THE CRIME RATE.	16094
CRIMINALITY OF VOLUNTARY SEXUAL ACTS IN COLORADO.	16059	DEFICIENCY	
CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287	PROJECT SUMMARY: MENTAL DEFICIENCY AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	16341
CRIMINOLOGICAL		DEFICIENT	
CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE SO-CALLED PSEUDO-PSYCHOPATHY.	16100	SOCIOGENETIC PROBLEMS OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT ASOCIAL YOUTHS.	16101
CRIMINOLOGIST		DEFINED	
ALTERNATIVE TO DRAFT: FORM JUSTICE CORPS, CRIMINOLOGIST URGES.	16111	BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCO.	16061
CRIMINOLOGY		DEGREE	
THE IMPORTANCE OF CRIMINOLOGY FOR PENAL POLICY.	16098	ONE ANSWER TO MANPOWER NEEDS OF APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY: ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE.	16249
THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE IN CRIMINOLOGY.	16187	DELEGATION	
THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE IN CRIMINOLOGY - A COMMENT.	16188	THE DANGERS OF DEADFALL DELEGATION.	16203
ONE ANSWER TO MANPOWER NEEDS OF APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY: ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE.	16249	DELINQUENCY	
CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY: CURRENT TRENDS.	16303	BASIC APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.	16066
CRISIS		CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	16086
SEXUAL DEVIATION: RESPONSE TO AN ADAPTATIONAL CRISIS.	16057	PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.	16140
CROP		NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING. A POLICY STATEMENT.	16150
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORIENTATION FOR POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CROP).	16262	ARRESTS OF SELF AND FRIENDS AS INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT.	16172
CULTURE		SCALING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16173
LOWER CLASS CULTURE AS A GENERATING MILIEU OF GANG DELINQUENCY.	16219	LOWER CLASS DELINQUENCY AND WORK PROGRAMS.	16218
CURRENTS		LOWER CLASS CULTURE AS A GENERATING MILIEU OF GANG DELINQUENCY.	16219
CONTEMPORARY WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: A DEFENSE AND APPRECIATION.	16115	JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN EUROPE.	16255
CUSTODIAL		NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.	16276
REDUCING DISCREPANCIES IN PROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL PERSPECTIVES.	16171	THE POLICE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16284
CUYAHOGA		KLINEFELTERS SYNDROME AND DELINQUENCY.	16288
COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16119	PROJECT SUMMARY: EARLY DETECTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16324
REPORT. CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16268	PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.	16325
CUYHOGA		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334
ANNUAL REPORT, 1967. CUYHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16160	PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEYZIN).	16336
CYCLAZOCINE			
CYCLAZOCINE PLUS: A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION.	16178		

DELINQUENCY--A		CORRECTIONAL TRAINING.	16063
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY--A REPUBLICAN RESPONSE.	16110	DEVIANCE	
DELINQUENT		SEXUAL DEVIANCE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA.	16043
PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142	DEVIAIT	
ESTABLISHING A THERAPEUTIC MILIEU IN A NONINSTITUTIONAL SETTING FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.	16179	SOCIOLOGY OF CEVIANT BEHAVIOR.	16051
STUDY ON SERVICES TO DELINQUENT YOUTH 1968.	16184	PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142
14TH AMENDMENT, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT.	16224	THE PROBLEMS OF DEVIANT RESEARCH.	16273
THE ATTITUDES OF THE DELINQUENT IN REGARD TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.	16250	SOCIETY, PERSONALITY, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. A STUDY OF A TRI-ETHNIC COMMUNITY.	16279
DELINQUENTS		DEVIATION	
PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.	16140	SEXUAL DEVIATION: RESPONSE TO AN ADAPTATIONAL CRISIS.	16057
PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141	DILEMMA	
A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: GROUP HOMES FOR DELINQUENTS.	16165	THE LEGACY OF FREUD - A DILEMMA FOR HANDLING OFFENDERS IN GENERAL AND SEX OFFENDERS IN PARTICULAR.	16058
CEREBRAL TRAINING FOR DELINQUENTS.	16308	DIMINISHED	
PROJECT SUMMARY: MENTAL DEFICIENCY AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	16341	OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.	16306
DEMONSTRATION		DIRE	
A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: GROUP HOMES FOR DELINQUENTS.	16165	VOIR DIRE - A NEGLECTED TOOL OF ADVOCACY.	16089
DENMARK		DISCORDANT	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.	16139	PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141
DEPARTMENT		DISCREPANCIES	
SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1968, LAYONIA, MICHIGAN PROBATION DEPARTMENT.	16118	REDUCING DISCREPANCIES IN PROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL PERSPECTIVES.	16171
1967 ANNUAL REPORT, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.	16149	DISEASE	
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1967. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY.	16210	ALCOHOLISM: DISEASE OR HABIT	16195
GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL SYSTEM INTERACTION AND COOPERATION.	16242	DISOBEDIENCE	
DETECTION		CONCERNING DISSENT AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.	16292
PROJECT SUMMARY: EARLY DETECTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16324	DISORDERS	
DETENTION		THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CIVIL DISORDERS.	16083
THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU BUILD OR ENLARGE A DETENTION CENTER.	16067	DISPOSITIONS	
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADULT DETENTION. SAN FRANCISCO ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES.	16258	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE MADE BY JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATES OF THE IDEA OF WELFARE IN THEIR COURT DISPOSITIONS.	16135
DETERMINATION		DISSENT	
10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.	16096	PERMISSIBLE DISSSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128
DETERMINED		CONCERNING DISSSENT AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.	16292
UNITY OF ACTION DETERMINED BY OUTSIDE CONNECTION.	16077	DISTRICT	
CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287	PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE.	16338
DETERMINISM		DISTURBANCE	
DETERMINISM, FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY.	16190	A REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE CIVIL DISTURBANCE OF APRIL 6 TO APRIL 11, 1968.	16122
DEVELOPING		DOMBROWSKI	
COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.	16175	VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207
DEVELOPMENT		DRAWING	
PROPOSAL 1968. CHICAGO JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.	16048	HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.	16183
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.	16136	DRINKING	
CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	16212	CONTRL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY.	16091
DEVELOPMENTAL		THINKIN ABOUT DRINKING.	16108
INTERIM REPORT: DEVELOPMENTAL LABORATORY FOR		DRIVER	
		CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY.	16091
		DROPOUTS	
		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE FATE OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS ON PROBATION.	16132

DRUG		EVOLUTION	
CYCLAZOCINE PLUS: A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION.	16178	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEVZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334
DRUNKENNESS			
THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 6: THE JAIL.	16053	PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEVZ IN).	16336
THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 15: PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT.	16054	EXAMINATION	
THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 17: FIRST OFFENDERS: A COMPARISON.	16055	JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE.	16081
DUAL		PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128
THE DUAL MEANING OF ONE OFFENSE.	16113	EXECUTION	
DUTIES		THE EXECUTION OF PENAL SANCTIONS FOR JUVENILES.	16213
THE ILLINOIS PAROLE AND PARDON BOARD, ITS STRUCTURE, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.	16211	EXEMPLARY	
EAVESDROPPING		THE EXEMPLARY REHABILITATION CERTIFICATE.	16245
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING. A POLICY STATEMENT.	16150	EXPECTANCY	
EFFORT		COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.	16175
AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY ASSAULT-PRONE OFFENDERS.	16174	EXPERIENCE	
ELECTRONIC		UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTING. ONE YEAR OF EXPERIENCE.	16248
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING. A POLICY STATEMENT.	16150	OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.	16306
EMOTIONAL		EXPERIMENT	
OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.	16306	THE HAWKSPUR EXPERIMENT.	16047
EMPLOYABILITY		STAFF-INMATE COLLABORATION. A STUDY OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES IN THE SILVERLAKE EXPERIMENT.	16149
EMPLOYABILITY AND THE JUVENILE ARREST RECORD.	16220	EXPERIMENTAL	
END		THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING RORSCHACH INK BLOT TESTS.	16304
THE END OF AN ERA - RETROSPECT.	16162	EXTENSIONS	
ENFORCEMENT		FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL.	16226
THE LEGAL ENFORCEMENT OF MORALITY.	16056	EXTENUATING	
LAW ENFORCEMENT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICE ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY.	16084	OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.	16306
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE POLICE: A COMMENTARY.	16105	EXTORTION	
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND YOUTH. 5: LIQUOR LAWS AND YOUTH.	16107	CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PRELIMINARY ACT INVOLVING ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.	16078
LAW ENFORCEMENT.	16109	EXTRADITION	
ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.	16176	10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PENAL LAW. QUESTION 4: CURRENT EXTRADITION PROBLEMS.	16072
ENGLAND		FACILITIES	
CRIME AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND. VOLUME ONE: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.	16062	PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 3: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103
NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (NECIS).	16117	ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADULT DETENTION. SAN FRANCISCO ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES.	16258
PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.	16139	FAILURE	
ENGLISH		FAILURE TO OBJECT TO AN IRREGULARITY.	16167
PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128	FAIR	
THE ENGLISH MAGISTRACY.	16260	SPLENDID IGNORANCE: THE MAINSPRING OF A FAIR TRIAL.	16152
ENLARGE		FREE PRESS VS. FAIR TRIAL: ANOTHER TEMPEST IN THE TEAPOT.	16247
THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU BUILD OR ENLARGE A DETENTION CENTER.	16067	FREE PRESS AND FAIR TRIAL.	16290
ESTABLISHING		FAMILIES	
ESTABLISHING A THERAPEUTIC MILIEU IN A NONINSTITUTIONAL SETTING FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.	16179	COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16119
EUROPE		PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN EUROPE.	16255	FAMILY	
EUROPEAN		FOR A FAMILY AND CHILDRENS COURT IN QUEBEC.	16079
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	16086	FAMILY COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	16302
EVALUATION		FERN	
POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROJECT: RESEARCH EVALUATION 1967.	16070	THE SUPPRESSION OF OFFENSES AGAINST FARM PROPERTY IN	
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT. ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH.	16269		

FARM	CONTINUATION	FRONTIER	
OLD BELGIAN LAW.	16095	THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER: A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING.	16093
FATE		FULFILLED	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE FATE OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS ON PROBATION.	16132	A PART OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S LEGACY CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN FULFILLED.	16253
FEEDBACK		FUNCTION	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16330	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16331	PROJECT SUMMARY: CONFIDENTIALITY AS A SOCIAL FUNCTION.	16317
FEES		FUNCTIONING	
JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE.	16081	CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	16212
FELONS		FUNCTIONS	
HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.	16183	EGD: ITS FUNCTIONS AND DEFENSE MECHANISMS.	16080
FEMALE		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS.	16339
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, PART IV: INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.	16271	GALTON	
FEYZIN		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE GALTON INSTITUTE: PRELUDE PROJECT.	16316
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334	GANG	
PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEYZIN).	16336	LOWER CLASS CULTURE AS A GENERATING MILIEU OF GANG DELINQUENCY.	16219
FIGURE		GANGS	
HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.	16183	PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142
FINLAND		GAULT	
CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY THE COURTS, 1964. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND.	16231	THE EFFECT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON THE IOWA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.	16233
FIREARMS		IN RE GAULT AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION IN JUVENILE COURT.	16235
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE OF FIREARMS IN BELGIUM.	16333	GENERATING	
FOLLOWUP		LOWER CLASS CULTURE AS A GENERATING MILIEU OF GANG DELINQUENCY.	16219
FOLLOWUP SUMMARY: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RECORDS WATCHING PROJECT.	16131	GENETICALLY	
RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENSE TYPE TO REHABILITATION AND FOLLOWUP SUCCESS.	16278	CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYX SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287
FORCES		GEOGRAPHY	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.	16139	PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE.	16338
FRAMEWORK		GEORGIA	
PROGRESSIVISM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL FRAMEWORK FROM ARREST THROUGH PAROLE.	16275	PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.	16343
FRANCISCO		GESTAE	
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADULT DETENTION. SAN FRANCISCO ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES.	16258	RES GESTAE: A SYNONYM FOR CONFUSION.	16114
FRANCISCO-OAKLAND		GHETTO	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315	THE POLICE AND THE URBAN GHETTO.	16161
FREE		GIRLS	
FREE PRESS VS. FAIR TRIAL: ANOTHER TEMPEST IN THE TEAPOT.	16247	A SEARCH AMONG BORSTAL GIRLS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR TATTOOS.	16286
FREE PRESS AND FAIR TRIAL.	16290	GLUECKS	
FREEDOM		PROJECT SUMMARY: VALIDATION STUDY OF THE SOCIAL TABLE ESTABLISHED BY THE GLUECKS.	16328
DETERMINISM, FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY.	16190	GOVERNOR	
FREUD		TENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.	16112
THE LEGACY OF FREUD - A DILEMMA FOR HANDLING OFFENDERS IN GENERAL AND SEX OFFENDERS IN PARTICULAR.	16058	GOVERNORS	
FRIENDS		PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, NEW YORK.	16243
ARRESTS OF SELF AND FRIENDS AS INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT.	16172	GRASS	
FRISK		OPERATION GRASS ROOTS.	16264
STOP AND FRISK: A PERSPECTIVE.	16234		

GREECE			HOMES	
ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.	16176		A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: GROUP HOMES FOR DELINQUENTS.	16165
PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE.	16338		HOMICIDE	
			HOMICIDE.	16123
GREEK			HOMOSEXUALITY	
THE GREEK CODE OF PRISON RULES 1967.	16289		HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE REVERSED OEDIPUS COMPLEX.	16182
GROUND			THE SOCIAL MEANING OF PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY.	16198
NOT GUILTY ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY?	16240		HOSPITAL	
GROUP			CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287
PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 31: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103		SELF-MUTILATION IN A PRISON MENTAL HOSPITAL.	16293
INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126		HOSPITALIZED	
A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: GROUP HOMES FOR DELINQUENTS.	16165		THE HOSPITALIZED ADOLESCENT. IS IT NECESSARY TO SEGREGATE HIM FROM HOSPITALIZED ADULTS	16157
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16330		HUMAN	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16331		HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.	16183
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE RELATION OF THE INMATE WITH HIS PRIMARY GROUP.	16335		IDEA	
			PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE MADE BY JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATES OF THE IDEA OF WELFARE IN THEIR COURT DISPOSITIONS.	16135
GROUPS			IDENTIFY	
SUCCESS SCALE OF OFFENDER GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF RELEASE.	16074		AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY ASSAULT-PRONE OFFENDERS.	16174
PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142		IGNORANCE	
			SPLENDID IGNORANCE: THE MAINSPRING OF A FAIR TRAIL.	16152
GUARD			ILLINOIS	
PROJECT SUMMARY: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE WORK OF THE PRISON GUARD.	16337		1967 ANNUAL REPORT, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.	16149
GUIDE			THE ILLINOIS PAROLE AND PARDON BOARD, ITS STRUCTURE, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.	16211
THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER: A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING.			ILLNESS	
GUIDELINES			MENTAL ILLNESS, DUE PROCESS AND THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT. A SECOND REPORT AND ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.	16052
GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL SYSTEM INTERACTION AND COOPERATION.	16242		MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST.	16092
GUILT			IMPORTANT	
PROOF OF GUILT IN A CHANGING SOCIETY.	16227		CRIME IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT TO THE POLICEMEN.	16239
GUILTY			IMPRISONMENT	
A FEDERAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY AND A SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT PROCEDURE.	16116		PROJECT SUMMARY: EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT ON PRISONERS.	16134
NOT GUILTY ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY?	16240		IMPROVEMENT	
GUN			PROJECT SUMMARY: IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE SERVICE.	16319
TRANQUILIZER GUN FOR VIOLENT PERSONS?	16153		IMPULSIVE	
HABIT			PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.	16322
ALCOHOLISM: DISEASE OR HABIT	16195		IN-DEPTH	
HANDLING			MERCHANTS OF HEROIN. AN IN-DEPTH PORTRAYAL OF BUSINESS IN THE UNDERWORLD.	16238
THE LEGACY OF FREUD - A DILEMMA FOR HANDLING OFFENDERS IN GENERAL AND SEX OFFENDERS IN PARTICULAR.	16058		INCIDENTS	
HANDLING COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE.	16241		STAFF-INMATE COLLABORATION: A STUDY OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES IN THE SILVERLAKE EXPERIMENT.	16169
WORK RELEASE: AN ALTERNATIVE IN CORRECTIONAL HANDLING.	16267		INCONGRUENT	
HANKSPUR			PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315
THE HANKSPUR EXPERIMENT.	16047		INCRIMINATION	
HEROIN			IN RE GAULT AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION IN JUVENILE COURT.	16235
MERCHANTS OF HEROIN. AN IN-DEPTH PORTRAYAL OF BUSINESS IN THE UNDERWORLD.	16238		INDECENT	
HIPPIES			SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, PART IV: INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.	16271
PROVOS (HIPPIES) AND THE PROVO MOVEMENT: A YEAR OF RESEARCH WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A PROVO MILIEU.	16102		INDEXED	
HISTORICAL			NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.	16276
CRIME AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND. VOLUME ONE: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.	16062			
CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL REVIEW.	16223			

INDIANS	INTEGRITY	CONTINUATION
CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, INDIANS AND THE LAW (SURVEY).	16088 REFORM.	16097
INDICATORS	INTELLECTUAL	
ARRESTS OF SELF AND FRIENDS AS INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT.	16172 CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	16212
INDICES	INTELLIGENCE	
HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.	16183 NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (NECS).	16117
INDIGENT	INTENSIVE	
JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE.	16081 INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126
INDIRECT	INTERACTION	
INDIRECT PROVOCATION AND MISDIRECTED RETALIATION.	16168 INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126
INDUSTRIALIZATION		
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334 GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL SYSTEM INTERACTION AND COOPERATION.	16242
PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEYZIN).	16336 INTERMITTENT	
INFORMATION		
NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (NECS).	16117 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PENAL LAW. QUESTION 4: CURRENT EXTRADITION PROBLEMS.	16072
INGREDIENTS		
BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCD.	16061 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.	16096
INK		
THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING RORSCHACH INK BLOT TESTS.	16304 INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. POLICE PERSONNEL SELECTION SURVEY.	16259
INMATE	INTERSTATE	
PROJECT SUMMARY: INMATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT.	16329 INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION.	16156
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE RELATION OF THE INMATE WITH HIS PRIMARY GROUP.	16335 INTERVENTION	
INSANITY		
CRIME AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND. VOLUME ONE: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.	16062 VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207
A FEDERAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY AND A SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT PROCEDURE.	16116 INTERVIEW	
NOT GUILTY ON THE GROUND OF INSANITY?	16240 CHANNELING THE PROBATION INTERVIEW.	16154
INSTITUTE		
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE GALTON INSTITUTE: PRELUDE PROJECT.	16316 INTRAAGENCY	
INSTITUTION		
THE ATTITUDES OF THE DELINQUENT IN REGARD TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.	16290 UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS. INTRAAGENCY RELIABILITY.	16270
INSTITUTIONAL	INVESTIGATION	
PROJECT SUMMARY: MODES OF ADAPTATION TO INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS.	16342 PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142
INSTITUTIONS		
THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.	16075 AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER.	16311
PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 3: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103 INVOLVEMENT	
TEAM CLASSIFICATION IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.	16199 ARRESTS OF SELF AND FRIENDS AS INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT.	16172
THE FUTURE OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS.	16201 PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.	16325
INSTRUCTIONS		
JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN AIDING AND ABETTING CASES.	16124 INVOLVING	
INSURRECTIONS		
RIGTS, REVOLTS AND INSURRECTIONS.	16222 CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PRELIMINARY ACT INVOLVING ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.	16078
INTEGRATING	IOWA	
PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.	16140 THE EFFECT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON THE IOWA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.	16233
INTEGRITY	IRREGULARITY	
THE LAW OF JULY 19, 1960, CONCERNING THE MORAL INTEGRITY OF YOUTH: ITS APPLICATION AND POSSIBLE	16201 FAILURE TO OBJECT TO AN IRREGULARITY.	16167
	JAIL	
	16124 THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 6: THE JAIL.	16053
	16222 JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE.	16081
	JOINT	
	16140 PROPOSAL 1968. CHICAGO JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.	16048
	JUAREZ	
	A PART OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S LEGACY CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN FULFILLED.	16253

JUDGE		KEY	
A JUDGE LOOKS AT LSD.	16194	POLICE BRUTALITY--ANSWERS TO KEY QUESTIONS.	16313
JUDGES		KLINEFELTERS	
A PROPOSAL FOR THE REMOVAL OR RETIREMENT OF UNFIT JUDGES.	16082	KLINEFELTERS SYNDROME AND DELINQUENCY.	16288
JUDICIAL		LABORATORY	
PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE.	16338	INTERIM REPORT: DEVELOPMENTAL LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING.	16063
JUNIOR		LAVONIA	
POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROJECT: RESEARCH EVALUATION 1967.	16070	SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1968, LAVONIA, MICHIGAN PROBATION DEPARTMENT.	16118
JURY		LAW	
JURY INSTRUCTIONS IN AIDING AND ABETTING CASES.	16124	COLORADO NEW ABORTION LAW.	16060
STANDARDS RELATING TO TRIAL BY JURY.	16215	10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PENAL LAW. QUESTION 4: CURRENT EXTRADITION PROBLEMS.	16072
JUSTICE		LAW ENFORCEMENT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICE ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY.	16084
THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CIVIL DISORDERS.	16083	CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION. INDIANS AND THE LAW (SURVEY).	16088
PLANNING STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY.	16085	THE SUPPRESSION OF OFFENSES AGAINST FARM PROPERTY IN OLD BELGIAN LAW.	16095
ALTERNATIVE TO DRAFT: FORM JUSTICE CORPS, CRIMINOLOGIST URGES.	16111	10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.	16096
COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING - A NEW CHALLENGE.	16151	THE LAW OF JULY 15, 1960, CONCERNING THE MORAL INTEGRITY OF YOUTH: ITS APPLICATION AND POSSIBLE REFORM.	16097
CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN AMERICA.	16221	ALCOHOL AND PENAL LAW.	16099
CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE. CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA.	16230	ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE POLICE: A COMMENTARY.	16105
THE EFFECT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON THE IOWA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.	16233	LAW ENFORCEMENT AND YOUTH. 5: LIQUOR LAWS AND YOUTH.	16107
A PART OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S LEGACY CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN FULFILLED.	16253	LAW ENFORCEMENT.	16109
PROJECT SUMMARY: THREE YEARS OF MILITARY JUSTICE.	16332	CONTEMPORARY WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: A DEFENSE AND APPRECIATION.	16115
PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.	16343	THE DC JUVENILE COURT: SOCIAL AGENCY OR COURT OF LAW	16125
JUVENILE		PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128
CALIFORNIA JUVENILE COURT PRACTICE.	16068	THE ROLE OF LAW IN MEDICAL PROGRESS.	16130
COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16119	ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.	16176
THE DC JUVENILE COURT: SOCIAL AGENCY OR COURT OF LAW	16125	PUNISHMENT: CURRENT SURVEY OF PHILOSOPHY AND LAW.	16205
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE MADE BY JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATES OF THE IDEA OF WELFARE IN THEIR COURT DISPOSITIONS.	16135	MILITARY LAW AND THE MIRANDA REQUIREMENTS.	16216
PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141	OUR MOST RECENT CORRECTION LAW.	16254
ANNUAL REPORT, 1967, CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16160	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, PART IV: INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.	16271
SCALING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16173	MEMORANDUM ON THE REFORM OF PENAL LAW.	16281
THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING.	16177	LAW	
THE FUTURE OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS.	16201	LAW ENFORCEMENT AND YOUTH. 5: LIQUOR LAWS AND YOUTH.	16107
EMPLOYABILITY AND THE JUVENILE ARREST RECORD.	16220	LEAGUE	
14TH AMENDMENT, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT.	16224	RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT, ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH.	16269
THE EFFECT OF THE GAULT DECISION ON THE IOWA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.	16233	LEFT	
IN RE GAULT AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION IN JUVENILE COURT.	16235	CRIME IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT TO THE POLICEMEN.	16239
1967 OHIO JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS.	16237	LEGACY	
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN EUROPE.	16255	THE LEGACY OF FREUD - A DILEMMA FOR HANDLING OFFENDERS IN GENERAL AND SEX OFFENDERS IN PARTICULAR.	16058
REPORT, CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16268	A PART OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S LEGACY CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN FULFILLED.	16253
THE POLICE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16284	LEGAL	
PROJECT SUMMARY: EARLY DETECTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16324	THE LEGAL ENFORCEMENT OF MORALITY.	16056
PROJECT SUMMARY: MENTAL DEFICIENCY AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	16341	CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY.	16091
JUVENILES		LEGISLATURE	
REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS.	16159	TENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.	16112
THE EXECUTION OF PENAL SANCTIONS FOR JUVENILES.	16213	LIMITATIONS	
		LIMITATIONS IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.	16156

LIQUOR			
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND YOUTH, 5: LIQUOR LAWS AND YOUTH.	16107	CURRENT SURVEY, RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287
LOCAL			
GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL SYSTEM INTERACTION AND COOPERATION.	16242	SELF-MUTILATION IN A PRISON MENTAL HOSPITAL.	16293
LOOK			
POLICE BRUTALITY AND CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS: A SECOND LOOK.	16185	MENTALLY	
LOOKS			
A JUDGE LOOKS AT LSD.	16194	SOCIOGENETIC PROBLEMS OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT ASOCIAL YOUTHS.	16101
LSD			
A JUDGE LOOKS AT LSD.	16194	MERCHANTS	
MAGISTRACY			
THE ENGLISH MAGISTRACY.	16260	MERCHANTS OF HEROIN. AN IN-DEPTH PORTRAYAL OF BUSINESS IN THE UNDERWORLD.	16238
MAGISTRATES			
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE MADE BY JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATES OF THE IDEA OF WELFARE IN THEIR COURT DISPOSITIONS.	16135	METHODOLOGY	
MAINSPRING			
SPLENDID IGNORANCE: THE MAINSPRING OF A FAIR TRIAL.	16152	CURRENT SURVEY, RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287
MALADJUSTMENT			
HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.	16183	METHODS	
MALE			
HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.	16183	PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.	16322
MANPOWER			
THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING.	16177	METROPOLITAN	
ONE ANSWER TO MANPOWER NEEDS OF APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY: ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE.	16249	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315
OFFENDERS AS A CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER RESOURCE. REPORT OF A SEMINAR, WASHINGTON, DC, MARCH 1968.	16257	MICHIGAN	
MANUAL			
OPERATION MANUAL FOR ADULT PAROLE AGENTS.	16147	SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1968, LAYONIA, MICHIGAN PROBATION DEPARTMENT.	16118
MARYLAND			
ANNUAL REPORT 1966-1967. MARYLAND COURTS.	16204	MIDDLE	
MATCHING			
FOLLOWUP SUMMARY: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RECORDS MATCHING PROJECT.	16131	PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE SIZED NORTHERN CITY.	16274
MATEC			
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SAN MATEO COUNTY TYPOLOGICAL TREATMENT STUDY.	16143	MILIEU	
MCAUGHTEN			
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER.	16311	PROVOS (HIPPIES) AND THE PROVO MOVEMENT: A YEAR OF RESEARCH WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A PROVO MILIEU.	16102
MEANING			
THE DUAL MEANING OF ONE OFFENSE.	16113	ESTABLISHING A THERAPEUTIC MILIEU IN A NONINSTITUTIONAL SETTING FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.	16179
THE SOCIAL MEANING OF PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY.	16198	LOWER CLASS CULTURE AS A GENERATING MILIEU OF GANG DELINQUENCY.	16219
MEASUREMENT			
PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.	16322	MILITARY	
MECHANISMS			
EGO: ITS FUNCTIONS AND DEFENSE MECHANISMS.	16080	MILITARY LAW AND THE MIRANDA REQUIREMENTS.	16216
MEDICAL			
THE ROLE OF LAW IN MEDICAL PROGRESS.	16130	PROJECT SUMMARY: THREE YEARS OF MILITARY JUSTICE.	16332
MEN			
PRIMARY RECIDIVISM IN ADULT MEN: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN ON FIRST AND SECOND PRISON SENTENCE.	16285	MINNESOTA	
MENTAL			
MENTAL ILLNESS, DUE PROCESS AND THE CRIMINAL DEFENDANT. A SECOND REPORT AND ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.	16052	CHARACTERISTICS OF FIELD SERVICES POPULATIONS, JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967. MINNESOTA.	16209
MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST.	16092	MENORS	
		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS.	16339
		MIRANDA	
		MILITARY LAW AND THE MIRANDA REQUIREMENTS.	16216
		MISDIRECTED	
		INDIRECT PROVOCATION AND MISDIRECTED RETALIATION.	16168
		MISSOURI-WYOMING	
		DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 3: STATE REPORTS: MISSOURI-WYOMING.	16146
		MMPI	
		PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROPOSED ATLAS OF MMPI PROFILES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS.	16320
		MODEL	
		PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.	16343
		MODES	
		PROJECT SUMMARY: MODES OF ADAPTATION TO INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS.	16342
		MODIFY	
		REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS.	16159

MORAL		OBEDIENCE	
RELIGIOUS AND MORAL VALUES IN REEDUCATION.	16076	AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE REBIRTH OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE.	16244
THE LAW OF JULY 15, 1960, CONCERNING THE MORAL INTEGRITY OF YOUTH: ITS APPLICATION AND POSSIBLE REFORM.	16097	OBJECT	
MORALITY		FAILURE TO OBJECT TO AN IRREGULARITY.	16167
THE LEGAL ENFORCEMENT OF MORALITY.	16056	OCCURRED	
MOVEMENT		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334
PROVOS (HIPPIES) AND THE PROVO MOVEMENT: A YEAR OF RESEARCH WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A PROVO MILIEU.	16102	ODIPUS	
MULTIPLE		HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE REVERSED ODIPUS COMPLEX.	16182
COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.	16175	OFFENDER	
MURDER		THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 6: THE JAIL.	16053
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER.	16311	THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 15: PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT.	16054
NAMES		THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 17: FIRST OFFENDERS: A COMPARISON.	16055
REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS.	16159	SUCCESS SCALE OF OFFENDER GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF RELEASE.	16074
NARCOTIC		SENTENCING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER.	16193
CRITICAL POINTS IN REGARD TO THE REPORTING OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS.	16300	THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING RORSCHACH INK BLOT TESTS.	16304
NATIONAL		OFFENDERS	
CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO.5	16121	SEX OFFENSES AND SEX OFFENDER	16046
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING. A POLICY STATEMENT.	16150	THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 17: FIRST OFFENDERS: A COMPARISON.	16055
NCCO		THE LEGACY OF FREUD - A DILEMMA FOR HANDLING OFFENDERS IN GENERAL AND SEX OFFENDERS IN PARTICULAR.	16058
BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCO.	16061	PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. PLAN C SUBPROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.	16137
NECS		USE OF THE OFFENDERS STRENGTHS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.	16155
NEW ENGLAND REGIONAL CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (INECS).	16117	AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY ASSAULT-PRONE OFFENDERS.	16174
NEEDS		PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, NEW YORK.	16243
ONE ANSWER TO MANPOWER NEEDS OF APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY: ASSOCIATE IN ARTS DEGREE.	16249	OFFENDERS AS A CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER RESOURCE. REPORT OF A SEMINAR, WASHINGTON, DC, MARCH 1968.	16257
NEGRO		PROJECT SUMMARY: THEMATIC PROJECTION AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.	16340
PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROPOSED ATLAS OF MMPI PROFILES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS.	16320	OFFENSE	
NEIGHBORHOOD		THE DUAL MEANING OF ONE OFFENSE.	16113
NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.	16276	CASE HI: RECONSTRUCTION OF OFFENSE FROM DATA COMPILED FROM THE PRESENTENCE REPORT.	16251
NETWORK		RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENSE TYPE TO REHABILITATION AND FOLLOWUP SUCCESS.	16278
INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126	VOLUNTARY NONENACTMENT OF AN OFFENSE.	16280
NEUROPSYCHIATRIC		OFFENSES	
PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROPOSED ATLAS OF MMPI PROFILES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS.	16320	SEX OFFENSES AND SEX OFFENDER	16046
NEUROTIC		SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES.	16073
PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.	16322	THE SUPPRESSION OF OFFENSES AGAINST FARM PROPERTY IN OLD BELGIAN LAW.	16095
NINTH		OFFICERS	
NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1967. PHILADELPHIA.	16049	CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO.5	16121
NONDELINQUENTS		PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.	16139
PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.	16140	THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS.	16283
NONENACTMENT		OFFICIAL	
VOLUNTARY NONENACTMENT OF AN OFFENSE.	16280	CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY THE COURTS, 1964. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND.	16231
NONINSTITUTIONAL		OHIO	
ESTABLISHING A THERAPEUTIC MILIEU IN A NONINSTITUTIONAL SETTING FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.	16179	1967 OHIO JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS.	16237
NORTHERN		OPERATION	
PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE SIZED NORTHERN CITY.	16274	OPERATION MANUAL FOR ADULT PAROLE AGENTS.	16147
		OPERATION GRASS ROOTS.	16264

ORGANIZATION		DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.	16096
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.	16136	THE IMPORTANCE OF CRIMINOLOGY FOR PENAL POLICY.	16098
ORIENTATION		ALCOHOL AND PENAL LAW.	16099
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORIENTATION FOR POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CROP).	16262	THE EXECUTION OF PENAL SANCTIONS FOR JUVENILES.	16213
ORIGINS		MEMORANDUM ON THE REFORM OF PENAL LAW.	16281
PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128	THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS.	16283
OUTLINE		PENITENTIARY	
BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY MCCO.	16061	THE PENITENTIARY AND PARANOIA.	16312
OUTSIDE		PENNSYLVANIA	
UNITY OF ACTION DETERMINED BY OUTSIDE CONNECTION.	16077	COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORIENTATION FOR POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CROP).	16262
OVERWHELMING		PEOPLE	
OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.	16306	YOUNG PEOPLE AND CRIME.	16071
PARANOIA		PERCEPTIONS	
THE PENITENTIARY AND PARANOIA.	16312	PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.	16343
PARDON		PERMISSIBLE	
THE ILLINOIS PAROLE AND PARDON BOARD, ITS STRUCTURE, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.	16211	PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128
PARENTS		PERSONALITY	
COUNSELING PARENTS AND PROBLEM CHILDREN.	16309	CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	16212
PAROLE		SOCIETY, PERSONALITY, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. A STUDY OF A TRI-ETHNIC COMMUNITY.	16279
PROJECT SUMMARY: SOME ASPECTS OF TREATMENT FOR WOMEN ON PAROLE.	16133	PERSONNEL	
OPERATION MANUAL FOR ADULT PAROLE AGENTS.	16147	INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. POLICE PERSONNEL SELECTION SURVEY.	16259
INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION.	16158	PERSPECTIVE	
THE ILLINOIS PAROLE AND PARDON BOARD, ITS STRUCTURE, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.	16211	CRIME AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND. VOLUME ONE: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.	16062
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTING. ONE YEAR OF EXPERIENCE.	16248	STOP AND FRISK: A PERSPECTIVE.	16234
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS. INTRAAGENCY RELIABILITY.	16270	PERSPECTIVES	
PROGRESSIVISM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL FRAMEWORK FROM ARREST THROUGH PAROLE.	16275	REDUCING DISCREPANCIES IN PROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL PERSPECTIVES.	16171
THE COOPERATION BETWEEN ADULT CORRECTION AUTHORITIES, PENAL COURTS AND PAROLE OFFICERS.	16283	PFISTER	
PARTICIPATING		VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBRUMSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207
PROVOS (HIPPIES) AND THE PROVO MOVEMENT: A YEAR OF RESEARCH WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A PROVO MILIEU.	16102	PHASE	
PARTICIPATION		THE SAN QUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT: FINAL REPORT, PHASE I.	16089
PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE RIOTS OF THE 1960S.	16318	INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126
PARTNERS		PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16330
PARTNERS IN CRIME.	16263	PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16331
PARTY		PHILADELPHIA	
CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO.5	16121	NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1967, PHILADELPHIA.	16049
PATHOLOGY		PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142
SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN YUGOSLAV SOCIETY.	16214	COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORIENTATION FOR POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CROP).	16262
PATIENTS		PHILOSOPHICAL	
PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROPOSED ATLAS OF MMPI PROFILES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS.	16320	FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE - A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH.	16189
PATTERNS		PHILOSOPHY	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315	PUNISHMENT: CURRENT SURVEY OF PHILOSOPHY AND LAW.	16205
PAV		PHYSICAL	
PROJECT SUMMARY: POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH (PAY).	16138	PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 31 POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103
PENAL			
10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PENAL LAW. QUESTION 4: CURRENT EXTRADITION PROBLEMS.	16072		
10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND			

PHYSICAL	CONTINUATION	POPULATIONS	
THE ATTITUDES OF THE DELINQUENT IN REGARD TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.	16250	CHARACTERISTICS OF FIELD SERVICES POPULATIONS, JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967. MINNESOTA.	16209
PLAN		PORTRAYAL	
PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. PLAN C SUBPROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.	16137	MERCHANTS OF HEROIN. AN IN-DEPTH PORTRAYAL OF BUSINESS IN THE UNDERWORLD.	16238
A PLAN FOR COURT AND PROBATION SERVICES.	16166	POSITIVE	
PLANNING		PROJECT SUMMARY: POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH (PAY).	16130
PLANNING STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY.	16085	PREDICTION	
CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA: PLANNING FOR CHANGE.	16120	PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIME PREDICTION: PREVIOUS RESEARCH ABROAD.	16326
COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING - A NEW CHALLENGE.	16151	PRELUDE	
POLICE		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE GALTON INSTITUTE: PRELUDE PROJECT.	16316
SAFE POLICE WEAPONS.	16050	PRESENTENCE	
POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROJECT: RESEARCH EVALUATION 1967.	16070	THE DEFENDANTS RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PRESENTENCE REPORTS.	16129
LAW ENFORCEMENT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICE ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY.	16084	CASE H: RECONSTRUCTION OF OFFENSE FROM DATA COMPILED FROM THE PRESENTENCE REPORT.	16251
THE POLICE: DAMNED IF THEY DO - DAMNED IF THEY DON'T.	16090	PRESIDENT	
THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER: A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING.	16093	A PART OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ'S LEGACY CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE WHICH HAS NOT YET BEEN FULFILLED.	16253
ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE POLICE: A COMMENTARY.	16105	PRESIDENTS	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.	16139	BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCD.	16061
THE POLICE AND THE URBAN GHETTO.	16161	PRESS	
POLICE BRUTALITY AND CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS: A SECOND LOOK.	16185	REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS.	16159
THE COURT, THE POLICE, AND THE SCHOOL.	16202	FREE PRESS VS. FAIR TRIAL: ANOTHER TEMPEST IN THE TEMPT.	16247
HANDLING COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE.	16241	FREE PRESS AND FAIR TRIAL.	16290
GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL SYSTEM INTERACTION AND COOPERATION.	16242	PREVENTION	
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. POLICE PERSONNEL SELECTION SURVEY.	16259	BASIC APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.	16066
COMMUNITY RELATIONS ORIENTATION FOR POLICE IN PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA (CROP).	16262	CRIME PREVENTION: A PROFESSION?	16200
POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING.	16266	PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.	16325
PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE SIZED NORTHERN CITY.	16274	PRIMARY	
NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.	16276	PRIMARY RECIDIVISM IN ADULT MEN: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN ON FIRST AND SECOND PRISON SENTENCE.	16285
THE POLICE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16284	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE RELATION OF THE INMATE WITH HIS PRIMARY GROUP.	16335
POLICE BRUTALITY--ANSWERS TO KEY QUESTIONS.	16313	PRISON	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315	THE SAN QUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT: FINAL REPORT, PHASE 1.	16069
PROJECT SUMMARY: IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE SERVICE.	16319	THE SOCIAL MEANING OF PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY.	16198
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS.	16339	A STUDY REGARDING THE VALUE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PRISON.	16277
POLICE-COMMUNITY		PRIMARY RECIDIVISM IN ADULT MEN: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN ON FIRST AND SECOND PRISON SENTENCE.	16285
POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS.	16236	THE GREEK CODE OF PRISON RULES 1967.	16289
POLICEMEN		SELF-MUTILATION IN A PRISON MENTAL HOSPITAL.	16293
CRIME IS TOO IMPORTANT TO BE LEFT TO THE POLICEMEN.	16239	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF 8 CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.	16323
POLICY		PROJECT SUMMARY: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE WORK OF THE PRISON GUARD.	16337
THE IMPORTANCE OF CRIMINOLOGY FOR PENAL POLICY.	16098	PRISONER	
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING. A POLICY STATEMENT.	16150	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF 8 CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.	16323
PHONE		PRISONERS	
DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 21 STATE REPORTS: ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI.	16145	PROJECT SUMMARY: EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT ON PRISONERS.	16134
DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 31 STATE REPORTS: MISSOURI-WYOMING.	16146	CORRESPONDENCE OF PRISONERS.	16301
POPULATION		PRIVILEGE	
PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 31: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103	IN RE GAULT AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION IN JUVENILE COURT.	16235
		PROBATION	
		SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1968, LAVONIA, MICHIGAN PROBATION DEPARTMENT.	16118

CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO.5)	16121	PROJECT SUMMARY: EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT ON PRISONERS.	16134
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE FATE OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS ON PROBATION.	16132	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE MADE BY JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATES OF THE IDEA OF WELFARE IN THEIR COURT DISPOSITIONS.	16135
CHANNELING THE PROBATION INTERVIEW.	16154	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION.	16136
INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION.	16158	PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. PLAN C SUBPROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.	16137
A PLAN FOR COURT AND PROBATION SERVICES.	16166	PROJECT SUMMARY: POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH (PAY).	16138
PROBLEM		PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.	16139
COUNSELING PARENTS AND PROBLEM CHILDREN.	16309	PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.	16140
PROBLEMS		PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141
10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PENAL LAW. QUESTION 4: CURRENT EXTRADITION PROBLEMS.	16072	PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142
SOCIOGENETIC PROBLEMS OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT ASOCIAL YOUTHS.	16101	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SAN MATEO COUNTY TYPOLOGICAL TREATMENT STUDY.	16143
SELECTED PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME.	16192	A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT: GROUP HOMES FOR DELINQUENTS.	16165
THE PROBLEMS OF DEVIANT RESEARCH.	16273	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.	16315
PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE IN THE SOVIET CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.	16305	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE GALTON INSTITUTE: PRELUDE PROJECT.	16316
PROCEDURE		PROJECT SUMMARY: CONFIDENTIALITY AS A SOCIAL FUNCTION.	16317
JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE.	16081	PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE RIOTS OF THE 1960S.	16318
CONTEMPORARY WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: A DEFENSE AND APPRECIATION.	16115	PROJECT SUMMARY: IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE SERVICE.	16319
A FEDERAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY AND A SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT PROCEDURE.	16116	PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROPOSED ATLAS OF NMPI PROFILES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS.	16320
PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE IN THE SOVIET CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.	16305	PROJECT SUMMARY: URBAN AFFAIRS.	16321
PROCEEDINGS		PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.	16322
VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF B CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.	16323
PROFESSION		PROJECT SUMMARY: EARLY DETECTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16324
CRIME PREVENTION: A PROFESSION?	16200	PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.	16325
PROFESSIONAL		PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIME PREDICTION: PREVIOUS RESEARCH ABROAD.	16326
REDUCING DISCREPANCIES IN PROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL PERSPECTIVES.	16171	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SENSATIONALIST TRIAL.	16327
PROFILES		PROJECT SUMMARY: VALIDATION STUDY OF THE SOCIAL TABLE ESTABLISHED BY THE GLUECKS.	16328
PROJECT SUMMARY: A PROPOSED ATLAS OF NMPI PROFILES FOR NEGRO AND WHITE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS.	16320	PROJECT SUMMARY: INMATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT.	16329
PROGRAM		PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16330
INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126	PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16331
AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM: AN APPROACH TO NEW CAREERS.	16164	PROJECT SUMMARY: THREE YEARS OF MILITARY JUSTICE.	16332
PROGRAMMING		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE OF FIREARMS IN BELGIUM.	16333
CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING IN THE COMMUNITY.	16272	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334
PROGRAMS		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE RELATION OF THE INMATE WITH HIS PRIMARY GROUP.	16335
LOWER CLASS DELINQUENCY AND WORK PROGRAMS.	16218	PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEYZIN).	16336
PROGRESS		PROJECT SUMMARY: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE WORK OF THE PRISON GUARD.	16337
THE ROLE OF LAW IN MEDICAL PROGRESS.	16130	PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE.	16338
PROGRESSIVISM		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE CONCEPT OF AUTHORITY AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THE POLICE WITH RESPECT TO ANTISOCIAL ATTITUDES OF MINORS.	16339
PROGRESSIVISM WITHIN A CORRECTIONAL FRAMEWORK FROM ARREST THROUGH PAROLE.	16275		
PROJECT			
THE SAN QUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT: FINAL REPORT, PHASE I.	16069		
POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROJECT: RESEARCH EVALUATION 1967.	16070		
PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 3: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103		
FOLLOWUP SUMMARY: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RECORDS MATCHING PROJECT.	16131		
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE FATE OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS ON PROBATION.	16132		
PROJECT SUMMARY: SOME ASPECTS OF TREATMENT FOR WOMEN ON PAROLE.	16133		

PROJECT	CONTINUATION	PSYCHOTHERAPY	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THEMATIC PROJECTION AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.	16340	USE OF THE OFFENDERS STRENGTHS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.	16195
PROJECT SUMMARY: MENTAL DEFICIENCY AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.	16341	ART AS AN AID IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.	16180
PROJECT SUMMARY: MODES OF ADAPTATION TO INSTITUTIONAL CONSTRAINTS.	16342	A STUDY REGARDING THE VALUE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PRISON.	16277
PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF CITIZENS PERCEPTIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MODEL CITIES, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.	16343	PUBLIC	
PROJECTION		1967 ANNUAL REPORT, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.	16149
PROJECT SUMMARY: THEMATIC PROJECTION AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.	16340	SELECTED PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME.	16192
PROOF		PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE SIZED NORTHERN CITY.	16274
PROOF OF GUILT IN A CHANGING SOCIETY.	16227	PUERTO	
PROPERTY		STATISTICAL STUDIES ON CRIME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PUERTO RICO.	16144
THE SUPPRESSION OF OFFENSES AGAINST FARM PROPERTY IN OLD BELGIAN LAW.	16095	PUNISHMENT	
PROPOSAL		PUNISHMENT: CURRENT SURVEY OF PHILOSOPHY AND LAW.	16205
PROPOSAL 1968. CHICAGO JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.	16048	CORPORAL PUNISHMENT	16228
A PROPOSAL FOR THE REMOVAL OR RETIREMENT OF UNFIT JUDGES.	16082	CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.	16297
COUNTER PROPOSAL.	16282	QUARTERLY	
PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.	16325	CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY SERVICE. CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA.	16230
PROSTITUTION		QUEBEC	
PROSTITUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.	16044	FOR A FAMILY AND CHILDRENS COURT IN QUEBEC.	16079
PROTECTION		FAMILY COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	16302
THE CINEMA AND THE PROTECTION OF YOUTH.	16106	QUENTIN	
PROVIDING		THE SAN QUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT: FINAL REPORT, PHASE I.	16069
OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.	16306	QUESTION	
PROVINCE		10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PENAL LAW. QUESTION 4: CURRENT EXTRACITION PROBLEMS.	16072
FAMILY COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	16302	10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.	16096
PROVO		RALEIGH	
PROVOS (HIPPIES) AND THE PROVO MOVEMENT: A YEAR OF RESEARCH WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A PROVO MILIEU.	16102	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE ASSAULTIVE PRISONER: A STUDY OF B CELL BLOCK, CENTRAL PRISON, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA.	16323
PROVOCATION		RAPID	
INDIRECT PROVOCATION AND MISDIRECTED RETALIATION.	16168	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334
PROVOS		PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEYZIN).	16336
PROVOS (HIPPIES) AND THE PROVO MOVEMENT: A YEAR OF RESEARCH WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A PROVO MILIEU.	16102	RATE	
PSEUDO-PSYCHOPATHY		THE COURTS - DEFENSELESS SCAPEGOAT FOR THE CRIME RATE.	16094
CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE SO-CALLED PSEUDO-PSYCHOPATHY.	16100	REASON	
PSYCHIATRIC		A FEDERAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY AND A SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT PROCEDURE.	16116
THE CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS OFFENDER. CHAPTER 15: PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT.	16054	REBIRTH	
PSYCHIATRIST		AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE REBIRTH OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE.	16244
MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST.	16092	RECIDIVISM	
PSYCHOLOGICAL		RECIDIVISM.	16256
A SEARCH AMONG BORSTAL GIRLS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR TATTOOS.	16286	PRIMARY RECIDIVISM IN ADULT MEN: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN ON FIRST AND SECOND PRISON SENTENCE.	16285
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A COMMUNITY WHERE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION HAS OCCURRED (FEYZIN): PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS.	16334	RECONSTRUCTION	
PROJECT SUMMARY: PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE WORK OF THE PRISON GUARD.	16337	CASE H: RECONSTRUCTION OF OFFENSE FROM DATA COMPILED FROM THE PRESENTENCE REPORT.	16251
PSYCHOPATHIC		RECORD	
THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING RORSCHACH INK BLOT TESTS.	16304	EMPLOYABILITY AND THE JUVENILE ARREST RECORD.	16220
PSYCHOPHYSICAL		RECORDING	
PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.	16322	CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO.5)	16121
		RECORDS	
		FOLLOWUP SUMMARY: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RECORDS MATCHING PROJECT.	16131

NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.	16276	LIMITATIONS IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.	16156
REDUCING		RESOURCE	
PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NONDELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.	16140	OFFENDERS AS A CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER RESOURCE. REPORT OF A SEMINAR, WASHINGTON, DC, MARCH 1968.	16257
REDUCING DISCREPANCIES IN PROFESSIONAL AND CUSTODIAL PERSPECTIVES.	16171	RESPONSE	
REEDUCATION		SEXUAL DEVIATION: RESPONSE TO AN ADAPTATIONAL CRISIS.	16057
RELIGIOUS AND MORAL VALUES IN REEDUCATION.	16076	CRIME AND DELINQUENCY--A REPUBLICAN RESPONSE.	16110
REFERRALS		RESPONSIBILITIES	
PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. PLAN C SUBPROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.	16137	THE ILLINOIS PAROLE AND PARDON BOARD, ITS STRUCTURE, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.	16211
REFORM		RESPONSIBILITY	
THE LAW OF JULY 15, 1960, CONCERNING THE MORAL INTEGRITY OF YOUTH: ITS APPLICATION AND POSSIBLE REFORM.	16097	CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PRELIMINARY ACT INVOLVING ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.	16078
MEMORANDUM ON THE REFORM OF PENAL LAW.	16281	DETERMINISM, FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY.	16190
REFUSAL		OVERWHELMING EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AS EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCE PROVIDING FOR DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY.	16306
REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS.	16159	RETALIATION	
REHABILITATION		INDIRECT PROVOCATION AND MISDIRECTED RETALIATION.	16160
PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. PLAN C SUBPROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.	16137	RETIREMENT	
THE EXEMPLARY REHABILITATION CERTIFICATE.	16245	A PROPOSAL FOR THE REMOVAL OR RETIREMENT OF UNFIT JUDGES.	16082
RELATIONSHIP OF OFFENSE TYPE TO REHABILITATION AND FOLLOWUP SUCCESS.	16278	RETROSPECT	
RELEASE		THE END OF AN ERA - RETROSPECT.	16162
SUCCESS SCALE OF OFFENDER GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF RELEASE.	16074	REVERSED	
WORK RELEASE: A CASE FOR INTERMITTENT SENTENCES.	16229	HOMOSEXUALITY AND THE REVERSED OEDIPUS COMPLEX.	16182
WORK RELEASE: AN ALTERNATIVE IN CORRECTIONAL HANDLING.	16267	REVIEW	
RELIABILITY		POLICE BRUTALITY AND CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS: A SECOND LOOK.	16185
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS. INTRAAGENCY RELIABILITY.	16270	CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL REVIEW.	16223
RELIGIOUS		REVOLTS	
RELIGIOUS AND MORAL VALUES IN REEDUCATION.	16076	RIOTS, REVOLTS AND INSURRECTIONS.	16222
REMOVAL		RICO	
A PROPOSAL FOR THE REMOVAL OR RETIREMENT OF UNFIT JUDGES.	16082	STATISTICAL STUDIES ON CRIME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PUERTO RICO.	16144
REPORTING		RIGHT	
UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTING. ONE YEAR OF EXPERIENCE.	16248	THE DEFENDANTS RIGHT OF ACCESS TO PRESENTENCE REPORTS.	16129
CRITICAL POINTS IN REGARD TO THE REPORTING OF NARCOTIC ADDICTS.	16300	FURTHER EXTENSIONS OF THE RIGHT TO COUNSEL.	16226
REPUBLICAN		A SUSPECTS RIGHT TO COUNSEL.	16246
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY--A REPUBLICAN RESPONSE.	16110	AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER.	16311
REQUIREMENTS		RIGHTS	
MILITARY LAW AND THE MIRANDA REQUIREMENTS.	16216	VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207
RESEARCH		14TH AMENDMENT, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT.	16224
POLICE JUNIOR AIDE PROJECT: RESEARCH EVALUATION 1967.	16070	RIOTS	
CRIME AND DELINQUENCY RESEARCH IN SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.	16086	RIOTS, REVOLTS AND INSURRECTIONS.	16222
PROVOS (HIPPIES) AND THE PROVO MOVEMENT: A YEAR OF RESEARCH WHILE PARTICIPATING IN A PROVO MILIEU.	16102	PROJECT SUMMARY: A STUDY OF PARTICIPATION IN THE RIOTS OF THE 1960S.	16318
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION REPORT. ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI BRITH.	16269	ROBBERY	
THE PROBLEMS OF DEVIANT RESEARCH.	16273	CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR A PRELIMINARY ACT INVOLVING ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.	16078
CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287	ROLE	
PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIME PREDICTION: PREVIOUS RESEARCH ABROAD.	16326	LAW ENFORCEMENT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE POLICE ROLE IN THE COMMUNITY.	16084
RESIDENTIAL		MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE CRIMINAL PROCESS: THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST.	16092
PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 31: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.	16103	10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 31: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.	16096
		THE ROLE OF LAW IN MEDICAL PROGRESS.	16130
		ROOTS	
		OPERATION GRASS ROOTS.	16264

RORSCHACH		BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.	16276
THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING RORSCHACH INK BLOT TESTS.	16304	SELF-MUTILATION	
		SELF-MUTILATION IN A PRISON MENTAL HOSPITAL.	16293
RULE		SEMINAR	
REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS.	16159	OFFENDERS AS A CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER RESOURCE. REPORT OF A SEMINAR, WASHINGTON, DC, MARCH 1968.	16257
RULES		SENSATIONALIST	
THE GREEK CODE OF PRISON RULES 1967.	16289	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SENSATIONALIST TRIAL.	16327
AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER.	16311	SENSITIVITY	
SAFE		PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.	16331
SAFE POLICE WEAPONS.	16050	SENTENCE	
SAFETY		PRIMARY RECIDIVISM IN ADULT MEN: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MEN ON FIRST AND SECOND PRISON SENTENCE.	16285
1967 ANNUAL REPORT, ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.	16149	SENTENCES	
SAN		10TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PENAL LAW. QUESTION 3: THE ROLE OF THE COURT IN THE APPLICATION AND DETERMINATION OF SENTENCES.	16096
THE SAN QUENTIN PRISON COLLEGE PROJECT: FINAL REPORT, PHASE I.	16049	WORK RELEASE: A CASE FOR INTERMITTENT SENTENCES.	16229
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SAN MATEO COUNTY TYPOLOGICAL TREATMENT STUDY.	16143	SENTENCING	
ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ADULT DETENTION. SAN FRANCISCO ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES.	16258	SENTENCING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER.	16193
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE POLICE FUNCTION IN THE SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND BAY AREA: INCONGRUENT PATTERNS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND PRACTICE IN THE METROPOLITAN COMPLEX.		SERVICES	
SANCTIONS		BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCD.	16061
THE EXECUTION OF PENAL SANCTIONS FOR JUVENILES.	16213	COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16119
SCALE		A PLAN FOR COURT AND PROBATION SERVICES.	16166
SUCCESS SCALE OF OFFENDER GROUPS ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF RELEASE.	16074	STUDY ON SERVICES TO DELINQUENT YOUTH 1968.	16184
SCALING		CHARACTERISTICS OF FIELD SERVICES POPULATIONS, JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967, MINNESOTA.	16209
SCALING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.	16173	PROJECT SUMMARY: INMATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT.	16329
SCAPEGUAT		SETTING	
THE COURTS - DEFENSELESS SCAPEGUAT FOR THE CRIME RATE.	16094	ESTABLISHING A THERAPEUTIC MILIEU IN A NONINSTITUTIONAL SETTING FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.	16179
SCHIZOPHRENIC		PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (FEYIN).	16336
PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141	SEX	
SCHOOL		SEX OFFENSES AND SEX OFFENDER	16046
PROJECT SUMMARY: THE FATE OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS ON PROBATION.	16132	THE LEGACY OF FREUD - A DILEMMA FOR HANDLING OFFENDERS IN GENERAL AND SEX OFFENDERS IN PARTICULAR.	16058
THE COURT, THE POLICE, AND THE SCHOOL.	16202	SEXUAL	
GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT - SCHOOL SYSTEM INTERACTION AND COOPERATION.	16242	SEXUAL DEVIANCE IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICA.	16043
SCHOOLS		SEXUAL DEVIATION: RESPONSE TO AN ADAPTATIONAL CRISIS.	16057
APPROVED SCHOOLS AND THE FUTURE.	16065	CRIMINALITY OF VOLUNTARY SEXUAL ACTS IN COLORADO.	16059
SCIENCE		HUMAN FIGURE DRAWING INDICES OF SEXUAL MALADJUSTMENT IN MALE FELONS.	16103
CONTROL OF THE DRINKING DRIVER: SCIENCE CHALLENGES LEGAL CREATIVITY.	16091	SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND THE CRIMINAL LAW, PART IV: INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE.	16271
SCOTLAND		SIBLINGS	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.	16139	PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.	16141
SEARCH		SIGNIFICANCE	
A SEARCH AMONG BORSTAL GIRLS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR TATTOOS.	16286	A SEARCH AMONG BORSTAL GIRLS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR TATTOOS.	16286
SEGREGATE		SILVERLAKE	
THE HOSPITALIZED ADOLESCENT. IS IT NECESSARY TO SEGREGATE HIM FROM HOSPITALIZED ADULTS	16157	STAFF-INMATE COLLABORATION, A STUDY OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES IN THE SILVERLAKE EXPERIMENT.	16169
SELECTION		SIZED	
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. POLICE PERSONNEL SELECTION SURVEY.	16259	PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY POLICE IN A MIDDLE SIZED NORTHERN CITY.	16274
SELF		SOCIAL	
ARRESTS OF SELF AND FRIENDS AS INDICATORS OF DELINQUENCY INVOLVEMENT.	16172	THE DC JUVENILE COURT: SOCIAL AGENCY OR COURT OF LAW	16125
IN RE GAULT AND THE PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION IN JUVENILE COURT.	16235		
NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED			

A BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY: SYNANON.	16170	STOP	
THE SOCIAL MEANING OF PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY.	16198	STOP AND FRISK: A PERSPECTIVE.	16234
SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN YUGOSLAV SOCIETY.	16214	STRENGTHS	
A SEARCH AMONG BORSTAL GIRLS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR TATTOOS.	16286	USE OF THE OFFENDERS STRENGTHS IN PSYCHOTHERAPY.	16155
PROJECT SUMMARY: CONFIDENTIALITY AS A SOCIAL FUNCTION.	16317	STRUCTURE	
PROJECT SUMMARY: VALIDATION STUDY OF THE SOCIAL TABLE ESTABLISHED BY THE GLEUCKES.	16328	THE ILLINOIS PAROLE AND PARDON BOARD, ITS STRUCTURE, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.	16211
SOCIETY		STUDENTS	
SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN YUGOSLAV SOCIETY.	16214	CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.	16212
PROOF OF GUILTY IN A CHANGING SOCIETY.	16227	STYLE	
AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THE REBIRTH OF CIVIL OBEDIENCE.	16244	PROJECT SUMMARY: A COMPARISON OF THREE PSYCHOPHYSICAL METHODS IN THE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPULSIVE NEUROTIC STYLE.	16322
SOCIETY, PERSONALITY, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. A STUDY OF A TRI-ETHNIC COMMUNITY.	16279	SUBCULTURES	
SOCIETY, CRIME AND CRIMINAL CAREERS.	16299	PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142
SOCIOGENETIC		SUBPROJECT	
SOCIOGENETIC PROBLEMS OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT ASOCIAL YOUTHS.	16101	PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. PLAN C SUBPROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.	16137
SOCIOLOGICAL		SUBSEQUENT	
PROJECT SUMMARY: DELINQUENT SUBCULTURES OF PHILADELPHIA: A SOCIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 312 DEVIANT GANGS AND GROUPS.	16142	A FEDERAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY AND A SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT PROCEDURE.	16116
PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IN A SETTING OF RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION (PEYZIN).	16336	SUPERVISION	
SOCIOLOGY		INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION.	16158
SOCIOLOGY OF CEVIANT BEHAVIOR.	16051	SUPPRESSION	
SOVIET		SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES.	16073
PROBLEMS OF DEFENSE IN THE SOVIET CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.	16305	THE SUPPRESSION OF OFFENSES AGAINST FARM PROPERTY IN OLD BELGIAN LAW.	16095
SPLENDID		SURVEY	
SPLENDID IGNORANCE: THE MAINSPRING OF A FAIR TRAIL.	16152	CANADIAN CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION. INDIANS AND THE LAW (SURVEY).	16088
STAFF-INMATE		COURT SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES: A SURVEY OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT.	16119
STAFF-INMATE COLLABORATION, A STUDY OF CRITICAL INCIDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES IN THE SILVERLAKE EXPERIMENT.	16169	PUNISHMENT: CURRENT SURVEY OF PHILOSOPHY AND LAW.	16205
STANDARDS		INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE. POLICE PERSONNEL SELECTION SURVEY.	16259
STANDARDS RELATING TO TRIAL BY JURY.	16215	NEIGHBORHOOD STATUS AND DELINQUENCY ACTIVITY AS INDEXED BY POLICE RECORDS AND A SELF REPORT SURVEY.	16276
STATE		CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287
PLANNING STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY.	16085	SUSPECTS	
TENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.	16112	A SUSPECTS RIGHT TO COUNSEL.	16246
PROJECT SUMMARY: ATLANTA FEDERAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION PROJECT. PLAN C SUBPROJECT: OUT OF STATE REFERRALS.	16137	SWEDEN	
DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 2: STATE REPORTS: ALABAMA-MISSISSIPPI.	16145	PROJECT SUMMARY: TURNOVER OF OFFICERS IN THE POLICE FORCES IN SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, DENMARK AND SWEDEN.	16139
DEFENSE OF THE POOR IN CRIMINAL CASES IN AMERICAN STATE COURTS. A FIELD STUDY AND REPORT. VOL. 3: STATE REPORTS: MISSOURI-WYOMING.	16146	THE CORRECTION SYSTEM FOR ADULTS IN SWEDEN.	16252
VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207	SYNANON	
STATEMENT		SYNANON	16087
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING. A POLICY STATEMENT.	16150	A BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS OF A SOCIAL CONTROL AGENCY: SYNANON.	16170
STATISTICAL		SYNDROME	
STATISTICAL STUDIES ON CRIME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PUERTO RICO.	16144	CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.	16287
ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1967. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY.	16210	KLINFELTERS SYNDROME AND DELINQUENCY.	16288
STATISTICS		SYNONYM	
CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY THE COURTS, 1964. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND.	16231	RES GESTAE: A SYNONYM FOR CONFUSION.	16114
1967 OHIO JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS.	16237	SYSTEMS	
REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL STATISTICS.	16314	PLANNING STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOGRAPHY.	16085
		T-GROUP	
		PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.	16330

T-GROUP	CONTINUATION	TRAIL	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.	16331	SPLENDID IGNORANCE: THE MAINSPRING OF A FAIR TRAIL.	16152
TABLE		TRAINING	
PROJECT SUMMARY: VALIDATION STUDY OF THE SOCIAL TABLE ESTABLISHED BY THE GLUECKS.	16328	INTERIM REPORT: DEVELOPMENTAL LABORATORY FOR CORRECTIONAL TRAINING.	16063
TABLES		AIDE TRAINING PROGRAM: AN APPROACH TO NEW CAREERS.	16164
COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.	16175	THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT. IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER AND TRAINING.	16177
TAPE		POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNITY RELATIONS TRAINING.	16266
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.	16330	CEREBRAL TRAINING FOR DELINQUENTS.	16308
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.	16331	PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.	16330
TATTOOS		PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.	16331
A SEARCH AMONG BORSTAL GIRLS FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THEIR TATTOOS.	16286	TRANQUILIZER	
TEACHER		TRANQUILIZER GUN FOR VIOLENT PERSONS?	16153
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.	16330	TREASON	
PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK; PHASE II.	16331	PERMISSIBLE DISSENT OR TREASON? THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON: AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF TREASON FROM ITS ENGLISH AND COLONIAL ORIGINS TO THE PRESENT.	16128
TEAM		TREATMENT	
TEAM CLASSIFICATION IN FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS.	16199	THE CONCEPT OF TREATMENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.	16075
TECHNIQUES		INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM, PHASE 2: GROUP INTERACTION STUDY (FORMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF A LARGE COMMUNICATION NETWORK).	16126
COMPARISON OF MULTIPLE REPRESSION AND CONFIGURAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING BASE EXPECTANCY TABLES.	16175	PROJECT SUMMARY: SOME ASPECTS OF TREATMENT FOR WOMEN ON PAROLE.	16133
TEMPEST		PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SAN MATEO COUNTY TYPOLOGICAL TREATMENT STUDY.	16143
FREE PRESS VS. FAIR TRIAL: ANOTHER TEMPEST IN THE TEAPOT.	16247	LIMITATIONS IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.	16156
TENNESSEE		CYCLAZOCINE PLUS: A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION.	16178
JAIL FEES AND COURT COSTS FOR THE INDIGENT CRIMINAL DEFENDANT: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TENNESSEE PROCEDURE.	16081	PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.	16325
TESTS		TRENDS	
THE PSYCHOPATHIC OFFENDER. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING RORSCHACH INK BLOT TESTS.	16304	CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY: CURRENT TRENDS.	16303
THEMATIC		TRI-ETHNIC	
PROJECT SUMMARY: THEMATIC PROJECTION AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.	16340	SOCIETY, PERSONALITY, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. A STUDY OF A TRI-ETHNIC COMMUNITY.	16279
THEME		TRIED	
VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOMBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.	16207	CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY THE COURTS, 1964. OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF FINLAND.	16231
THERAPEUTIC		TWENTY-THIRD	
ESTABLISHING A THERAPEUTIC MILIEU IN A NONINSTITUTIONAL SETTING FOR DELINQUENT BOYS.	16179	THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK 1967.	16148
THESSALONIKI		TWICE	
PROJECT SUMMARY: CRIMINAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE.	16175	THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU BUILD OR ENLARGE A DETENTION CENTER.	16067
THINK		TYPOLOGICAL	
THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU BUILD OR ENLARGE A DETENTION CENTER.	16067	PROJECT SUMMARY: THE SAN MATEO COUNTY TYPOLOGICAL TREATMENT STUDY.	16143
THINKIN		UNDERSTANDING	
THINKIN ABOUT DRINKING.	16108	THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER: A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING.	16093
THOUGHTS		UNDERWORLD	
FURTHER THOUGHTS ON THE CONCEPT OF CAUSE - A PHILOSOPHICAL APPROACH.	16189	MERCHANTS OF HEROIN. AN IN-DEPTH PORTRAYAL OF BUSINESS IN THE UNDERWORLD.	16238
TOMORROW		UNEMPLOYMENT	
TOMORROW IS TOO LATE.	16163	WORK, YOUTH & UNEMPLOYMENT.	16217
TOOL		UNFIT	
VOIR DIRE - A NEGLECTED TOOL OF ADOVOCACY.	16089	A PROPOSAL FOR THE REMOVAL OR RETIREMENT OF UNFIT JUDGES.	16082
TRAFFIC		UNIFORM	
SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC OFFENSES.	16073	UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTING. ONE YEAR OF EXPERIENCE.	16248
		UNIFORM PAROLE REPORTS. INTRAAGENCY RELIABILITY.	16270

UNITED

PROSTITUTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROJECT ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES FOR GROUP CARE OF CHILDREN. REPORT NO. 3: POPULATION OF CHILDRENS RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT IN GREECE AND THE UNITED STATES.

UNITY

UNITY OF ACTION DETERMINED BY OUTSIDE CONNECTION.

URBAN

THE POLICE ON THE URBAN FRONTIER: A GUIDE TO COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING.

THE POLICE AND THE URBAN GHETTO.

PROJECT SUMMARY: URBAN AFFAIRS.

URGES

ALTERNATIVE TO DRAFT: FORM JUSTICE CORPS, CRIMINOLOGIST URGES.

VALIDATION

PROJECT SUMMARY: VALIDATION STUDY OF THE SOCIAL TABLE ESTABLISHED BY THE GLEUCKS.

VALUE

A STUDY REGARDING THE VALUE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PRISON.

VALUES

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL VALUES IN REEDUCATION.

VARIATIONS

VARIATIONS ON THE THEME OF DOBROWSKI V. PFISTER: FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN STATE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS.

VERDICT

A FEDERAL VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY AND A SUBSEQUENT COMMITMENT PROCEDURE.

VICTIMS

SELECTED PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF CRIME.

VIDEO

PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.

PROJECT SUMMARY: TEACHER TRAINING GROUP (T-GROUP AND SENSITIVITY TRAINING) WITH VIDEO TAPE FEEDBACK: PHASE II.

VIOLENCE

CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES.

VIOLENT

TRANQUILIZER GUN FOR VIOLENT PERSONS?

VIRGINIA

ANNUAL REPORT. JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967. WEST VIRGINIA.

CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA: PLANNING FOR CHANGE.

VOIR

VOIR DIRE - A NEGLECTED TOOL OF ADVOCACY.

VOLUME

CRIME AND INSANITY IN ENGLAND. VOLUME ONE: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE.

VOLUNTARY

CRIMINALITY OF VOLUNTARY SEXUAL ACTS IN COLORADO.

VOLUNTARY NONENACTMENT OF AN OFFENSE.

WASHINGTON

OFFENDERS AS A CORRECTIONAL MANPOWER RESOURCE. REPORT OF A SEMINAR, WASHINGTON, DC, MARCH 1968.

WEAPONS

SAFE POLICE WEAPONS.

WELFARE

PROJECT SUMMARY: THE USE MADE BY JUVENILE COURT MAGISTRATES OF THE IDEA OF WELFARE IN THEIR COURT DISPOSITIONS.

WEST

16044 ANNUAL REPORT. JULY 1, 1966 TO JUNE 30, 1967. WEST VIRGINIA.

16103 CRIME IN WEST VIRGINIA: PLANNING FOR CHANGE.

WINDS

16176 CONTEMPORARY WINDS AND CURRENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: A DEFENSE AND APPRECIATION.

WITHHELD

16077 REFUSAL TO MODIFY COURT RULE THAT NAMES OF JUVENILES BE WITHHELD FROM PRESS.

WOMEN

16093 PROJECT SUMMARY: SOME ASPECTS OF TREATMENT FOR WOMEN ON PAROLE.

16161 WOMEN ALCOHOLICS.

16321 WORK-FURLOUGH

16111 WORK-FURLOUGH STUDY.

WORKING

16328 CASE RECORDING IN PROBATION AND AFTERCARE. THE REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS. (PROBATION PAPER NO.5)

WRONG

16277 AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MCNAUGHTEN RULES OF RIGHT FROM WRONG FOR THE ACT OF MURDER.

XYY

16076 CURRENT SURVEY. RESEARCH AND METHODOLOGY. THE XYY SYNDROME IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL. GENETICALLY DETERMINED CRIMINALITY.

16207 YORK

16112 TENTH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

16114 THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK 1967.

16243 PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, NEW YORK.

YOKU

16192 THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU BUILD OR ENLARGE A DETENTION CENTER.

YOUNG

16330 YOUNG PEOPLE AND CRIME.

16331 PROJECT SUMMARY: COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF DISCORDANT SIBLINGS IN FAMILIES OF SCHIZOPHRENIC, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, AND WELL ADJUSTED YOUNG ADULTS.

16225 PROJECT SUMMARY: THEMATIC PROJECTION AND AGGRESSIVENESS OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.

YOUTH

16153 PROPOSAL 1968. CHICAGO JOINT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

16048 BRIEF OUTLINE: ESSENTIAL INGREDIENTS OF A YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU AS PROPOSED BY THE PRESIDENTS CRIME COMMISSION AND DEFINED BY NCCO.

16064 THE LAW OF JULY 15, 1960, CONCERNING THE MORAL INTEGRITY OF YOUTH: ITS APPLICATION AND POSSIBLE REFORM.

16269 THE CINEMA AND THE PROTECTION OF YOUTH.

16106 LAW ENFORCEMENT AND YOUTH. 5: LIQUOR LAWS AND YOUTH.

16107 PROJECT SUMMARY: POSITIVE ACTION FOR YOUTH (PAY).

16184 STUDY ON SERVICES TO DELINQUENT YOUTH 1968.

16059 ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1967. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY.

16280 CHANGES IN THE PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT AND INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING OF STUDENTS IN AUGUSTA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTER.

16257 WORK, YOUTH & UNEMPLOYMENT.

16050 PROJECT SUMMARY: YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CONTROL AND TREATMENT: PROPOSAL OF A PROJECT.

YOUTHS

16135 SOCIOGENETIC PROBLEMS OF MENTALLY DEFICIENT ASOCIAL YOUTHS.

YUGOSLAV

16214 SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN YUGOSLAV SOCIETY.

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